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Vol. XI No.

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LOS PAISES DEL SOL DILATAN EL ALMA



SUNSHINE

THE MAGAZINE OF
CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST

WITH A SYNDICATE
OF WESTERN WRITERS

EDITED BY
CHAS. F. LUMMIS

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
GRACE ELLERY CHANNING

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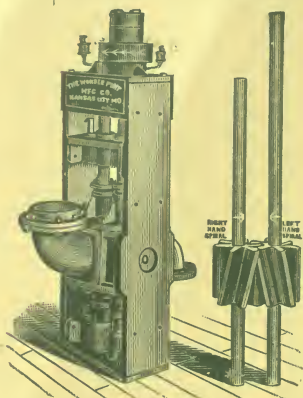
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June, 1899, to November, 1899

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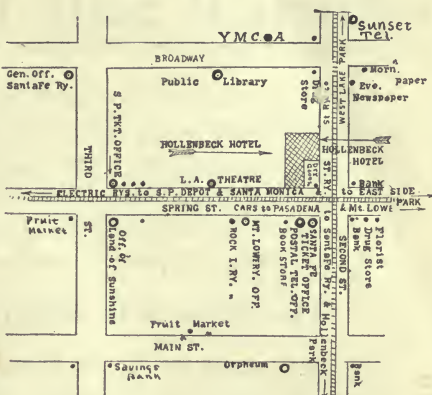
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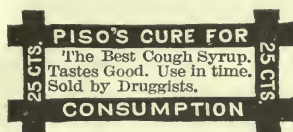
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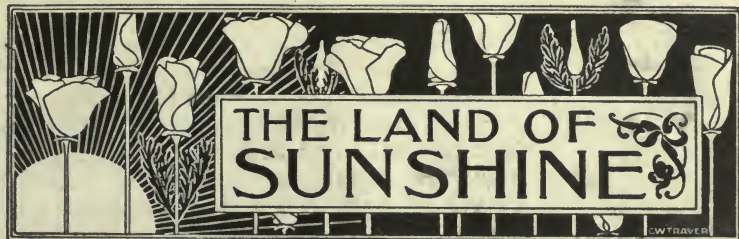
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VOL. 11, No. 1.

LOS ANGELES

JUNE, 1899.

LEAVES FROM THE POPOL-VUH.*

BY JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

THE FIRST DAWN.

He that engenders had called forth the world ;
The mist, ingathered from the vast of space,
Together drawn, had fashioned a great face
Of vale and mountain, tree, and river curled.
Of all the leaves and flowers was none unfurled,
No bird had song, no voice the giant race
Of beasts ; for darkness held her ancient place,
The day-god's bolt glowed in his hand, unhurled.
But eastward, now, dream colors, faint and far
Foretold to those first lives the end of night,
And from the sea and land all rose as one ;
The mother-dark, with neither moon nor star,
Was thick with wild eyes looking for the light,
And throats of thunder for the coming sun.

THE DEATH OF THE FATHERS FOUR.

Strange tremor seized and shook them, hoar and old,
The Fathers Four, the Sires, of mighty frame ;
Down on their clear gods'-eyes a dimness came,
As when the rain-wings on the mountains fold.
While to their hearts crept up the numbing cold,
And flickered, as in wind, the spirit's flame.
Calling their sons and weeping wives by name,
Thus said they, of all men the font and mold :—
"Once more the Shadow Chief across the sky
We follow, with Him who brought us we return ;
'Twill fall to you as first to us it fell.
The days and nights come hither, and go by,
The fire within will sink, no longer burn
But, as with us, with you it shall be well."

Newberry Library, Chicago.

*The folklore of the ancient Central Americans.

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• OUR LITERARY PIONEER.

BY CHAS. F. LUMMIS.



URIIOUSLY enough, the first man to write fiction of the Southwest, the first author (in our own speech) to know and love Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, the Wonderland of the United States, was an Englishman. And to this day, though we have put graver scholars to that field, no other man has made it so fascinating as this fighting bantam Irishman, Capt. Mayne Reid, made it half a century ago.

Furthermore, no other writer was ever so deeply worshipped by so many young Americans. Since his time, the United States alone has produced more brainy people who have given their best work to the young, than the whole history of mankind held before. There have been in this country alone fully fifty writers for youth, better educated and of more intellectuality than Mayne Reid. We have had not only the Oliver Optic print-factories in literature to reel off juvenile calicoes by the yard; we have had as well the unprecedented genius of the *Jungle Books*, the glow of the *Tanglewood Tales*, the up-to-date finish of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, and hundreds of other juveniles really good. Yet the striking fact remains that none of them ever had such an audience, in numbers or in partisanship, as Mayne Reid had. Nor have any others so well deserved it. Boys who were boys thirty-five or forty years ago know that. If the boys of today know less of Mayne Reid—why, so much the worse for them!

There is no dark secret about his power. It was not luck. He had red blood; he cared for the things young natures care for—or generous natures of any age—and he knew what he was talking about. "Adventure" to him was not a costumer's stock in trade, but a fact. His life held more of romance and adventure, probably, than the lives of all the popular authors of today put together. In other words, he *knew* more of life.

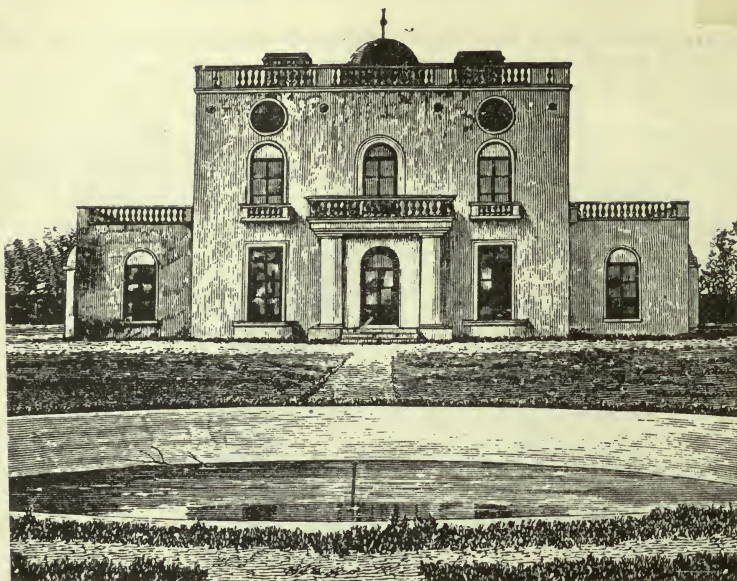
It is a fact strange but true that no naturalist, geographer, philosopher, historian who has written of this field has better stood the test of fifty years. To this day no one has ever been able to pick a serious flaw in Mayne Reid's history, geography, ethnology, zoölogy—in fact his local color. How remarkable is this record can be realized only by those who seriously know what in the same period has befallen Prescott—as much greater student and writer as the sun is more than sixpence. But the field man lasts, the closet man did not.

This small but lion-hearted soldier of fortune—if we can

apply the term to one who soldiered not for fortune but for fun and generosity—was the very first man who taught Americans the charm of the American West ; and to this day his



peer has not arisen. I do not mean for technical skill—we are infested with "better artists." But we have not yet had one who knew the land so well and loved it so deeply and could



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CAPT. MAYNE REID'S "HACIENDA," AT GERRARD'S CROSS, BUCKS.

make his love so contagious. A too fluent writer and one too hasty for finish, he was a marvelously clear observer, a true lover of nature, and a companion whose enthusiasm pardoned his talkativeness. His adult novels are too sensational for our taste nowadays, though equally true to life; but his "boy's novels" are the wholesomest thing a wholesome boy can be inspired withal. They teach love of nature as no others do; they are clean and manful, and so exciting that no sane boy alive can fail to kindle to them. *The Boy Hunters*, and *The Young Voyageurs*, *The Plant-Hunters*, and *The Cliff-Climbers*, *The Bush Boys* and *The Young Yagers*, *The Desert Home*—if these are not in your bones, more vital still than anything that far greater writers can give you nowadays, why, you missed half the fun of being a boy, that's all. And with half the fun, considerable of the profit. A really wise parent will give his boys all these books.

Mayne Reid was born in the North of Ireland in 1818. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, designed his son for the ministry; but the boy had another pulse. He graduated from college to—the wilderness. At twenty-two he landed in New Orleans; and was disgusted to find his learning a scant equipment for life. He got a place as "store-keeper" on an old Louisiana plantation—and material for stirring and true tales of the palmy slave days. He tutored and taught school. Then

fervently wish - I could
 say the same for
 myself; but, alas!
 my disabled state
 may hinder me from
 ever again seeing that
 far, fair land of the
 West, & endeavor to
 me by early recollections.

Return me
 ever your
 faithful friend
 Wm. H. Reid.

Charles F. Sumner

he went trading, trapping and hunting into what was the Great American Desert, and wandered over it for five years. He went with pioneer frontiersmen; he lived with Indians, learning their tongue and feeding full on that life of war and wild hunting. Then he drifted to Cincinnati and joined a company of strolling actors; and at last fetched up in Philadelphia—then the literary heart of the country—and began to make a living by poetry and kindred writing. He was an intimate friend of Poe, and has left us a "defense" which is in itself enough to convince one in the teeth of all the currish packs that have barked at that strangely abused genius. When the Mexican war came Reid got a commission in the first volunteer regiment raised in New York. He was to the fiercest battle of that war (the storming of Chapultepec) precisely what Roosevelt was at San Juan, or Funston in Calumpit—the typical hero, the daredevil who was first. Gen. Scott praised him in general orders for conspicuous gallantry, and his fame was as full and as generous throughout all the army. On that bristling rock he fell with a wound from which he never really recovered.

Settling to a literary life in New York, he broke out again when Hungary's vain struggle for freedom so stirred our fathers; and sailed at once to offer his sword. The "rebellion" was crushed, and Reid had no more chance to fight for the liberty of others; but he became the life-long and intimate friend of Kossuth. He sat down in England and began to write the romances which have given him fame. His first was *The Rifle Rangers*, written at Don Piatt's house in Ohio directly upon his return from the Mexican war (1848) and published in London in 1850. It was an instant success. *The Scalp Hunters* soon followed from the press, and made his place secure. His first boy's book was *The Desert Home* (1851) less noted than *Robinson Crusoe*, but tenfold truer to life. Thence forward for a third of a century his books poured forth in an impetuous flood. Out of fifty volumes from his pen, doubtless one-half will live.

In 1867 the impulsive Irishman returned to this country, which never ceased to be his love, and made his home in New York and Newport. He was perhaps the first author to get big prices in the United States. *Frank Leslie's* paid him \$8000 for the serial rights of *The Child Wife*; *The Fireside Companion* \$5000 for *The Finger of Fate*—one of the most worthless of his tales. In 1868 he started a juvenile magazine of his own in New York called *Onward*. In fourteen months his health broke down, and the magazine died. In 1870 he returned to England, and never saw America again. Writing and by turns suffering from the old wound received on Chapultepec, he rounded out a life simple as a child's, brave as any

hero's. And he never forgot the land he fought for and in a way discovered. He died October 22, 1883. Less than five months before his death, he wrote to a friend in this country :

"America is indeed the land of novelties, as it is that of my love and longings; and you are to be envied—perhaps you know not how much—for being able to claim it as your home. I only wish—fervently wish—I could say the same for myself; but, alas! my disabled state may hinder me from ever again seeing that far, fair land of the West, so endeared to me by early recollections."

LEARNING TWO HANDS.

BY MRS. C. M. BRADFIELD *



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AMBIDEXTER DRAWING—ORIGINAL DESIGN—5TH GRADE.



PAPER MODELING—2ND GRADE.



PAPER MODELING—3RD GRADE.

C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

ably gives a more rounded development. It proves to be as easy to train both hands as to train one. Indeed, with proper direction, ambidexter drawing can be done without consciousness of the hands at all. Distance and direction, the two fundamental ideas of geometry, and the base of size and form, are first taught. Direction is the foundation of all design; since it is the shape of things, not their size, which determines their rank in beauty. The methods of teaching direction are somewhat indicated by the accompanying photographs, showing point and straight line figures and figures enclosed in squares. Then follow circles, spirals and curves of all kinds, as units of design.

These and object drawing (always using both hands) fascinate almost any normal child, and the ease of accomplishment is enough to prove that nature meant us to use both hands with equal facility.

Another great aid to ambidexterity is paper modeling, also taught in these schools. It employs both hands at the same time, as hardly any other form of manual training does. In this course we begin with the geometrical solids; the cube first, as it is simplest. The child draws the pattern of a cube, develops the surface, cuts it out, folds and pastes it. From this, by degrees, he goes on to make all kinds of prisms, cones, pyramids, cylinders, octahedrons, dodecahedrons and the like, and objects based upon these forms. Nearly all



PAPER MODELING—4TH GRADE.



C. M. Davis Eng. Co

PAPER MODELS MADE BY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

forms, in nature and in art, can be referred to geometry, and often the easiest way to teach children to draw a leaf or flower is to show them what geometric form it most nearly approaches.

There is practically no end to the objects that can be made in paper modelling, and the training is admirable. The patterns must be drawn and cut out with great exactness, else they will not fold properly. Well made, they are used as objects for freehand drawing and for working drawings. So, in this course of paper modeling, the child learns to draw patterns and working models, to draw to scale, to cut, fold and paste, and acquires some practical knowledge of solid geometry. As the illustrations evidence, this most exact and pleasant form of manual training can be taught in all grades by the class teacher, with no more expense than that for paper, paste and scissors. Whatever is to be his walk in life, the child who has this ambidexter training has a better start than the child without it. There is no vocation wherein it is not "better to have two hands than a hand and a half;" no circumstance in which it is not of value to have had eye, hand, observation, judgment and will trained to accuracy and firmness, as these exercises train them.

THE RAISIN-MAKING.

BY D. E. KESSLER.

THE raisin-making in a Southern California grape-growing section is the culmination of the whole year. Through the swift march of golden days about the circuit of the almanac the fruit rancher guides, aids and watches the vines. When the last brown leaves have fallen in sunny December the process of pruning begins. Denuded of its foliage the many arms of the vine sprawl from a central stump over the ground, in crude resemblance to some uncouth sea denizen. With pruning shears and saw the rancher removes the tentacle-like branches, leaving from ten inches to a foot and a half of knobby stump (according to the age of the vine and mode of pruning) rising from the broken surface of the ground. The acres of pruned vineyard present rather the appearance of acres of knotted sticks set twelve feet apart in rows of mathematical exactness. A man can ordinarily prune an acre a day.

Then come the winter rains; a week of sunshine, then a day or two of uncertain weather opening with a sharp drive of pelting raindrops; the chasing, frolicking clouds letting a patch of sunshine through on distant hill or adjacent field. It spreads, narrows, and may enwrap you for a moment in a yellow warmth, and then is blotted out by a low, scudding cloud.

This for a day—rain in patches, in flurries, in mists, in a soft, settling fineness that will hardly keep you in doors, with singing birds and nodding, beckoning flowers without. Then perhaps for a night a settled downpour, swishing and singing round the corners, running in rivulets through the groves and vineyards. Following this, another week or so of warm, clear brightness that dries upon the soaked soil a hard crust, and coaxes the germs of wild flowers up and over every spot in beds of bloom, tinting the hills, the roadside, the vineyards in rainbow hues. But these fragile beauties of exquisite daintiness are weeds, and out comes the cultivator. Up and down the long rows brown furrows cut through masses of pink, lavender and the gold of poppies, until all is again a chocolate stretch of powdered soil. This also prevents the baking, so that the next rain will soak into the earth and not run off the hard surface into useless gulleys. This process is continued after every rain until the month of May, when the rainy season is practically over. Hoeing and suckering are then to be done.

The brightness of wild verdure fades gently into soft tans and browns, the deciduous trees don the mantle of green, and the dreamy, sunlit summer broods over the land, the days like jewels slipping through her hands, an unvarying chain, soft, warm and opalescent.

Then in September when the days are mellowest, the sky is deepest, the leaves are rustling ripely, and the amber bunches of the muscatel hang heavy and rich from the bending, creeping branches; when cultivation has long ceased and the reaching vines meet and twist in a tangle across the aisles—then the raisin-making begins.

Into the section from all directions come men, singly, by twos and threes, or in gangs, whites, Mexicans, Indians; men of many nationalities and walks of life. On all the ranches preparation is active. At the larger ones where the acres are numbered by hundreds, and the dried product is graded and packed upon the ranch, the machinery is being overhauled, busy hammers are nailing together the boxes for the packing, tents are erected along the roadsides; and everywhere wagon-loads of trays are being distributed down the long aisles between the rows of vines.

One morning you arise to find a camp of Mexicans at your gate. In the early light they file past the house, a swathy, undersized race with glittering eyes and soft, voluble utterance. Later, when the "high



fog" has dissolved save for some clinging whisps and fragments caught like down upon the rocky hillsides, you go down into the vineyard. The gang moves in a bunch, clipping off the translucent clusters of Muscates, arranging them upon the trays to shrink and shrivel under the rays of the sun into the concentrated delicacy we know. Behind them the lines of trays lie, a basking array of shimmering fruit, and someone interested is shoving the clusters together, that the tray shall be honestly filled, for the workers are paid by the tray.

On your return you perhaps plod through a few acres of orange grove—for a fruit ranch is seldom exclusively vineyard—and visit the camp under the cypress along the road. A few Mexican women are busy preparing the noonday meal, chopping huge joints apart with an axe, stirring the gypsy kettle resting upon stones over an open fire, jerking scrambling youngsters from under the feet of the horses and mules staked the other side of the road. You may hold a limited conversation with one of the younger women as she sits combing her hair—the principal amusement of the Indian and Mexican women—the older ones would not understand should you speak to them.

After two weeks' exposure to the dry heat the filled trays are ready to be turned so that the grape may be cured evenly. This is accomplished by two men, one on either side, placing an empty tray over the full one, dexterously reversing it, then, carrying the upper one with them, repeating the process on down the row. It is at this stage in the curing that the grape is most delectable.

The amber is changing through ruddy stages to amethyst, and the sun-warmed balls are drops of honey—double-distilled, so sweet they make you long with a great thirst for the red water-tank shimmering in the sunlight forty acres away; but you must eat and eat, and go on eating even while your palate is cloying with the sweetness.

In another week the dried grapes are ready for the sweat boxes. These wide, open boxes contain from 150 to 160 pounds, and as the raisins become sufficiently cured they are sorted from the others and placed therein, the large, perfect clusters and the inferior, broken pieces in separate boxes. These are usually carried to a sweating-house, a closed structure, in which they soften and moisten evenly, the drying having made the stems exceedingly brittle; or simply stacked in one corner of the packing-house to await the grading and packing.

At this season of the year rain is possible, and one of the unpleasant features of the business is a midnight turning out of all hands to stack the trays, with imminent showers overhead, and perhaps a thorough drenching before the finishing. This also involves the extra labor of a respreading of trays when the sun again comes forth.

There is after the first gathering always a second crop which was too green for curing at the time of the first. This is usually made into wine or vinegar, or left hanging on the vines. At the time of its ripening the sun's heat is not sufficient to transform it into raisins.

Every ranch of any considerable size has its own packing-house and grading machinery, but there are several such institutions in the section to which smaller landowners take their product. The raisins destined to be "loose muscates" go first through the stemmer, a machine in which the stems, bits of leaves, etc., are separated from the fruit; then the grader swallows them, and shaking and bobbing through successive sieves they finally emerge in neatly assorted heaps as seedless, two, three, and four crown loose muscates. Thence they are boxed and labeled, ready for shipment.

The layers pass into the nimble fingers of a room full of girls, who select, snip imperfect raisins and superfluous stems from the bunches, and arrange them in forms holding five pounds. Four of these are a series filling a twenty-pound box, the first three simply wrapped in white or blue paper; the top, the most carefully arranged, folded in a wrapper,

resplendent with pictures, and bearing the brand of the raisin. The four are successively pressed by machinery into the box, which is then variously labeled Layers, London Layers, Clusters, Two or Three Crown Layers, as the case may be, and stacked away awaiting the final venture so vital to the rancher, the shipping into the land of the commission man, the wholesaler, the retailer and the consumer.

The characteristic scenes, accompaniments of the season, are novel and interesting to the new comer. Driving down a palm-bordered road with limitless stretches of green bushes on either hand, knots of blue-clad men stooping and rising from the billowy mass, the faint sound of their voices, and occasional bird-pipe breaking through the sunlit silence of the pure, raisin-scented air, you stop before a cluster of packing-houses at a cross road, where the rumble and crash of machinery and busy puff of engine rise in a cheerful din.

Across the road under the drooping, berry-hung pepper branches some Indian women sit before their very primitive camp, combing their hair, and perhaps a few unemployed men are gambling absorbedly near them. You enter the packing-room and watch the deftly-working girls at the long tables, an impression of tanned faces, bright eyes and nimble tongues, with a sweet heavy odor of raisins greeting you. There will be a sprinkling of Mexican girls, but the majority are daughters of the section, Americans, friends and neighbors.

At the end of the season the floating population, principally Mexican and Indian, have a ball and general "good time." This will end in more or less drinking, some "cutting" and a dispersing until the next September. The residents breathe a sigh of relief when the demonstration is past, and Nature and people relapse into the quiet even tenor of their ways.

El Cajon, Cal.

THE HAPPY HUNTING GROUND.

A PIUTE DOCTRINE.

BY IDAH MEACHAM STROBRIDGE.

WHERE Piutey go when them git dead? I no know. I never see. I just hear somebody talk; tell um what kind 'nother place he go bime by when he heap git die. That's all. I never not see that place. Who tell um me? Oh, that dead men sometimes he come back, he talk. Him come in the night; in night time him come. That's way he do. Just night.

Well, this way: over there pretty far up in sky somewhere—pretty long far—is big country. Heap good country. Lots rivers. River all got um fish. All kind Piutey fish. Trout—chub; that kind. No got carp. Piutey no like um that kind. No got um that kind in that 'nother country. Lots creeks; lots rivers. High mountain; good many big—high! Plenty deer—antelope—mountain sheep. Lots. Lots rabbits too. Good place for hunt; can hunt all time, never no kill um all, everything.

Lots grass, tules; trees; all that kind thing. Lots good flowers. No got ranch there that white man; no white men come that place. No fence; no house; no that way. Just

good country, that's all. No alkali flats; no got nothin' bad. Just good all time; just good thing.

Nobody fight; men he no never die. No never lie—steal—no git mad. Men he no git drunk; no git tired. Him never work; never. Just smoke—catch um fish—plenty dance—shoot um deer; that 's all, you know. Sometimes have big hunt; heap big hunt; sometimes have heap big dance. Git um pine nuts up in mountain.

When Piutey die he git go that country pretty quick. 'Bout one night, all 'lone, he go. He fly, go there. He git that country he quit fly, he walk; just walk then. Clothes? No, he no take clothes when he leave here—just take hat, that 's all. May be.

Over there that country he wear buckskin clothes; wimin too wear um. Plenty beads; moccasins too. Got um good moccasin. All men—all that wimin wear hair heap long. All um got long hair. Everybody he paint um face. Chief, them got some feather in hair. No got hat, them chief. Chiefs them got more better things than other Piutey. Them got um four—may be five wives. 'Nother Piutey got just one wife; that's all.

When die—when go to that country—everybody git be young men, young wimin again. Everybody young man; everybody young wimin. Everybody, he young. How that way? I no know. Just that way; that what I think. Maybe old men he die here; he git go that 'nother country, quick—heap quick—right away he git to be young man again. That 's good, I think. Never git tired. Boy—girl—little papoose, he die here this country, he git go that other place 'e big men—big wimin right away pretty quick. He never stay children that place. No children there. No grow slow like here. No that way. Grow git big one day. One day he git big wimin—big men when he die. Children he die—old men he die, just same; when he git go that country he be young men—young wimin. Never no old men—no children live there. Just be young all time; all time he young. That 's way he do, stay young all time.

Never go 'way; just live there all time. All time. *All* time. You *sabe* that? Not same like here. Never die. That place he never git die; he never quit, *never*. I no know how he fix um that way never quit. He just do that way; never no more die.

Men go that pretty far country he find um all family pretty quick. Father, mother, children, all um he find um. He find um there right away. Got um camp all together just same like here.

Got one big boss that country. I guess he that same old man I tell you 'bout. The old man first he father everybody

b'long Piutey and Bannock. Him big boss. Big chief. Him take care all them Injins.

That country b'long to all kind Injins? No; that just for Piutey—for just Bannock—some Shoshone, may be. Piutey let them Shoshone stay there. All other kind Injin—all white men stay outside that country. They live far over by the edge of that place. No can come inside that good country in where Piutey and Bannock live.

White men live close? Yas. That what I think. That what other Piutey tell um me. White men no live inside; just out by the edge. I guess so. You *sabe* this? White men may be he die; he got git go *somewhere*. Where he go? I think he go that same place by the outside. Not inside where Piutey stay; not there—just outside. Rabbit—horse—deer—everything he git go somewhere when he die. Him *all* go to that other country I guess. I just think so. Piutey live inside by middle that place. Deer—horse—rabbit—Bannock Injin too; may be some Shoshone live inside. All um other kind—'nother kind Injin, white men all live just by outside.

That good place. Heap good. You bet! Everything git new all time. Nothin' never git be old. Everything plenty; plenty everything all time. Everybody got good horse. Heap good; gentle. Horse that kind run fast; no buck.

No, no use um money that place. Nobody come find um gold rocks in mountain. Not that way do there. That way no good. Nobody rich that country—nobody that country be poor. Just got 'nough; that 's all. Just got 'nough. No work; just have good time. Everybody got just same kind everything. May be chief got some little more; just chief. That 's way do that place.

All um live in wick-ee-up same like here. All um use bow—arrow; just same like long time ago. No use um gun no more. Never.

Piutey over by inside that country he git white skin all time. Just same like white men. That 's way he look when he git die.

Wear um clothes white men kind there? May be some he do that way. Not all. Some he do. Some he no wear um. Do just what way he like when he go there. That 's way he do.

May be Injin live pretty close by that edge where white men live, he wear um that kind clothes. May be he live in middle that good place where all um Piutey live, there that place he no wear um. That 's way, I think. Out edge that place close by white men, there find um knife—pan—clothes—plenty thing, all same white men make um. 'Nother Piutey no use um. 'Nother Piutey just got um buckskin clothes—beads—that kind things; all same Injin make um.

Never eat white men grub, same way like he do here. Never. Just eat Injin grub. That 's way he do when die.

Got um all summer—all same winter? You bet! Just same kind like here. Winter, summer; day, night. All same.

How I know that way? My father tell um me. Who tell um my father? Oh, I guess grandfather. How he know? I no know. I just think this way; dead men—dead wimin come back when dark, tell um 'bout that kind place. No, I never see dead men come talk. I never see. Plenty old men see; plenty old men tell um me. Dead men sometimes come when dark; come talk that kind. He come just when night; never come when day. Just come look 'round, see how this country look. He no stay here. Just dark night he come; go back pretty quick.

No, he no like this country no more when he git die. That 'nother kind place more better. Heap good. By that 'nother country everybody go bime by. Everybody stay there then. This place burn up when everybody git go 'way. That 's what I think. Everybody git go to that 'nother country, stay all time. Stay there live *all* time. Never git die. Never. *All time* stay there. That 's what I think. Old men tell um me that way.

Humboldt, Nevada.

ITALY AND "OUR ITALY."

BY GRACE ELLERY CHANNING.



THE patriotic American feels an instinctive aversion for the voluntarily expatriated American, and as a class the expatriated justifies his countryman's contempt. Where he has sought Europe only as an exemption from home cares and burdens and remains to turn life into a lazy holiday, he commonly becomes, as one of the "American colony" that infests the larger European cities, a thing to be avoided like the cholera; like the cholera, too, a thing his country can spare.

These, however, are the loafers; there is another class—students and workers—who fall equally under the spell of European life. Whether these linger under that spell fighting with tender consciences or come home to fight it out with harsh circumstance, they are equally doomed to homesickness—over there for the home; over here for the life.

To those who have known only our East, with its impossible climate, its conventions born of a life rigidly circumscribed by nature and as rigidly reacting upon the intellectual and moral atmosphere, Europe must ever remain the worker's playground—that is to say the place where he can work. But to those of us who have been born to, achieved or had thrust upon us by accident of illness the pleasure-ground and garden of the world, it is a miserable, and seems at first an indefensible, thing to be forever gazing "with reverted eyes" toward the unhopeful lands of an elder day.

Why is it that we do? And need we?

Two things draw the student and worker irresistibly to Europe: the

economy of life, the pleasure of life ; economy of life in its larger sense, pleasure of life in its deepest.

What Europe is to the wealthy tourist and millionaire is of no consequence. They may find it pleasant ; they certainly do not find it cheap. But the millionaire and the wealthy tourist are inconsiderable factors in the sum of life ; they construct for themselves exceptional conditions wherever they go, and with these we have nothing to do until we—for our sins—become millionaires or wealthy tourists ourselves. The mass—even of travelling mankind—is still neither the one nor the other. I do not think even the resident finds Europe cheap ; for he is taxed out of his peace of mind as well as his income, his last earthly possession, and even his salt, and sometimes they tax his taxes. Why then is it so cheap, so desirable, so beguiling for the worker in a score of lines, so restless for the tired in any ?

Dr. Weir Mitchell, in "Wear and Tear," notes the fact that the brain worker accomplishes more with less expenditure in Europe than in America, and any student will tell you the same of his own experience. "I accomplish so much more abroad!" "It is so much easier to work over there!" Dr. Mitchell, not unnaturally, from the standpoint of the Eastern States, concludes that the difference is climatic ; but we who have tried the West must admit, if honest, that there is still a balance in favor of Europe, and *we* know it is *not* climatic !

What is it ?

It is because of the stupidity of our manner of life, mainly. Leaving aside the obvious aids to special work, in the presence of great libraries, schools of scientific research and training for the special student ; in the facilities for the study of the Arts, wherein we must continue to be at a disadvantage for a period of growth ; leaving out all that is inimitable, the monuments of art, the vast collections, the great galleries, and (what follows as a corollary) the trained public which is in itself an education to the student, there remains a whole field of stupid differences which we are wilfully fostering and increasing, to our unmeasured loss and injury.

For it is not only the student ; him we might cheerfully allow to go abroad for the special course the ages have been preparing for him ; it is the worker of limited purse, but not unlimited strength or time, seeing that he can count on but one lifetime on the planet, who after wrestling fiercely or doggedly with conditions here, sooner or later finds himself sighing for a few years of European life to work in.

We do not, after all, spend the major part of our lives, even in Europe, in galleries or libraries or in contemplating "monuments ;" it is not these things which make life abroad so fascinating, potent though they are ; it is largely the absence of the tyranny of things, that is to say, the cheapness and the ease of living. This, and the outdoor life.

That any dweller in Southern California should have to look wistfully back to Europe for an out-door life !

Leaving aside, so far as it is possible to disentangle such interwoven elements, the ease and the cheapness, let us consider this one question of the out-of-dooriness of Europe compared with this land of out-of-doors !

Italy is the country most nearly resembling "Our Italy"—with the possible exception of Spain. Tuscany is very like Southern California ; the Val d'Arno very like the San Gabriel Valley ; but shall we say that Florence is very like Los Angeles ? Yet, associations aside—Los Angeles ought to be more beautiful than Florence ; Nature is on her side. And Los Angeles has her Past, to which she owes most of the beauty and charm she does possess.

But consider Los Angeles—the "Electric City"—from the out-door point of view. Noble parks we are making—it is perhaps the best we *are* making—but for practical purposes the little Plaza in the heart of

the city is worth them all, and the Plaza is a legacy from the Spaniard. No provision for out-door life is complete which does not provide for it on the spot, in the heart of the busy places. Little gardens, into which the man or woman with half an hour to waste (or save) may drop, fulfil a need no distant park, however splendid or beautiful, can meet. To the one he may make an excursion twice or thrice a year; the other he has joy of daily, whether he rests there or merely passes it in his frenzied American hurry to get somewhere.

There is no European city, town or village so poor but it has its public squares, its little parks as well as its great ones, its promenades, its bands, its cafés, beer-gardens, music halls—centers, all of them, of social life which every tourist enters into delightedly *over there*. And with reason. It is not the people we know who minister most to us; it is also the people we do not know, need not know, would not know if we could; it is the spectacle of mankind, at which we are spectators. Thinkers, students, artists, have always therefore loved the city streets when no better might be. For this reason Victor Hugo rode his Paris omnibus, and one might still see—till recently—the solitary Ibsen at the same table of the same café every day, at the same hour, drinking his coffee and casting over the top of his paper shrewd glances at the students, professors, foreigners—the learned and the unlearned—about him.

Abroad, the business-man, the professor, the student, the house-mother, the artist, all drop into the garden or out-door café in the afternoon, and their band plays, or they play billiards; or they talk and visit; or they watch and rest. True, the great gallery and the library are open also; but you will find your distinguished artist and your eminent writer in neither. He has worked in his shop all the morning; he is playing now. And he has so many choices of places to play in!

Here, if we are in search of diversion we have a choice of shopping or putting on our best bonnets and gloves and "calling" on our acquaintance. Indoor sport, for those who have a taste for it! If we bicycle, we may indeed spin into the country, and life is by so much the more rich since the wheel was invented; but there are times when the tired brain is more refreshed by a change of thought than by even a change of scene.

We have no simple pleasures. Individually, we may have, but collectively we have not. The American is socially timid. He will get dollars' worth of pleasure for his franc in some simple pleasure abroad, but over here he dare not go where he is not sure his world goes. Therefore his world never does go.

And with what have we replaced the *bier-garten* and café, the open-air concert and promenade of other lands? In the most out-of-door climate in the world, what form of social enjoyment has the genius of the Anglo-Saxon wrought out for himself? The social columns reply: the after-noon "Tea" and card-party! The flower of Southern Californian society gets together to gamble for cut-glass bon-bon dishes and hand-painted ash-trays—not now and again, but every day in the week, and month after month.

"I suppose" said a wondering visitor from the East, "it is a survival of the early gambling days and mining camps."

Unluckily, the gamblers are from the East.

In addition there exist sundry clubs for the study of Ruskin, Brown-ing, Emerson, Shakespeare—that is to say, all the *out-door* poets and philosophers. *Indoors* we read of the "wise thrush who sings his song twice over" and all the "banks where the wild thyme grows," while on our wide mesas the larks are singing unheard, and on our arroyo banks the yellow violets "take the winds of March with beauty." The whole intelligence of our imported population has arrived at nothing more original, suitable and fit than the importation of their

winter-bound and frost-nipped pleasures too; the pinchbeck of pale Eastern gold—the echo of Eastern society without the special culture, fruit of its special conditions, which made that tolerable.

These deplorable social conditions are written so that he who wheels may read, in the large print of architecture. For the old Spanish ranch house, with its *patio* and cloistered porches for the family life, what do we find? "Suburban" residences; sea-side cottages twenty-five miles from the sea, roofs for shedding snow under the orange trees, the houses of the arctic East transplanted bodily to a semi-tropical climate. Or we find the faithful effort of an architect with a conscience—a Moorish or Spanish model answering to the skies and air of an answering land—planted squarely on an Eastern lawn, separated from the public street by an inch of "coping" and from the neighbors by nothing. Homes, that is to say, in which the only possible home-like is within the walls; the only possible family-life as much doomed to indooriness by the inexorable architectural fact as by the Eastern fact of climate.

No English seclusion of stone-wall, even, or tree-y park; no Italian bosky thicket or terraced garden with paths for love to wander in, and sweet sunny spaces for little children to grow happy in; no nooks for the student, vistas for the artist, withdrawn places where the tired may relax or the busy labor, within the sane influences of sun and air.

For what then, in the name of reason, do our people forsake the East with all that the young West cannot yet have, if not for the things which she has and the East can never know?

Did we conquer the Spaniard and cannot even reap our fruit of conquest? Are we ourselves to be conquered by our own traditions—a sight for all the world to wonder at and laugh? Those of us who had the good fortune to "come out," as we involuntarily say, even fifteen years ago remember the gracious traces of that elder day we supplanted, and watch with a contempt which it is not even a courteous duty to veil, the travesty of social life which has supplanted that. We feel a certain scorn, however pitiful, for the *nouveau riche* hanging his costly house with chromos and lining his library bookshelves with false bindings; is it any less an advertisement of one's ignorance or scant culture when as the *nouveau riche* in climate we mistake the semi-tropical for the frigid and hang upon it the unbecoming, valueless architecture and entertainment, costume and custom of alien climes?

No peasant in Europe would err so grossly. Dwellers in the close cities must depend much upon their public squares, gardens and promenades, but they will have outdoor life, every available inch of it. The *café* lines the sidewalk, and the populace steps cheerfully around it; the poorest worker draws his work to the doorsill.

Besides all this provision, in Italy, for public outdoor life, there exists everywhere the provision for outdoor life in seclusion. It is not only the great villas and palaces which have their wall-surrounded, terraced and fountained gardens, with stone seats and tables, where the after-dinner coffee is served as a matter of course and common sense, whenever the sunset or moonrise most invite; it is the tiniest, squalidest home which may possess its paradise too.

Enter the narrow dwelling of the fisherman or straw-worker—the poorest of the poor—follow the bare passage to the end, and nine times out of a Tuscan ten you will emerge in an enchanting garden, walled in, with its tiny, trellised arbour, its tree or two, its flowers and seats; and here the family washing, the family eating, the family industry go on—spinning, sewing, net-making, straw-making—whatever may be the form of industry by which the poorest people in the world (next to the Irish peasantry) wring their scanty living from the earth—it is carried on out of doors. I have often wondered how much this has to do with the nature of an Italian, who carries a source of never-failing sunshine in his heart and in the depths of his saddened eyes.

The bare houses, without ovens, without closets, without furnaces, without bath-tubs, without any modern conveniences—they are not made to live in truly; but the Italian does not expect to live in them. They are his occasional shelter merely.

We claim it as our superiority that we have invented the home; in a sense—and that a noble one—I believe it is true; but the Latin might justly retort that we have made cages of our homes. If within our houses the home life reaches a higher level of unity and tenderness than elsewhere (which at least every American would like to think) it is with justice urged that we confine it within those walls. For an American family to take an "outing" is a great event; and for the circle of which the white-haired grandparent is the center and the baby the circumference, one must look in German *gartens* or Italian and French gardens.

The climate of Germany does not deter its dwellers; the *tramontana* of Italy works no ill; and coming home to our pale-cheeked children, faded women and tired men, our furnace-heated houses (for the furnace is beginning to decimate Southern California), and closed windows, one is made thoughtful. The Italian notoriously dies of consumption, and the New Englander. But it is the well-fed New Englander in his hot-house against the ill-nourished, the well-nigh starved, Italian.

What ought we to have in Southern California—of all that makes Italy a name to conjure by? Parks, as many and as splendid as we will, but also little parks, gardens, coffee-gardens, beer-gardens, concert-gardens, and gardens in our homes. Not a mere patch of drenching blue-grass over which the hose forever weeps and on which no child may run nor elder rest, but *real* gardens shut in, not inhospitably to the public (for we ourselves are the public) but modestly, as we shut in our sleeping-rooms for privacy and seclusion, and no one quarrels with us therefore. We have as much right—the poorest and the richest of us—to our bit of out-door home as our bit of in-door home. Finally, let us have our out-door public home, too; not alone the Club (though there is nothing against that), but the out-door pleasure for all; the out-door concert of the best, and the out-door café and garden—for eating and drinking are social instincts. An Italian will spend two hours over his modest glass of red wine, a German over his cup of coffee or *stein* of beer; it is reserved for the Englishman and American "swilling" his mixed drinks to make a "Temperance" object-lesson of the street.

In equipages and liveries there is no Eastern city but can outdo us; even the flare of costumes (made by Eastern dressmakers for Eastern climates, commonly) is cheaply over-matched in Chicago or any other town; but what an unmatched pageant of life there might be here, would man (and woman) but fit himself or herself ever so little to the environment! Every other animal is modified by his environment; only man cherishes the hope of modifying his himself, and "right now," while he is waiting, or without waiting.

When one thinks of the beauty of shade and sun, of garden and grove, of park and drive and promenade, possible, one anticipates the recording angel's tears. Time was when a suburb of Los Angeles, then unknown as it is now famous, was one great garden in itself; when the avenues of shade, orchards of splendid fruit and bloom, the rose gardens of Persia, and all the song-birds of the earth, made setting for tiny half-Spanish ranch houses—homes which escaped captives of the East inhabited when they must, but as little as they could; when horses in picturesque trappings made the shady avenues picturesque; when the cañons and mesas were as much a part of daily life as the front-parlor; when life was like a dream come true, and there was no reason for hoping to die.

And now! The shade trees are down—they "littered the streets." Trees have not the first notion of tidiness! The ferny pepper is gone—its roots "humped up" the superior asphalt, whose untempered glare and

reflex heat now make pleasant the way of the pedestrian—the orange groves are suffered to die of neglect—there is “no money” in them, since land became worth so much a front foot—and the horse is gone with the alfalfa which fed him. We drive now (with liveries) or wheel; but we do not have the old roads to wheel over, which the Village Improvement Society (brains and conscience of the town) kept as no City Council or contractor ever did or will. Gone are the gardens, too; a couple of rose bushes constitute a garden now, set in a green—very green lawn—(it is its one merit) stretching to the asphalt edge, and no tree ever makes it untidy. Palms—as useful as telegraph poles for the purpose—serve as shade trees. And in the rows of pretentious stone or cement houses, without blinds for shade, without porches—except a front one in which a toilette makes a figure—without a court-yard, without a summer-house, roof-garden, anything that might possibly serve as a possible screen between life and the Raymond tourist; with an exterior “open as day to melting Charity,” but with an interior lumbered with all the trifling impedimenta with which the house-bound Easterner strives to construct an ideal of life and multiply duties, sit those whom climate has lured hither—gambling for glass bon-bon dishes and hand-painted ash-trays!

It makes even an expansionist sad for the future of the Philippines!

Pasadena, Cal.

THE KEEPER OF THE CAMP.

BY ELWYN IRVING HOFFMAN.



WITH a head whitened by the snows of many winters; with a face withered into a mass of deep wrinkles; with eyes that had not, for ten long years, seen even so much as the very faintest ray of God's sunlight—that old Nahali sat hovered over her fire one cold day in December. It was a small fire—the same sort of a fire as the ones that had robbed her of her vision. A chunk of oak laid between two smoke-blackened stones, a bed of dull-glowing coals beneath it, and gray and black ashes in a close circle around it. The smoke, thin and light, rose straight to the small opening in the peak of the conical roof, through which it twisted as it were boring its way out. It was a poor fire, and after reaching around for some fuel to put on it and finding none old Nahali drew her thin, ragged dress more closely around her and bent her head over the coals. As she did so, the smoke struck her on her withered chin and seemed to feel its way upward across her trembling lips, along her thin nostrils, over her squinting, sightless eyes, and through her tangled white hair. As she breathed, it crept into her mouth also and she coughed—a weak, hollow cough that might have told its own story. For old Nahali was nearing the great river across which lie the Happy Hunting Grounds and she was very feeble. The smoke making her cough, she drew back a little; but it was cold, bitterly cold, and soon with a shiver, she hovered again over the smoke.

Outside, the earth was covered with snow—not a great deal, but still enough to give things a very wintry appearance. It lay in little ridges on the limbs and twigs of the bare trees, and with its shroud of white, impressed a sense of deeper silence upon the half-dozen wigwams that stood in a circle around the hut in which old Nahali sat. For there was no one in these wigwams—no one in the whole camp except Nahali. They had gone away, bag and baggage, two days before to attend a "Big Soup," twenty miles over the mountains, and they had not yet returned to camp. They should have been home that morning, and old Nahali had expected them at that time, but they had not come, and it was now late in the afternoon. Nahali hoped that they would return before nightfall, for she was very cold and the wood they had left her had been used up, and she had eaten nearly all the acorn bread that they had put by her.

But they did not return. The gray, wintry sky grew grayer, the cold air became colder, and a dark shadow stole slowly over the white hills. The wind began to blow, and its icy breath made old Nahali wish again that her people were with her. She did not upbraid them for leaving her—she had been left too many times to think of complaining. The oldest squaw of the tribe, she had for some years been "the keeper of the camp," being too feeble to go away as the others did, on trips after food, or to neighboring rancherias to attend the big soups that were of frequent occurrence.

When they had left, two days before, her relatives had hardly thought it worth while to say good-bye. To tell the truth, they cared very little for old Nahali, for she had outlived her usefulness long years before. Her great-grand-children were getting to be good sized pickaninnies; her great grand-children were men and women grown; her grand-children were of advanced ages; and her two daughters were quite old. It was hard to believe that she could be the head of four generations and still alive, but it was really so.

The wind increased until it moaned and wailed around the wigwam. But Nahali did not hear it, for she was as deaf as she was blind. She knew it was growing colder, however, and she hovered closer and closer over her little fire, which was almost entirely extinct. It was so low that it did not make even a smoke, and as for warmth—old Nahali, the keeper of the camp, was already becoming numb!

As she sat thus, over the two or three coals that were still feebly alive, squatted down like an old witch in her scanty rags, the skin flap of the wigwam was pushed back and a man entered. He was a tall man, robed in a great robe of rabbits' fur, and in his hand he held a long wand covered with many scalps of the scarlet-headed woodpecker, and further decorated

with long feathers of the yellow-hammer and the blue-jay. It had been intensely dark in the little wigwam just before he came, but now it was all light and warmth. Old Nahali felt the change and raised herself slowly and felt about her as if she would touch the source of it. And where did it come from—what was the source of it? Ah, that was the strange thing!—it did not seem to come from anywhere. It filled the whole room as if it were sunshine, and it had a great warmth—a blessed warmth!

Old Nahali felt around her—felt the cold stones, the hard, brittle coals, the soft, smooth ashes; then she raised her thin, bony arms above her head and groped through the air. Finding nothing, she let her arms slowly fall and began to mumble to herself—low, inarticulate sounds that had no meaning.

Then it was that the chief—for the stranger's dress and bearing proclaimed him to be a chief—opened his lips and spoke. And though he spoke in a low voice, Nahali heard him and raised her head and was no longer deaf.

"Can Nahali hear?" asked the chief.

"Nahali can hear," answered the squaw in an awed voice but with lifted head.

The chief smiled and waved his wand slowly to and fro.

"Can Nahali see?" he asked.

There was a silence. The old squaw squinted her half-closed lids closer together, and the water from beneath them oozed out and rolled down her furrowed cheeks; but she could not see.

"Nahali cannot see," she answered him, at last. The chief smiled again—a soft, compassionate smile.

"It is as well," he said. "Nahali has seen enough! She has seen all that there is to be seen—sorrow, and joy, and love and hate, and beauty and ugliness. She has witnessed the rise and set of suns and moons and seen the yews of summer bloom and fade. To her eyes have been spread the glory of the heavens, and she has seen also, the grandeur and baseness of mankind. But there is one thing Nahali has not yet seen. May the curtains hang before her face till she has passed into the Happy Hunting Grounds! For there she will see much beauty, and will know much happiness. No more will Nahali be forsaken—no more will Nahali be left alone to sit in the cold—."

For it was very, very cold—the warm light had disappeared, and the tall chief had gone!

It is strange what visitors one will have when one is old and the snow-burdened wind blows upon one with its icy breath. Strange visions, yes. But the Indians knew nothing about this when they came into camp next day, wading through the snow that had fallen heavily during the night.

They only knew that old Nahali, the useless, the unwanted, was dead—lying, just as she had fallen when the Great Chief left her, with her thin, bony arms outstretched, and her dark, wrinkled face turned to the cold, gray ashes.

French Corral, Cal.

• EARLY CALIFORNIA.

UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS—THE VICEROY'S REPORT.

THE detailed report of the Count de Revilla Gigedo, Viceroy of Mexico over a century ago, is one of the clearest, ablest, most concise, most reliable early documents on the history of California and the northern coast. It has hitherto been inaccessible to American students, except in Spanish; and the accurate translation which begins below will be of service to every student of California history!

Of the sixty-two viceroys of Mexico from 1535 to 1822, few were the equals in statesmanship, activity and zeal of the second Count de Revilla Gigedo—an American by birth, for he first saw the light in Habana, Cuba. He arrived on the frigate "San Ramon" in Vera Cruz, Oct. 8, 1789, and the 17th of the same month took formal possession of his high office, which he held until July 11, 1794.

To the Licenciado, don Carlos Maria de Bustamante, we are indebted for the preservation of this important document. Bustamante, who was born in Oaxaca, November 4, 1774, and died September 21, 1848, did enormous service for the history of Mexico. True, his passions sometimes misled him and his editorship in some cases was careless; still all, enemies and friends, are debtors to Bustamante's unceasing labors.

REPORT

OF

DON JUAN VICENTE DE GUÉMES PACHECO DE PADILLA, COUNT OF
REVILLA GIGEDO,

VICEROY OF NEW SPAIN,

ON

CALIFORNIA.

1768—1793.

The viceroy of New Spain, Count de Revilla Gigedo, compiles in this detailed report the events which happened in the peninsula of the Californias and in the department of San Blas since the year 1768, and makes the suggestions he considers advisable.

Most Excellent Sir:

1. The maritime department of San Blas, the peninsula of the Californias, and the explorations carried out on its northern coasts, have been matters of grave consequence, and have received my utmost attention since the day on which I took charge of these vast dominions.

2. Up to now the steps taken by me have met with success. I have undertaken them in conformity with the King's orders, with the most sincere desire of success and having in mind the actual state of affairs.

3. According to their kind and nature, I have, through the corresponding channels, rendered an account of everything to His Majesty, accompanying same with testimonies of credit, explaining my reasons,

and asking for advice on those matters which I consider most important to the royal service.

4. As a happy result thereof, I have had the satisfaction of receiving repeatedly the approval of the King on points relating to the undertakings in the Californias.

5. These enterprises have never been finished, and the only thing lacking is, that a new friendly agreement between our Court and the one in London shall put forever an end to the differences due to the events at Nutka, and preserve the peace and harmony so important to the subjects of both powers.

6. So I hope; and for this reason I take still greater pleasure in the extraordinary task of compiling briefly and clearly what has been done and carried out by the viceroys, my predecessors, in the Californias and San Blas; what I have reported and represented about these matters in my different letters; and finally what remains to be done according to my opinion. Having these data present, Your Excellency can arrive at an understanding of everything, inform His Majesty thereof, and issue to me his royal orders.

State of the Peninsula of the Californias in 1767.

7. In the year 1767, the peninsula of the Californias embraced the territories which lay between the cape of San Lucas, situated in latitude North $22^{\circ} 48'$, and the mission of Santa Maria de Todos Santos, in latitude $31\frac{1}{2}$ degrees North. (1)

Its State, Fortifications and Expenses Incurred.

8. At that time the capital of the peninsula was the feeble "presidio" of Our Lady of Loretto (2). It had as garrison a troop of cavalry, mounted and armed in accordance with the customs of the country; its pay (including that of the crew of the vessel carrying supplies) amounted to \$32,515, which paid out of the royal treasury. The Jesuits really collected and distributed this money, and also took care of the discipline and service of said troop, placed in commission for the sole purpose of defending and preserving the fifteen missions established and administered by the Society of Jesus*.

Special Fund (fondo piadoso) of the Missions.

9. These missions were founded and maintained at the expense of the capitals which the zeal and apostolic labors of the aforementioned fathers of the Society of Jesus had acquired for the purpose of effecting the spiritual conquest of the Californian Indians. The principal benefactors and founders of these special funds were the Marquis de Villapiente and the Marchioness de las Torres de Rada.

The Farthest Northern Coasts of the Peninsula are included Within and Considered to be Under Spanish Dominion.

10. Although the most remote countries of New Spain, known under the name of the exterior or western territories of the Californias, have not been occupied by any other formal establishments than the aforesaid fifteen missions and the presidio of the Loretto, they were included within and considered to be under the Spanish dominion, as also the coasts farthest to the North on the continent; further the coastline had

(1) The correct name of this mission is Santa Maria de Los Angeles, situated in 31° lat. North. It was established October 16, 1766.

Santa Maria de Todos Santos is in lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$, and was originally founded in 1719 at La Paz, and a few years later removed to its present location.

(2) Here, on October 25, 1697, the Jesuit Father Juan Maria de Salvatierra established the first mission in Lower California. Lat. $25^{\circ} 31'$.

*In Lower California.

already been discovered up to 43° latitude North (3), where the river, called "Los Reyes," exists.

During the Last Two Centuries Repeated Explorations were Made for the Purpose of Settling said Coasts.

11. Our Court had always in mind to advance the spiritual conquest of California up to the confines of North America, by settling the coasts of its Pacific Ocean. This is proved by the many costly expeditions undertaken during the last two centuries, and especially by that one so well carried out in the year 1602, under the command of the general, Sebastian Vizcaino.

The General Sebastian Vizcaino Discovered the Ports of San Diego and Monterey, and Orders were Issued for Settling the Latter.

(12). At that time he discovered the ports of San Diego and Monterey, and, although in consequence thereof, the second was to have been occupied and settled at once in virtue of a royal cedula issued by order of Philip III, this most important decree was not carried into effect until the year 1768.

It did not take place until the year 1768.

13. The causes of this prejudicial inaction are unknown. The wise and well combined rules laid down in said "cedula" would have smoothed over all the difficulties liable to arise in the enterprise, and these difficulties did in fact disappear as soon as it became known that the Russians had verified different explorations on the Californian coasts from Hamts Kaska (Kamskatka), and that they intended to establish themselves thereon.

Foreign nations could have occupied these places, as no armed force existed in California to offer Resistance.

14. They might have been able to occupy, without resistance, our ports of San Diego and Monterey, if they had, at the beginning, directed their explorations to lower latitudes. This, for the reason that the very limited population of our peninsula of the Californias could not have mustered a sufficient force for resisting a European army; besides, there were no other ships in the Pacific Ocean than the small vessel used for transporting supplies, of which I have already spoken.

We occupied these ports in the said year of 1768, and at the same time established the Department of San Blas.

15. Finally, in the mentioned year of 1768, we successfully occupied those ports, and also established the department of San Blas for the main object of serving as a base of the military expedition decided upon against the barbarous Seri and Pima Indians which hostilized Sonora, and also for the purpose of opening later on commerce with this province and the one of the Californias.

Missions were erected and the Salines of Zapotilla placed under royal administration for the purpose of maintaining the Department of San Blas.

16. The erection of missions in the immediate neighborhood of the

(3) Sebastian Vizcaino in his second voyage reached on Dec. 29, 1602, lat. 43 North, near to which is Cape Blanco; but he must have assigned a wrong lat. to the river "Los Reyes," as no such stream exists there.

presidios of San Diego and Monterey was at once begun (4a). The expenditures incurred were charged to the special funds (4b) which the Jesuits at the time of the expulsion [June 25, 1767, in the City of Mexico. They left Loretto, Lower Cal., Feb. 3, 1768.] had left capital-ized (fincado), and it was considered possible that the department of

(4a) The missions established in California are :

San Diego de Alcalá, June 16, 1769.
 San Carlos de Monterey, June 3, 1770.
 San Antonio de Padua, July 14, 1771.
 San Gabriel Arcangel, Sept. 8, 1771.
 San Luis Obispo, Sept. 12, 1772.
 San Francisco Dolores, Oct. 9, 1776.
 San Juan Capistrano, Nov. 1, 1776.
 Santa Clara, Jan. 18, 1777.
 San Buenaventura, March 31, 1782.
 Santa Barbara, Dec. 4, 1786.
 Purísima Concepcion, Dec. 8, 1787.
 Santa Cruz, Aug. 28, 1791.
 Soledad, Oct. 9, 1792.
 San José, June 18, 1797.
 San Miguel, 1797.
 San Luis, Rey, 1798.
 San Juan Bautista, 1799.
 Santa Inés, 1804.
 San Rafael, 1817.
 San Francisco Solano, 1823.

(4b) The following is a translation of the Report made by the Franciscan friar, Father Francisco Palou on February 12, 1772, to the Superior of the convent San Fernando in the City of Mexico, Fray Juan Roman de Mora, and shows the financial status of the "Pious fund" at that time.

Copy of the pious works founded by the different individuals for the purpose of the spiritual conquest of the Californias :

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| Year 1698 | Don Juan Caballero founded the first mission and for this purpose gave. | \$10,000 |
| " 1699 | the same founded the second..... | 10,000 |
| " 1700 | Don Nicolas Arteaga founded the third and furnished the same amount | 10,000 |
| " 1702 | different individuals through Father Jose Vidal, Jesuit, the fourth..... | 7,000 |
| " 1704 | the Marquis de Villapiente founded the fifth in the sum of..... | 10,000 |
| " 1703 | the same founded the sixth in..... | 10,000 |
| " 1713 | the same founded the seventh in..... | 10,000 |
| " 1718 | His Excellency, Don Juan Ruiz de Velasco, founded the eighth in..... | 10,000 |
| " 1719 | the Marquis de Villapiente founded the ninth in..... | 10,000 |
| " 1725 | the Jesuit, Father Juan Maria Luyando, founded the tenth in..... | 10,000 |
| " 1731 | Dofia Maria Rosa de la Peña donated to one of the missions of Villapiente..... | 10,000 |
| " 1746 | the Marquis de Villapiente founded the eleventh in..... | 10,000 |
| " 1747 | The Most Excellent Dofia Maria de Boya, duchess of Gandia, instituted the missions of California as her heirs, but they have only received... | 62,000 |
| Total of donations..... | | \$179,000 |

(4c) *Balances found at the time of the Expulsion of the Jesuits :*

| | |
|---|---------------|
| In cash found in the Atty Gen'l's office of California at the expulsion | \$ 92,000 00 |
| Value of merchandise found in the same office..... | 27,255 75 |
| Value of merchandise in warehouse at Loretto..... | 79,377 37½ |
| Total balances..... | \$199,033 12½ |

Loans made by the Attorney General's office of California of the capitals of said missions as appears by the corresponding instruments :

| | |
|--|-----------|
| To the College of San Idelfonso in the City of Puebla, at 3½ pe. cent..... | \$ 22,000 |
| " " of San Ignacio " " at 4 per cent..... | 5,000 |
| " " of San Pedro and San Pablo in the City of Mexico without int... | 29,000 |
| " " of San Idelfonso in the city of Puebla, at 3 per cent..... | 23,000 |
| " " of San Geronimo in the City of Mexico, at 3 per cent..... | 38,500 |
| " " of San Idelfonso in the city of Puebla, at 3 per cent..... | 9,000 |
| Total loans..... | \$126,600 |

Recapitulation :

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Total of donations..... | \$179,000 00 |
| Total of balances on hand..... | 199,033 12½ |
| Total of loans..... | 126,600 00 |
| Grand Total..... | \$504,633 12½ |

San Blas could cover its expenses with the products of the neighboring salines, from now on to be worked on account of the royal treasury, and with other resources of minor importance.

These expeditions and establishments were the cause of heavy expenses.

17. This advantage was never obtained. The expenses of San Blas are constantly on the increase, and the costs of its establishment, and of the expeditions to Sonora and California, from 1768 to 1771, were necessarily large to the royal treasury, although part of the expenses were defrayed by generous voluntary contributions and also out of the special mission funds.

No Economy was practicable.

18. To exercise any cautious economy was an impossibility when everything had to be done hurriedly in distant countries, without any settlements in the largest part of their enormous area, and with Sonora subject to the cruel hostilities of the Indian enemies; and, to state the whole matter in as few words as possible, without troops, vessels, arms, munitions, utensils and provisions.

Difficulties apparently insuperable were overcome; the Viceroy, Marquis de Croix, returned to Spain; and the Baylio Frey Don Antonio Bucareli took his place.

19. Notwithstanding these difficulties—which might be considered insuperable—were overcome, and, as far as it was possible to zeal and constancy, the important ends of the enterprises were accomplished. The Viceroy, Marquis de Croix, having finished his term of office, left to his successor, the Bailio (6) Frey don Juan de Bucareli, the glory to continue the work and to carry it to the best state of perfection.

Events which happened in the time of the Viceroy Bucareli.

20. As in everything which had passed, the mental and personal labors of the Inspector General, the Marquis de Sonora (7), had played an important part, and as this functionary still remained in the kingdom (New Spain) for a few months after the Marquis de Croix had sailed on his return to Spain, Galvez was enabled to inform the successor, Don Antonio Bucareli, of everything which had taken place, so that the new Viceroy would find it less difficult to perfect promptly all the arrangements required in the department of San Blas and the peninsula of the Californias, economizing expenses and avoiding confusion.

21. The hostilities of the Seris and Pimas had somewhat ceased in Sonora, but the Apaches created worse havoc in New Galicia (8) therefore the expenses which decreased in the first province augmented in the second owing to the formation of a corps of four flying troops of cavalry, and to other help furnished as well in soldiers as to the presidios. I refer

(6) *Bailio*, a knight of the religious military order of Saint John, who has taken the vows and is invested with the command and enjoys the usufruct of a castle, town or other rural or urban property.

(7) Don José de Galvez received in 1764 unlimited power to inspect all the different branches of the government in New Spain, and make whatsoever changes of magistrates and officials he considered convenient. On July 6, 1768, he arrived in Lower California for the purpose of arranging matters in that province, and for the principal object of extending missions and presidios to Upper California. His plans were successfully carried out by Father Junipero Serra and the commander, Portolá. In 1776 he was appointed Secretary of the Indies and in this capacity had his brother, Don Matías de Galvez, and afterwards his nephew, Bernardo de Galvez, appointed Viceroy of New Spain. Galvez died in 1787.

(8) New Galicia, the present Mexican States of Durango, Chihuahua and Coahuila, which by the royal order dated in Madrid on Dec. 4, 1786, were formed into the "intendencia" of Durango.

only slightly to these matters here, because this compilation must be strictly limited to events and matters relating to San Blas and the Californias.

New Rules for San Blas and the Californias.

22. New rules were made for the administration of both provinces. In San Blas a formal commissariat was established for making the payments and keeping strict accounts; a small arsenal was also put in operation for careening and repairing all the vessels of the department; one frigate and two dispatch boats (*paquebotes*) were stationed there; and, for all these purposes was assigned to it yearly the amount of \$63,-907.

23. Although the expenses of the presidial troops of the Californias were estimated at \$55,435, including the salaries and pay (*haberes*) of the governor of the Peninsula, commissary of Loretto, storekeepers or those acting as such (*habilitados*) of the presidios, and of a small number of carpenters, blacksmiths, and muleteers, the whole expenditure amounted to only \$26,500; because a rule was established that payment should be made in clothing, goods, and provisions, and that there should be charged or added to the cost price of these articles, 100 per cent at the old establishments and 150 per cent at the new presidios of San Diego and Monterey. The only exceptions to this rule were the salaries of the governor, \$4000 and of the commissary at Loretto, \$1500.

24. Lastly a Factor, with a salary of \$2000, was appointed for collecting the amounts payable by the royal treasury in this capital (Mexico), and for making the necessary purchases and remittances of textile fabrics and merchandise for San Blas and the Californias. In consequence, adding all these items gives a total yearly amount of \$92,476.37½, payable from the royal treasury. The salaries assigned to the Franciscan and Dominican missionaries, their traveling expenses by land and sea, as also the necessary expenditures for the establishment of new missions are to be made from the special funds.

New Enterprises.

25. After finishing this matter, the viceroy, don Antonio Bucareli, thought it well to confine his measures to the preservation and temporal and spiritual development of the old and new Californias, toward improving the salines in the immediate neighborhood of San Blas. This for the purpose, that said department might also flourish as far as possible, and so be able to comply with its principal object, the furnishing and forwarding of the necessary supplies to the presidios and missions of the Californias; but this quietness did not last long.

26. Information was received about the excellent port of San Francisco; the old project of discovering a land route was again taken up; discussions were held in reference to opening the communication between the presidios of Monterey and San Diego, blocked up by the Santa Barbara channel whereon numerous pacific and docile Indians dwelt; attention was called to the immense number of pagans desirous of congregating in missions; and, also to the fertility of the territories in the north, which invited Spaniards to settle and cultivate them.

First Exploration to Higher Latitudes.

27. The Viceroy already flattering himself with the possible accomplishment of these useful projects, received the royal orders of April 11 and September 23, 1773, which increased his zeal and compelled him to put into practice more difficult and costly plans.

28. The Count de Laschy, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia, notified our Court of the discoveries which had been made by the

(9) This new "reglamento" was formulated May 19, 1773; discussed and amended July 8, 1773; approved by the viceroy July 23, 1773, and went into force January 1st, 1774.

vassals of that empire on our northern coasts of the Californias; these notices were copied and forwarded with said royal orders and others of later date.

29. In all of these decrees, His Majesty commanded that proper steps should be taken for investigating if the Russians continued and progressed with their expeditions; that the schemes of this nation should be guarded against; and also that means should be found for dislodging any foreign settlement established on those coasts, previously giving the necessary intimations and using force only as a last resort.

30. Although the Viceroy was aware of the obstacles which hindered the Russians from carrying out their plans, due to the scarcity of settlers and supplies in their territories of Kamts Kaska, still he felt that these difficulties in the course of time might be overcome, and that we should profit by these obstacles, and impede foreigners from becoming neighbors of ours on the peninsulas of the Californias.

31. This is the opinion which he expressed in his letter 1048 of July 27, 1773, stating therein the necessity of giving another form to the department of San Blas, and of supplying it with competent officers of the royal navy, practical pilots, an arsenal (maestranza), sailors, and also with a larger number of vessels wherewith to succour the Californias and undertake explorations to higher latitudes (exploraciones de altura).

32. He also reported that the new presidios of San Diego and Monterey were weak establishments, only good for giving a title to the soil (que solo servian para señalar el dominio), and for keeping within certain bounds the innumerable pagan Indian tribes surrounding these establishments, which, owing to the burdens imposed upon the royal treasury, he had not decided to fortify.

33. That he found no way of avoiding the increased expenditures in which the department of San Blas will involve him, a department situated in one of the most unhealthy climates of the Pacific coast; and finally in the same letter, number 1048, and in those written afterwards, he continued reporting upon the wise measures taken by him.

34. The discovery of an overland route from Sonora to Monterey had already been made (10) later on the important occupation of the port of San Francisco took place (11), and all those measures were continued which tended to subjecting (as was later brought about) gradually the Indians of the Santa Barbara channel and to the establishment of new missions and Spanish settlements (pueblos).

35. The reconnoissance of the Goatzacalcos river on the Gulf of Mexico, and the country lying between its mouth and the harbor of Tehuantepec on the Pacific coast was also undertaken, and it was ascertained that a possibility existed for transporting artillery over it, as had already been done, according to old traditions, by Hernan Cortes, for arming the vessels he had ordered to be built in the harbor of Tehuantepec, and which discovered the coasts of the Californias (12).

(10) Don Juan Bautista de Anza, captain of the presidio of Tubac, on the frontier of Sonora, left the presidio of Altar with twenty of his soldiers and accompanied by the Franciscan missionaries, fathers Garcés and Juan Diaz, on January 8, 1774, and arrived at the mission of San Gabriel in California on May 22nd of the same year. Anza proceeded from there to Monterey for the purpose of consulting with Father Junipero Serra. A second expedition, also commanded by Anza, left Tubac on Oct. 23, 1775, and reached San Gabriel on January 4, 1776.

(11) The first huts were built July 26, 1776; on the 28th the first mass was said in the temporary chapel. The port was occupied August 18, and formal possession taken on Sept. 17, 1776. The chapel of the mission of Dolores was dedicated October 3, and the mission formally inaugurated October 8, 1776.

(12) The first discoverer of the peninsula of California was the pilot Fortun Ximenez, who entered the gulf, afterwards called "of Cortés," with the vessel "Concepcion" in the latter part of 1533. He and twenty-two of his crew were killed by the Indians at La Paz, Lower California.

The three vessels, Santa Agueda, San Lazaro and San Tomas, which Cortés had ordered built in Tehuantepec, sailed under his personal command from Chiametlan on April 15, 1535, arrived in the bay of La Paz on May 3, 1535, and returned to Mexico in 1537.

36. Finally, for the purpose of examining if the Russians had settled in the most remote northern parts of our actual possessions, the Viceroy despatched the frigate "Santiago" under the command of the brevet ensign of the second class, Don Juan Perez, first pilot of the royal navy, giving him the necessary instructions for carrying out the orders; and this was the first exploration to higher latitudes.

37. The frigate left San Blas on the 25th day of January, 1774, stopped at the ports of San Diego and Monterey for the purpose of delivering the corresponding supplies; set out again on its navigation June 7; arrived at $55^{\circ} 49'$ latitude north; opened communications with the Indians of that coast; did the same in the port of Nutka, to which the name of San Lorenzo was given, and where it dropped anchor on August 8. The vessel returned November 3 to San Blas (13).

38. It cannot be claimed that these reconnoissances were exact. They really only occupied a little more than two months and a half, and the ship's logs show doubts and uncertainties which impair their value. Still the positive knowledge was at last acquired, that not a single foreign establishment existed on the whole of the coast explored. It was proved beyond doubt that the commander of the frigate "Santiago" had taken possession of the port of Nutka, five years previous to the arrival of the English captain, Cook, at the same port, where he had careened his vessels, and finally this expedition facilitated greatly our future explorations.

SECOND EXPLORATION.

39. The second expedition took place in the year 1775, under the charge of the lieutenant of the first-class, Don Bruno de Ezeta, with the same frigate, "Santiago" and the little schooner (goleta) called "La Felicidad" (alias "La Sonora"), the command whereof had been entrusted to the lieutenant of the second-class, Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Cuadra.

40. Both vessels left San Blas February 11, 1775, and sailed in company to 47° , where they separated.

41. The frigate returned after having reached 50° , because the scurvy had broken out among the crew. The schooner went as far as 58° , and on the return both vessels joined again in the port of Monterey, and entered the harbor of San Blas November 25.

42. The department of La Trinidad, in $41^{\circ} 6'$; the open roadstead (rada) of Bucareli in $47^{\circ} 24'$; the archipelago and port of the same name in $55^{\circ} 18'$; and the one of Los Remedios in $57^{\circ} 20'$ were discovered and reconnoitered by this expedition and formal possession thereof taken.

43. Furthermore, Ezeta came to the mouth or entrance bearing his name in 49° , (14) called by him "Bahia de la Asuncion," but could not examine it. Bodega anchored and took possession of the port which has his name, situated in $38^{\circ} 18'$, and in the immediate neighborhood of the harbor of San Francisco.

(13) Juan Perez, the commander of the "Santiago" (alias "Nueva Galicia"), was a native of Mayorca, and well versed in navigation on the Pacific, having made several voyages to the Philippine Islands. Fray Juniper Serra returned on this vessel from San Blas to San Diego. In Monterey Fray Juan Crespi and Fray Tomas Peña de la Peña joined the frigate as chaplains, and Father Crespi wrote the diary of this expedition. On July 20, touched the extreme northwestern point of Queen Charlotte Island, near to 55° lat. North, and arrived on Monday, August 8, in the roadstead of Nutka, called afterwards, in 1788, by Captain Cook, King George's Sound,

(14) The date of the discovery of the bay "La Asuncion de Nuestra Señora," or "Entrance of Ezeta," or "Columbia river," is August 17, 1775, and the correct latitude $46^{\circ} 11'$ north.

The *Royal Audience* governed from November 30, 1786, to May 8, 1789. Don Alonzo Nuñez de Haro y Peralta, Archbishop of Mexico, was Viceroy of New Spain from May 8, 1787 to August 16, of the same year.

Death of the Viceroy, Bucareli, and compilation of the Measures taken by him.

44. Although preparations were made without delay for the third expedition, which was to have started in the year 1777, for the purpose of making explorations from Ezeta bay to latitude 58°, and to finish same in latitude 65°, it did not take place until the year 1779, when the Viceroy, Frey Don Antonio Bucareli, was already dead. (15)

45. This Viceroy attended with true zeal and efficiency to all the important matters which occurred during his term of office, and he had besides the pleasure of seeing his orders complied with. The results would have been greater if, for reasons of economizing the overburdened public finances, he had been able to make larger expenditures.

46. Notwithstanding, he was compelled to increase the expenses of San Blas and the Californias, because neither the explorations to higher latitudes, nor the building and careening of vessels, nor higher salaries and gratuities for naval officers and other employes could be dispensed with, for the reason that the occupation of the port of San Francisco, and the development of Old and New California were of the utmost importance. The increase of expenditure was also due to the reconnoissance of the Goatzacoalos river to Tehuantepec, undertaken for the purpose of economizing transportation costs on artillery from Vera Cruz to San Blas; to the double discoveries which by land were effected from Sonora to Monterey, considered by the Viceroy indispensable; and to the expedition (which proved to be a failure) from the presidio of Santa Fé, in New Mexico, to the one of Monterey. (16).

47. Bucareli asked for and was given ample powers to incur these expenses and all others of equal kind without the previous assent of the Royal Treasury Commissions. He reported upon the uselessness of the port of San Blas, proposed the temporary transfer of this department to the one of Acapulco, and was inclined to establish it later on in a more healthy and convenient location of those parts discovered in Northern California. All this was approved by the royal order of January, 1777.

Erection of the Independent Commandancy General of the Provinces of the Interior, and Measures taken by the First Commandant, the Chevalier de Croix, in California.

48. At this time the independent Commandery General of the Province of the Interior, including the Californias, was formed and placed under the command of the brigadier, Chevalier de Croix, who established in 1780 and 1781 the presidios and missions of the Santa Barbara channel, founded the settlements (pueblos) of San José, Guadalupe and Porciuncula (17), and issued a separate new set of rules (reglamento) now in force at that peninsula, and which His Majesty approved October 24, 1781.

(15) The Baillo, frey Don Antonio Maria de Bucareli y Ursúa, former Captain General of Cuba, arrived in Vera Cruz on August 23, 1771; took possession of the Vice Kingdom on September 2, 1771, and died in the City of Mexico on April 9, 1779. His remains are buried in the Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe.

(16) The Franciscan Friars, Francisco Atanacio Dominguez and Francisco de Velez Escalante, left Santa Fé, accompanied by eight residents of that town, on July 29, 1776, and followed the route discovered by Don Juan Maria Rivera, in 1761. After having traveled 320 leagues (960 miles) they arrived at Lake Timpanogos (Salt Lake, in Utah) on September 23. Owing to the lateness of the season, the project of reaching California was abandoned, and the expedition turned south in search of the Colorado river, which they crossed October 7. On November 6, they arrived at the Moqui "pueblo" of Oraibe, left it on Nov. 21, and reached Santa Fé on January 2, 1777.

(17) The settlement of San José was established at the instance of the Viceroy in November, 1777, and the one of Porciuncula, or more properly, Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles, in 1781.

New Rules. (18)

49. They were drawn by the governor, don Felipe de Neve, and all the precepts of economy were strictly adhered to; for although he excluded or abolished the odious unreasonable overcharge of so many per cent on the supplies furnished to officers and soldiers, he also diminished their salaries and pay; consequently the extra balance which resulted against the royal treasury was very small. But as during the time of the Viceroy, Frey don Antonio Bucareli, the little maritime department of San Blas had been enlarged; a greater number of artisans and a few more soldiers assigned to the presidial companies of Monterey and San Diego; the new companies of San Francisco and the immediate missions formed; and as afterwards the Chevalier de Croix established the settlements on the Santa Barbara channel (19), therefore the yearly expenditures of the peninsula of the Californias amounted to the sum of \$85,616, which compared with the amount of \$26,579, the first appropriation, shows an excess of \$59,047 without including the expenses of the settlers of Guadalupe and Porciuncula, who during the first three years were assisted with salaries and rations.

Events which Occurred on the Colorado River.

50. Neither are included in the above expenditures those incurred during said years of 1780 and 1781 for enlisting recruits, families of settlers, purchase of mules and horses, and the transport of all of these from Sonora to Monterey. Nor do these expenses contain the amount fruitlessly expended upon a settlement on the Colorado river, which the Yuma Indians destroyed, killing the greatest part of the unfortunate settlers, the captain appointed for conveying the supplies of the Californias, together with nine men of his escort and four friars of the Apostolic College of the Holy Cross of Queretaro, who attended to the spiritual welfare of said settlements.

61. The absolute ruin of these settlements closed the door to communication between Sonora and the Californias, and although it was the intention to open the route again by building a strong presidio on the banks of the Colorado river, His Majesty ordered this project to be kept in suspense until a more convenient time, which now truly is approaching; because the Dominicans in charge of the missions of Old (Lower) California are extending their labors to the countries of the Colorado river, a step very opportune and in conformity with the royal "cedula," substituting these missionaries in the place of the exiled Jesuits. (21)

(18) This "Reglamento" was formulated June 1, 1779; approved by the King Oct. 21, 1781 printed in Mexico in 1784. THE LAND OF SUNSHINE published a fac simile and translation Jan.-May, 1897.

(19) The "Presidio" of Santa Barbara was established in 1782.

(20) After Anza's expeditions, the General Commander of the Interior Provinces with the consent of the court of Madrid, permitted the establishment of two missions "La Purissima Concepcion" and "San Pedro and San Pablo" on the actual California side of the Colorado river under the precise condition that each mission should have 10 soldiers and 10 settlers. But the Yuma Indians did not take kindly to this new state of affairs and rebelled, killing the four missionaries, Fathers Francisco Garces, Juan Beroneche, Juan Diaz and Matias Romero, and the largest part of the escort and settlers, sparing only the women and children. Other victims were the sergeant Juan Joé Robles and Captain Fernando Rivera, who were awaiting there the arrival of a part of the families he had recruited in Sinaloa and Sonora for the purposing of settling Los Angeles, Buenaventura and Santa Barbara. Seven California soldiers also perished at the hands of the Yumas. The buildings were destroyed by fire. He, soon as the commander, don Pedro Fages, received notice of this misfortune, he went with troops to the Colorado river, recovered the bodies of his murdered compatriots and retook or ransomed most of the women and children kept in captivity by the Yumas. These events happened during the middle and end of March, 1782.

(21) The Dominicans by virtue of a royal cedula of November 4, 1768, claimed a part of the missions of the Californias for their share. After a dispute of four years with the Franciscans, an agreement was entered into between both on March 21, 1772, and on August 19, 1773 the dividing line between the missions of both orders was fixed at a point 45 miles south of San Diego. This point was marked by a cross, bearing this inscription: "Division of the missions of our father Saint Dominic and of our father Saint Francis, Year 1773," and the cross was securely fixed in the crack of a large boulder or rock which stands up exactly on the high road.



The patronizing *Bookman*, edited by Prof. Peck, remarks amid an otherwise rather incompetent book-review:

"California seems to be a fertile field for the novelist, and we in the East, blessed with the opportunities afforded by our advanced civilization, should certainly take an interest in our less fortunate brothers in the far West, struggling against heavy odds to gain for themselves equal privileges."

Which "privileges," pray? The privilege of being instructed by the underdone? The privilege of laughing at the sort of "scholar" who can translate Latin with a dictionary, and who thinks California walks abroad clothed in a G-string and a little brief authority? That we need not "struggle for." The U. S. mails reach even unto the far West, and we can read the *Bookman* as regularly as a New Yorker, if we have nothing else to do—or if we do not grudge time in pursuit of humor. The privilege of living in a city distinguished mostly by having the rottenest government and the vilest newspapers and two of the most unweaned reviews on the habitable globe? Well, we can stand that deprivation. God made California and Croker is making New York. Every man to his own.

Now it is a matter of truth that, for the whole State and for every city in it, California has a higher percentage of literacy, culture and morals than New York city. It has as good colleges, churches, schools (and more of each per thousand population.) It hasn't as big libraries, but uses its libraries 500 per cent. more. It has fewer and less splendid theaters—but it has more than our fathers had, which is enough. It has as good water, police and hygienic and charitable service; incomparably better street transit and lighting. It has an incomparably larger percentage of citizens who own their own homes; of citizens who have something to show for their lives; of college-bred men and women; above all, of people who are not provincials lost in their own back yard. And every Easterner who is fairly leavened of intelligence knows this. He need not have traveled. The statistics and history of his own country are enough if he is really a scholar, and not a pretentious dunce.

We do not lack even that "blessing of advanced civilization" which the *Bookman* really means—for all our people come from the East. Only, out here, we do not put unleavened dough into "literary journals." We sometimes elect it to a city council—and are properly ashamed of ourselves after. So the *Bookman* need not "take an interest" in us. We have our compensations. One is remembering a matter we learned in the East (and are thence reminded of). Namely, how many Pecks it takes to make an honest bushel—the smallest thing a Californian ever counts by.

AVES
OR FREE
CITIZENS.

A Republic is a country where people discuss things. A despotism is a country where they do not. An idiot asylum is a place where they don't even care to.

'So when you hear some one crying that we must shut our mouths and eyes and follow the flock and its temporary bell-wether, you can know that that person is only half an American. He may have been born in

this country, but he has never got acclimated. He really believes in the divine right of kings; only his king happens to be the crowd or the party. Honest discussion is the difference between serfs and freemen, and the party or the cause that cannot bear it is born to be drowned—and already feels itself sinking.

The organized effort of the administration papers to scare us out of discussing the Philippine question is as foolish as it will be fruitless. To yell "traitor" to every American who dares to think without asking Mr. Hanna's permission, shows that the yellers know as little of business as of morals. For this is not a nation of slaves. We like fair play and free speech, and we are not so stupid as not to know when they are assailed. We are not ready for a Kaiser and *lesé majesté* and all that. Kaisering, in a Republic, has to be very judicious, else in a moment we shall turn and laugh in his face. and the "divine robes" will fall away, and the servant of the people will stand naked to the rebuke of his masters.

They are either not very thoughtful or not very honest who are crying, "Sh! you mustn't think in time of war!"

Every sober man knows that in the intended sense *this* is no "time of war." The argument rests on such war as menaces the country, and then, indeed, a patriot may have to fight first and think afterwards. But to pretend that this nation is in such danger from the Filipinos that we must put our reason under martial law is a little too absurd. Lawton, and there is no better fighter, has had twenty-two "battles" in thirty days, and got six men killed and thirty wounded. The only danger this country is in, or ever will be in, is from the citizens who think self-government is a sort of blind man's buff, and that all they have to do is to shut their eyes and minds and grope in the wake of the gentleman who is "It."

The *Scientific American* has proved that conscience and competency can give an ancient and honorable name to the "organ" of a firm of patent-solicitors, and this is a highly creditable achievement. But the *S. A.* would better stick to cog-wheels and let ethnology alone if it has to get its ethnology from a hotel tout. It can hardly be expected to understand how idle the signature of G. Wharton James in type looks to any student or to any long-time Californian, but it is expected to know the gross misspelling and structural ignorance of the article in its *Supplement* of April 22. It ought also to know that the Enchanted Mesa has been settled by scientists, and that it is nearly two years too late for discredited fakirs to exploit their ignorance. It is expected not to print so imbecile an argument: "There was an Enchanted Mesa, but the Enchanted Mesa is not *the* Enchanted Mesa—because its ruins are less visible than some other ruins 200 miles away." Might it never occur to a scientific editor that erosion varies with the hardness of the rock? In the self-same valley of Acoma, 10,000 acres are eaten away 500 feet deep. That's why there is a valley, amid which the table rocks of Acoma, Katzimo and other mesas tower mightily aloft. By the *S. A.* logic they cannot have survived the waste of all that giant valley. Therefore they have not survived. Ergo, the rocks we climb and photograph, and that people live and die on, are figments of our and their imaginations. Of course Mr. James is not entitled, by scholarship or by other reputation, to speak to any scientific question; but the *Scientific American* is entitled to take a little better care of its readers.

Every true American must wish a searching investigation of the charges made by scores of American soldiers, that some of our troops in the Philippines are looting houses and killing prisoners—and no Algerian investigation will do. These charges are made not by mugwumps at home, but by our boys in the field. The thing

seems beyond belief. Certainly most American soldiers do not do these things. Yet, anyone who saw the Tennesseans, for instance, terrorize San Francisco knows that there are two kinds of American soldiers. At any rate, these things should be looked into. Some of the boys may have written home a little boastfully, but if they have lied about our army they should be shot; if they haven't lied, someone else should be shot.

NOT
ALL THE
TIME.

The abolitionists were "traitors" to the same notch of intellects that now call the anti-imperialists so, and for the same reason—because they believed that even presidents and parties should obey the eternal laws of justice. The same degree of ministers preached then for the "Divine institution" of slavery as preach now for civilizing the Filipinos by killing them, and for the same reason: namely, because they thought God was a crowd. The same sort of people who braved unpopularity and mobbing then, for conscience sake, are doing it now. They will be as fully vindicated by time, and for the same reason: namely, that "You can't fool all the people all the time," as Lincoln pithily expressed the final truth about American sense and conscience.

OUR
OWN
SAVAGES.

Apaches, before now, have tried in their blundering way to be impolite to prisoners; and the Inquisition—that remarkable and unpleasant religious police—had certain methods not wholly neighborly. But never did Apaches, Spaniards, Hottentots nor pirates remotely rival the postgraduate fiends of Palmetto, Ga.; citizens of the United States, assembled on the 23d of April, in the year of grace 1899, to show their true nature. In the name of all the gods at once, what do we need of new Cannibal Islands, so long as we have Georgia?

LETTERS
AND
LETTERS.

The Den has well over 50,000 readers. Undoubtedly not all of them agree with the Lion. But being Americans—or free-men wherever, for many are in foreign lands—they respect independence. Being educated people, they are tolerant of thought; and even in a difference of opinion they are not blackguards.

Out of these 50,000 and odd, the Lion has had three scurrilous letters—or rather two; for a Florida gentleman who values a cent above his dignity, committed his vulgarity to a postal card.

If this little magazine, on the Far Edge, has 50,552 readers who are men and women that believe in free thought, and only three who are hoodlums that do not, there is large hope for our experiment of a republic.

In the same time, between 700 and 800 letters of earnest godspeed have come to the Den. From United States Senators, from ex-cabinet officers, from college presidents, from scholars, poets, and all sorts of plain Americans. Conscience isn't a matter of arithmetic. This beast would think, and "think open," with what little tools God has given him, if he were the only molecule in the universe that thought so. But it is comforting to find oneself in good company.

The interesting Mr. Denby, one of the Liberator's commissioners, assures us that the commission's sophomoric "Proclamation" to the Filipinos "is the most important proclamation since the Declaration of Independence." Of course it is. Precisely as Mr. Denby is a more important person than one A. Lincoln, who once issued an obscure proclamation—to emancipate slaves, not to make them.

The proclamation to the Filipinos justly observes that "there can be no real conflict between American supremacy and the rights and liberties of the Filipinos." Of course there cannot. Shooting a man down has nothing to do with his rights or liberty. Only a dude or a mug-wump could imagine for a moment that it had. Aren't we going to give him a better government—and incidentally a home in heaven? Even if we must (as Shafter pleasantly observes) kill off five million Filipinos to pacify the other five million.

Summer! How the word has reformed since we used to know it! For nearly every one of us now out here in God's country knew summer where it was a profane word—back yonder, under the humid skies where it swelters and stewes and swears. We knew it as a synonym of discomfort not unmixed with danger; of sultriness and stickiness, of boiled faces and mopped brows; of peril from the sun and scant betterment by the shade. We knew breathless days and gasping nights; and every now and then a neighbor sunstruck. Summer was a season to "get away somewhere."

SUMMER
IN GOD'S
COUNTRY

But now we have got away for good from that whole bungling dictionary. We have come to a land in whose bright lexicon winter and summer are heavenly twins, words of good cheer. Here, summer is a word to conjure by. We are never knocked down by the sun, never enervated, never wilted. Children play and men work daylong in the ardent sunshine; in the shade the weakest invalid never has to gasp. And the summer nights! This beast has known Southern California for fifteen years; and in that time has never seen a night there when he needed less than two heavy blankets. That is one reason why a decent climate is not enervating. And if in any Eastern August a divine revelation could show the benighted what a California summer actually is, no one would be left in the East, except those too poor to buy a ticket or too lame to walk.

These pages go to press when it cannot be known what the Hague shall bring forth. We have sent good men thither—though with a strange sound in their ears. Let us hope that a republic—the Republic—shall do as well as the heaviest monarchy on earth for the hopes of humanity. And we shall have more grace in doubting the Czar's sincerity when we have shown some of our own. Universal peace is only another word for universal common sense.

WHICH SHALL BE
THE MORE
ENLIGHTENED

The movement to found a great Woman's College in Pasadena will win if California brains are half as endemic as they think they are. There are plenty of rich people in Southern California, and some elsewhere, with wits enough to recognize the value of such an investment—its value for the country and for the girls, if American girls might be collected in a decent climate; if, in the most critical period for themselves and for the next generation they might not only acquire algebra but good bodies, and be noiselessly relieved of the hideous nervous system which the present generation has invented for women. Prof. Bragdon, who is at the back of the plan, is no ignote Squeers out of a job, but head of the old Lasell Seminary at Auburndale, Mass., and a man, East or West. He would make a worthy college. A girl on the average would live longer and happier who was educated in a "country" college in California than in the rarest hot house of the refrigerated East. But we can have just as good colleges here as there. And the Lion thinks nothing is too good for a good American girl.

NOTHING
IS TOO GOOD
FOR HER

A coast publication regrets that Stanford University has a president whose soul is his own; and by contrast lauds President Harper of Chicago University for being too smart to have any opinions on crucial public questions. Every man to his sort, of course. But there are Americans who do not think the highest qualification for a college president is that he be an artful dodger or a moral fugitive. And—leaving aside Dr. Jordan's safe plurality in brains—there are Californians proud of having for our head teacher the better citizen of the two.

BRAINS
AND
SMARTNESS

When the average newspaper does any serious work in American economics—tariff, finance and the like—it generally borrows Edward Atkinson's brains. This lends peculiar humor to the present newspaper assault on that quiet, dry but brave old man. There is perhaps no American whose learning is more universally in circulation; for he happens to be the first authority on topics we handle every day. The most childish thing ever done officially in the United States was to suppress him. Atkinson mailed *eight copies* of his pamphlets (which are documents of the U. S. Senate) to Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis and six other officers in Manila. He notified the government what he was doing; and the government was worried enough to tamper with the mails—our mails, not Mr. Atkinson's nor the administration's—and stop documents of congress for fear they would corrupt Dewey!

PRETTY
SMALL
BUSINESS.

The packers who sold the beef are commended. The Commissary General who bought it gets a vacation at \$6500 a year. The Secretary of War who fixed the contracts is "vindicated." The American soldiers who ate the beef are not, indeed, exonerated; but there seems to be no disposition to punish them—or such of them as survived it. The only man found guilty is the Commanding General who objected to having American soldiers eat rotten beef. But this is a merciful country. In Guatemala Miles would be dungeoned or shot for proving the War Department as spoiled as its beef. Here we let him off with a reprimand.

LIKE
POLITICS.
LIKE BEEF



THAT WHICH IS WRITTEN

So good a thing never befell letters as will happen them if the time shall ever come again when people write only because they have to. That is, because they contain something and it won't be contained longer. If it were made a felony to write anything, doubtless literature would become nobler at once. Those whose lava burned in them would risk prison; but the present itching 90 per cent. would hold in their dust. We have nowadays few bursting reservoirs; but many gilded pumps fetching up soda-water from unknown shallows.

OD
SHORT
STORIES.

Stanley Waterloo, whose *Story of Ab*, the cave-man, was so much out of the ordinary, and withal so interesting, now publishes a volume of short stories under title of *The Wolf's Long Howl*. The twenty tales are of a rather wide assortment, some tragic, some mirthful, some touching—and nearly all good reading. Their leading quality is ingenuity. Well-taken and unexpected plots are decidedly Mr. Waterloo's best hold. There is also an attractiveness in his medium, by force of its directness mingled with a certain whimsicality. The most intimate criticism to be made is that his stories do not happen, while we read them. We are never quite able to forget that they are being told. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.

RLAND'S

STALWART

As to the strength of Hamlin Garland's unusual novel, *Rose of Dutcher's Coolly*, there can be no two opinions. It is full of power, in description and in human character. As to its taste, there may very properly be quarrel. It is clearly not of the *virginibusque* order; yet older people are not less vulnerable. "Rose" is a strong figure. Every girl, doubtless, has had something of her contacts, but we do not account it needful to record, in life or in fiction, every time she hears an obscenity, nor every intimate animal tide that may surge in her. Unless we are disembodied we can take certain things for granted, and I think Mr. Garland has not helped his large story by yielding to what he thought frankness. The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.50.

OTHER

"WITHOUT
SIN"

A year or so ago a sensation was made by a novel of immaculate conception up to date. Its title was *Without Sin*, and its author, "Martin J. Pritchard," turned out to be a handsome young woman. A new novel from her hands, *The Passion of Rosamond Keith*, is as unconventional in its plan, which involves the naked crucifixion of the heroine in the Albanian mountains. Yet the book is not in any sense prurient; and despite a good many impossibilities is very good reading. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.

An unnoted slip in the March number merits correction. The Franciscans of the Mission Santa Barbara of course would not permit any desecration of the Mission. They did not count it a desecration that the Princess Louise and President Harrison's wife stepped into their beautiful garden. Therefore the garden did not need to be, and was not, "reconsecrated."

A Little Legacy, by Mrs. L. B. Walford, is a collection of seven sweet, unaffected English short stories, somewhat of the fairy godmother complexion but so well told that no cynic need mind the secure triumph of love and virtue—and without even a villain. The volume is one of the dainty "Blue Cloth Books." H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago, 75 cents.

Charles Battell Loomis, an undeviating humorist whose pranks reach from Dan unto Beersheba—yea, verily, from the *Independent* even so far as *Town Topics*—has made a very attractive little book of *Just Rhymes*. They are clever rhymes themselves, and greatly exalted by Miss Cory's unusual drawings. R. H. Russell.

D'Arcy of the Guards is a very taking little novel of the War of Independence, by Louis Evan Shipman. The adventures of the fighting Irishman and his defeat by a lovely "rebel" of Philadelphia, are good reading. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago, \$1.25.

Chas. Dexter Allen the well-known bibliophile and student of book-plates has begun the publication of *In Lantern Land*, a sound, sane little monthly bent to letters. It is bright, courageous and interesting. Box 1147, Hartford, Conn. \$1 a year.

Wm. Geo. Jordan, who made *Current Literature* what it was, has just resigned the editorship of the *Saturday Evening Post*, of which he was equally the pith. It will be interesting to watch for his breaking out in a new place.

J. C. L. Clark, of Lancaster, Mass., has issued a booklet of *Verses*. And very good verses, too. Probably the neatest is his retort to Kipling's bitter sarcasm of "Adam-Zad." The Czar's message of peace is

"Christ speaking through a man
And—perhaps you understand him as well as an Englishman can."

La Creme, a tiny but beautiful monthly bibelot, publishes one complete story per issue. No. 1 contains Kipling's "My Lord the Elephant." Chas. E. Brown & Co., Boston, 25 cents a number.

Edwin Markham's *The Man with the Hoe*, and other poems, fill a volume now in press with the Doubleday & McClure Co. It promises to be an important addition to California literature.

Sonora Ilustrado, by J. R. Southworth, "writes up" another North Mexican State from the commercial standpoint; and has a large number of half-tones to illustrate the text.

The *Advocate of Peace*, Boston, surprises one by the vigor and breadth of its speech. It is the kind of speech that appeals to any sober man.

Mansfield & Wessels, N. Y., issue the *Kipling Note Book*, a neat and interesting series of jottings. 15 cents.

The Philippines Co., N. Y., issues a map and a concise sketch of *Manila and the Philippine Islands*.

A small book of *Poems* is published for H. A. Farrand, Philadelphia. There are passages of strength.

THE ANGLE OF REFLECTION



BY MARGARET COLLIER GRAHAM.

SELF-MADE RESPONSIBILITIES. Discontent is the offspring of irresponsibility. The self-made generally trace results to their rightful course, and desiring credit for their triumphs are fain to shoulder their defeats as

well.

The man who holds himself responsible for himself is withheld from bemoaning his failures by the same modesty that forbids him to boast of his successes, but the rickety soul that fastens its faults upon circumstance fills the air with its egotistical ferment.

Self-depreciation is a crude form of vanity, an endeavor to make others say what we should like to think of ourselves. To accept our limitations with dignity and spare the world their reiteration is almost to overcome them. One cannot know himself too well, but he should remember that society has need only of his virtues—his shortcomings are for those who love him.

THE MORE COMPLAINERS. If women complain more than men it is because they have put their lives out of their own hands. Their rewards are not according to their deserts. Having shifted their responsibility they have no personal pride in the result. A married woman's poverty merits no more severe reproach than "poor thing." Her success elicits no higher praise than "fortunate creature!" Some one else makes heaven or havoc of her life. If the latter she is answerable for but one mistake—her marriage. And who has not made one mistake! She may complain if she be so minded. Unfortunately she is often so minded, and she will remain so while life is not her own to make or to mar. If personal responsibility is ever merged into political socialism we may expect our men to become what the best of our women are striving to escape. Already we see will and character crumbling at the edges from the corrosion of paternalistic theories.

CIRCUMSTANCES OR GRAVITATION. If the "downmost man" is down by reason of the weight of circumstances, and not from gravity, every man above becomes part of his burden, and may reproach himself therefor according to the sensitiveness of his moral cuticle. This sympathy and self-reproach do no harm to him who feels them; it is when the man below begins to feel sorry for himself that trouble brews. Self-pity is the first step in moral dirintegration. The real danger of the trust is not economic but moral—the substitution of "somebody should" for "I must." And yet the inherent moral force of humanity generally proves greater than we foresee. There have been countless unfulfilled prophecies of evil in the world's history, while the best that has come has seldom been foretold.

TERNATE PESSIMISTS. Not least amongst the evils of partisan politics is the tradition by which half the press of the country is foresworn to pessimism while the opposing party is in power. Society already

doubts itself more than the facts warrant. We say human nature does not change, but every reform bears witness to the contrary. Possibly with the world, as with the individual, reform is rather an increase of discipline than a change of heart. Humanity learns to handle its forces better, to check benevolence in the interests of justice and modify justice in the interests of benevolence.

Just at present society has reached the stage of the "good-hearted fellow" who gives to beggars because he thinks it "awfully hard lines" to beg. The beggar meanwhile lets his benefactor work for relatively the same reason. Each saves himself pain. By-and-by each will learn that he cannot help himself or another by hurting either.

We are manifestly a people of great things. We abound in material for bluster. Our size, our numbers, our wealth we have always with us. Even our frauds are gigantic. Individual knowledge that these things have little to do with happiness does not perceptibly affect our national burliness. You and I know that the magnificence and perfection of our battle-ships are an infinitesimal factor in daily comfort compared with the excellence of our door-locks and hinges, but we maintain a discreet silence concerning these domestic worries when we are in the society of nations.

In the privacy of our homes it sometimes occurs to some of us to wonder vaguely why a people who lead the world in great enterprises cannot have their streets cleaned and their dishes washed with less irritation of soul. Why the merchant, the farmer and the housewife still have for their motto, "If you want it done well do it yourself." Why we paint such glowing pictures of our national future and say, "Of course you can't expect—" of every political and social reform. Why we are hopeful of the mass and hopeless of the individual. Why the "flower of our young men" will gaily give themselves as targets for Mauser bullets and hide themselves behind a desk or a game of golf to escape an Australian ballot. Why we have so few rough riders over official corruption among those who "still have their way to make." Why the men who brave hunger, exposure and death for glory and the women who applaud them for it turn pale at the thought of a little poverty for principle. Why we cannot put an end to lynching in the South and to political pilfering in the North. And as the wonder grows there comes to some of us an unpatriotic impulse to have one Fourth of July in ten set aside for the public recital of what we have not done. A day for the nation to afflict its soul; not because it cannot mend all these things; not because it is not slowly mending some of them, but because in spite of its greatness it is mending so few of them and those so slowly.

South Pasadena, Cal.



AN AFTERNOON IN CHINATOWN.

BY OLIVE PERCIVAL.

JUST across the historic little Plaza of the old town of Los Angeles and opposite the quaint old Church of Our Lady of the Angels, is a fascinating bit of the Orient. It is the Chinese Quarter, familiarly called Chinatown.

Here, in the narrow, sunless streets of Our Cathay, are the picturesque of the Far East and its wealth of pure, rich colors; here, also, are its squalor and its odor.

Gliding silently along the streets or posing about the gloomy doorways, you see brightly-clad creatures, whom you have previously met only on tea-chests and fans. That wonderful personage standing there in the shadow-box of his own doorway is a wise and great doctor, skilled in the healing virtue of dragon's blood, bodies of lizards and snakes,



C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

GROUP OF CHINESE CHILDREN.

dried bugs and blood and teeth of the tiger. Look at his immaculate white socks—at his queer shoes and pale-green trousers tied down around his slender ankles; and under his sleeveless wadded jacket of violet brocade he is wearing a splendid yellow tunic. His extreme haughtiness of manner is eminently becoming to one in such garments clad. Only coolies laugh and chatter on the streets or in the presence of 'foreign devils,' those strange beings who travel for mere pleasure and who actually walk in public side by side with women.

That little fellow in the faded green silk frock and Chinese shoes, and American-made sailor hat and rusty corduroy pants, is creeping back to school at the prescribed school-boy pace. His primer is the same as that adopted by the Board of Education a thousand or two years ago and, as his lessons must be all studied aloud, he develops lung power while the immediate neighborhood dreams of machine-shops and saw-mills. He memorizes what the sages have writ about ancestor-worship, filial piety and avoiding evil company—he writes with a brush and India ink—and is altogether strangely interesting. He is as self-conscious as the school-boy of any other nation when visitors are present—and compels attention by shrieking his lesson louder than the combined others or by pull-

ing the queue of his neighbor. He evidences a healthy interest in fireworks, ice-cream and circus processions.

You pass the Chinese theater, where is billed one of the popular plays of one or two hundred acts—where is offered one of the few remaining opportunities for the study of the drama in its pristine freshness. In front of the vendor of sweetmeats on the corner, is a butterfly cluster of bright-eyed, bright-robed children who, as you approach, cease their blackbird chatter and inspect you with interest. If you carry no camera, you may be favored with a few little smiles and friendly monosyllables. But with a camera how can you expect to be popular among these well-informed little people who very well know that the picture-taking machine brings nothing but evil fortune to the living and distress to the spirits of their ancestors, at whose tablets they worship?

This dame who stops and buys some sugared cocoanut shavings and roasted melon seeds, is on her way to the joss-house—where she feels impelled to go and burn some incense sticks and to pray for The Three Happinesses, long life, a family of sons and wealth. She did not come from the foot-binding section of China and so her feet are of natural size. She is a fine lady and does not whiten her face with rice powder, nor redden her lips, nor wear gay flowers in her hair—like the poor, pitiable slave-women. Her frock and her trousers are of poplin of some inconspicuous color, and her little elegancies of dress seem to be only a bracelet and ear ornaments of jade. She wears no hat—therefore her hair is wonderfully dressed. She screens her face from the gaze of the curious with a fan of pheasant feathers.

You follow at a respectful distance and stand at the joss house gateway, listening for a time to the clang and the quiver of the gongs and sniffing the incense clouds. Then you pass along the many strange little streets, where the buildings are sunless yet not cheerless—for gay lanterns swing from the balconies and wooden awnings, mysterious placards of red, green, yellow, adorn the walls—and on the window-ledges and balcony railings are rows of china flower-pots in which bloom showy flowers.

That butcher-shop is decidedly less attractive than its bric-a-brac neighbor but, from various standpoints, it is quite as interesting. The Chinaman can roast a pig, dry a duck or make an amazing sausage—all in the most distinctly original, skilful fashion—yet, withal, an array of these delicacies does not appeal to the fastidious Yankee, however hungry. The discreet Yankee is not severely critical—while sight-seeing in Chinatown. That stupid, uninteresting coolie standing there on the edge of the unswept pavement (apparently unaware of your appearance) may suddenly turn and in very plain English hurl the old fact at you that his nation was civilized before the advent of Abraham, Isaac or Jacob.

In the curio-shop next door, you will find tea-pots, the apparent models of those first imported to Europe (such as were used in the day of the interesting Mr. Pepys) that have proved very satisfactory to the Chinese tea-drinker for hundreds of years. Why, pray, should a change be made? There are infinities of tea-cups, all handleless, saucerless; there are brandy-pots with their accompaniment of thimblebowls; there are bracelets and ear- and hair-ornaments and fans and vases and sandalwood-boxes; there are silks and embroideries. These curio-shops are a fascination, even after you have cheerfully handed your last car-fare over the dusty counter.

If you are particularly adventuresome or thirsty you end your afternoon ramble in Chinatown with a cup of tea *à la Chinoise*. A haughty, dark-robed Celestial, with his queue coiled in a Psyche knot, a scarlet napkin in his hand, places a little bowl of clear, fragrant tea on the marble-topped, teak-wood table before you. His unapproachable Dignity brings you no spoon, no cream, no sugar—not even a slice of lemon; but he does bring you a pretty little dish of sugared mysteries. Then you

remember that the Orientals take sweets with their tea and coffee, instead of bread and butter and many other things—and while you wait for the scalding beverage to cool, you experiment with the sweetmeats and speculate about the Chinese inscriptions on the wall hangings.

Next best to a trip to Hong Kong, or any of the other Heavenly Cities of the Celestial Empire, is a ramble in Chinatown—Cathay in miniature, and on your side of the Pacific.

Los Angeles, Cal.



C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

A CHINESE SLAVE.

Photo. by Taber, S. F.

WAR VIEWS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY GEO. C. DOTTER OF STEERE'S BATTERY.



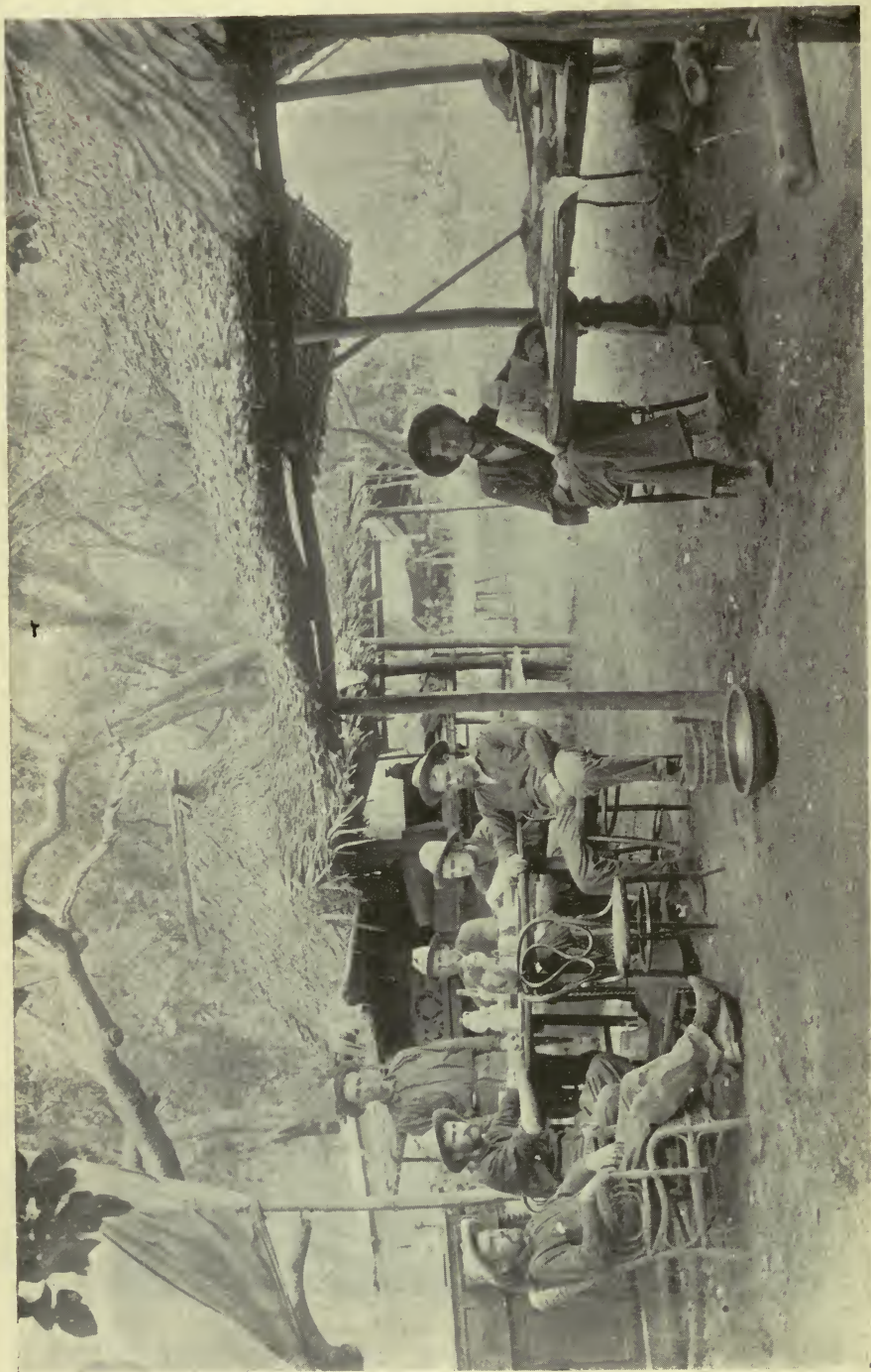
THE CASTILLA, SUNK BY ADMIRAL DEWEY IN MANILA HARBOR.



SAN ROQUE, BURNED BY RETREATING INSURGENTS.

C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

Photos. by Geo. C. Dotter, Battery D. U. S. V.

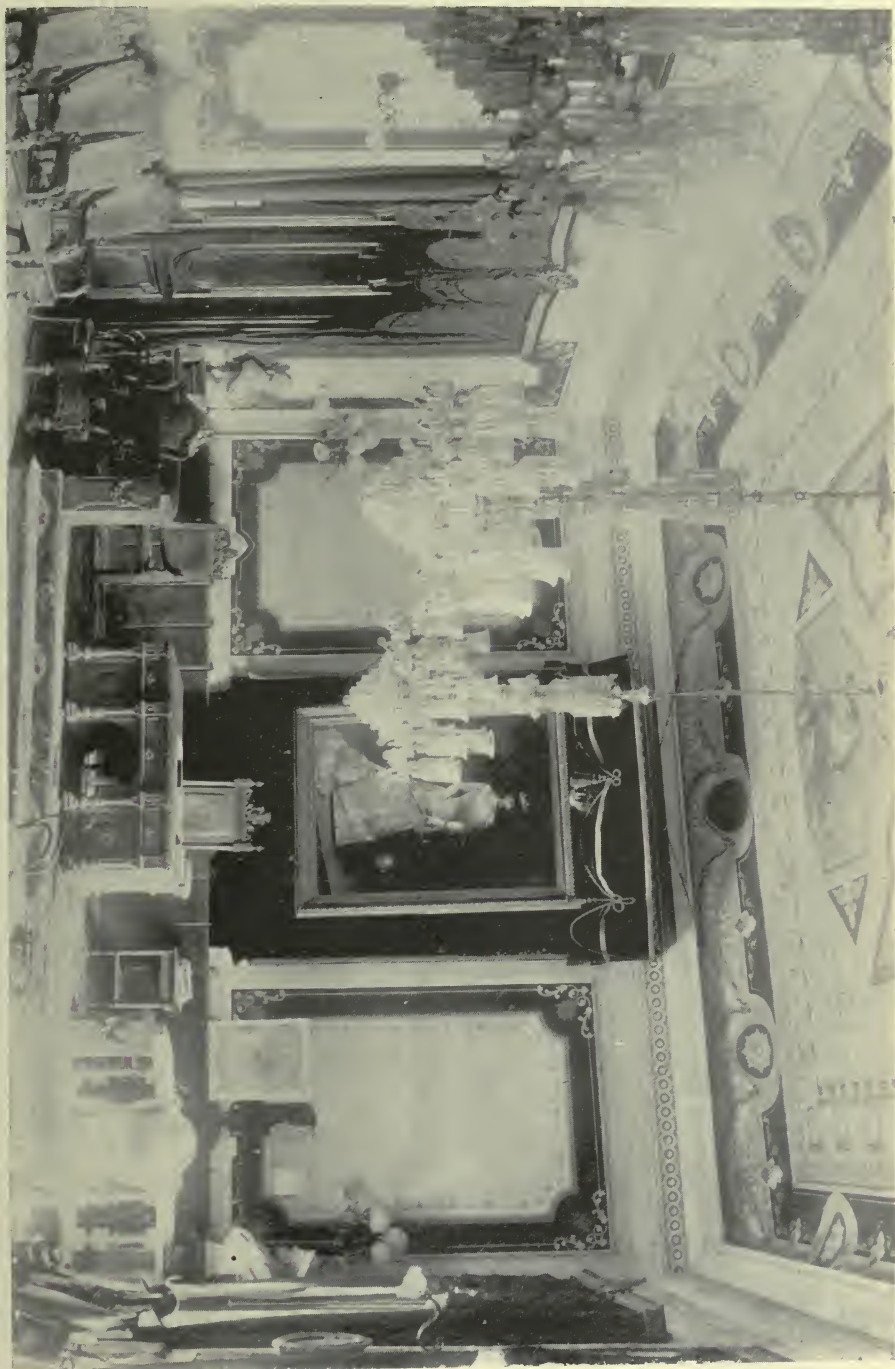


OUR MESS, SAN ROQUE.

(The figure standing is that of the photographer.)

THE THRONE ROOM, MANILA

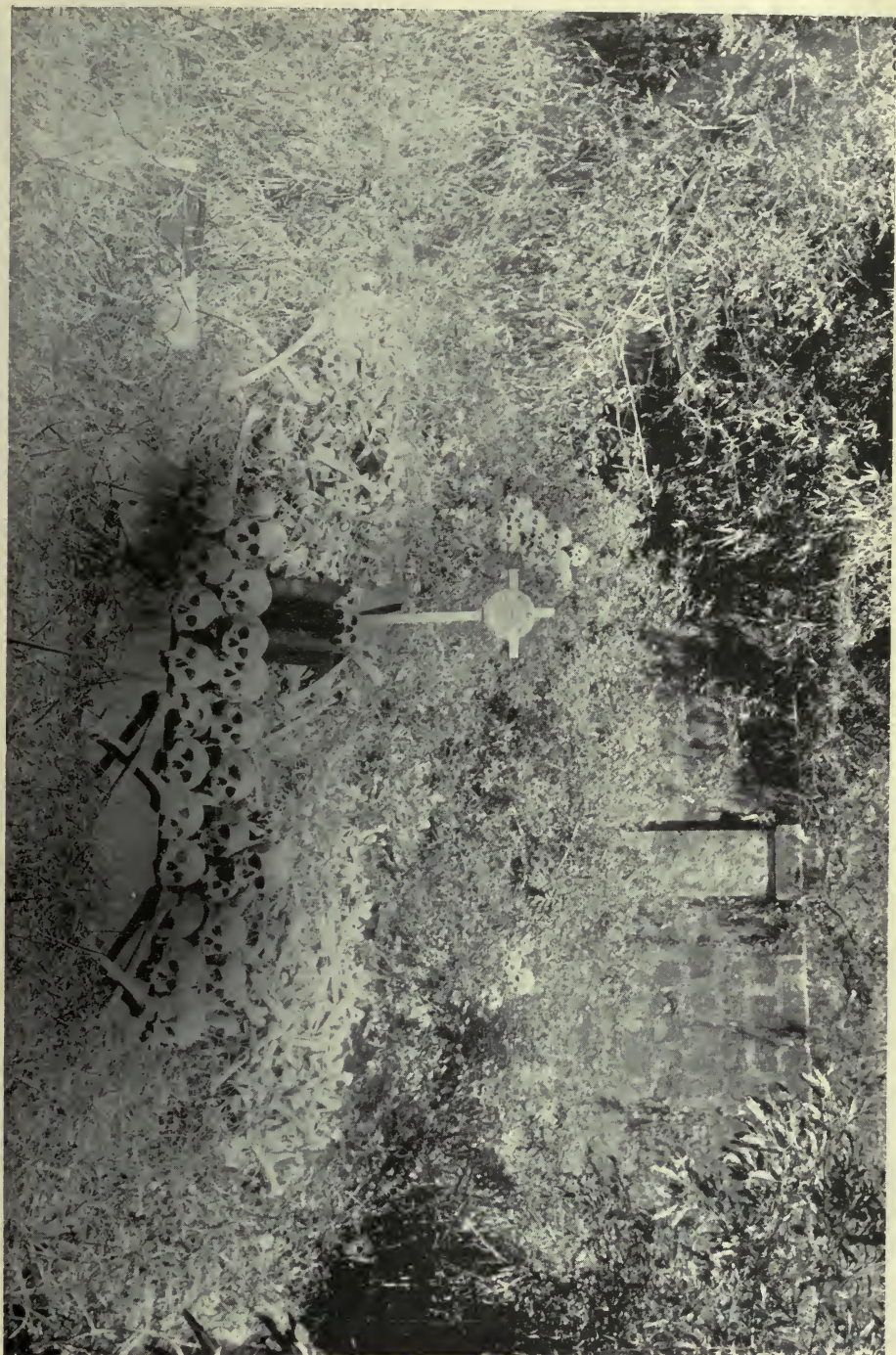
Photo. by Geo. C. Dotter, Battery D, U. S. V





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A STREET IN MANILA. Photo. by Geo. C. Dotter, Battery D, U. S. V.
(Calle de San Pedro.)





C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

Photo. by Mrs. P. A. Stanley.

THE SPOUTING WELL AT WHITTIER, CAL.

The derrick is 49 ft. high, and the casing 10-inch. This gives a standard for estimating the height of the jet.

Mausard-Collier Eng. Co.

THE PASSING OF THE STORM, CORONADO.

Photo. by Fitch, San Diego.



Mausard-Collier

CALIFORNIA BABIES



C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

HAPPY AS A BIRD.

Photo. by Schumacher.



L. A. Eng. Co.

THE ORATOR.

Photo. by Steckel.



C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

"WHO SAID DINNER?"

Photo by Mojonier.



C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

ANITA, NINE MONTHS OLD.

Photo. by Lenz.



WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING?



Mausard-Collier Eng. Co. "ONE SHOE OFF AND ONE SHOE ON."

Photo. by Scholl.

A GREAT MOUNTAIN RESORT.



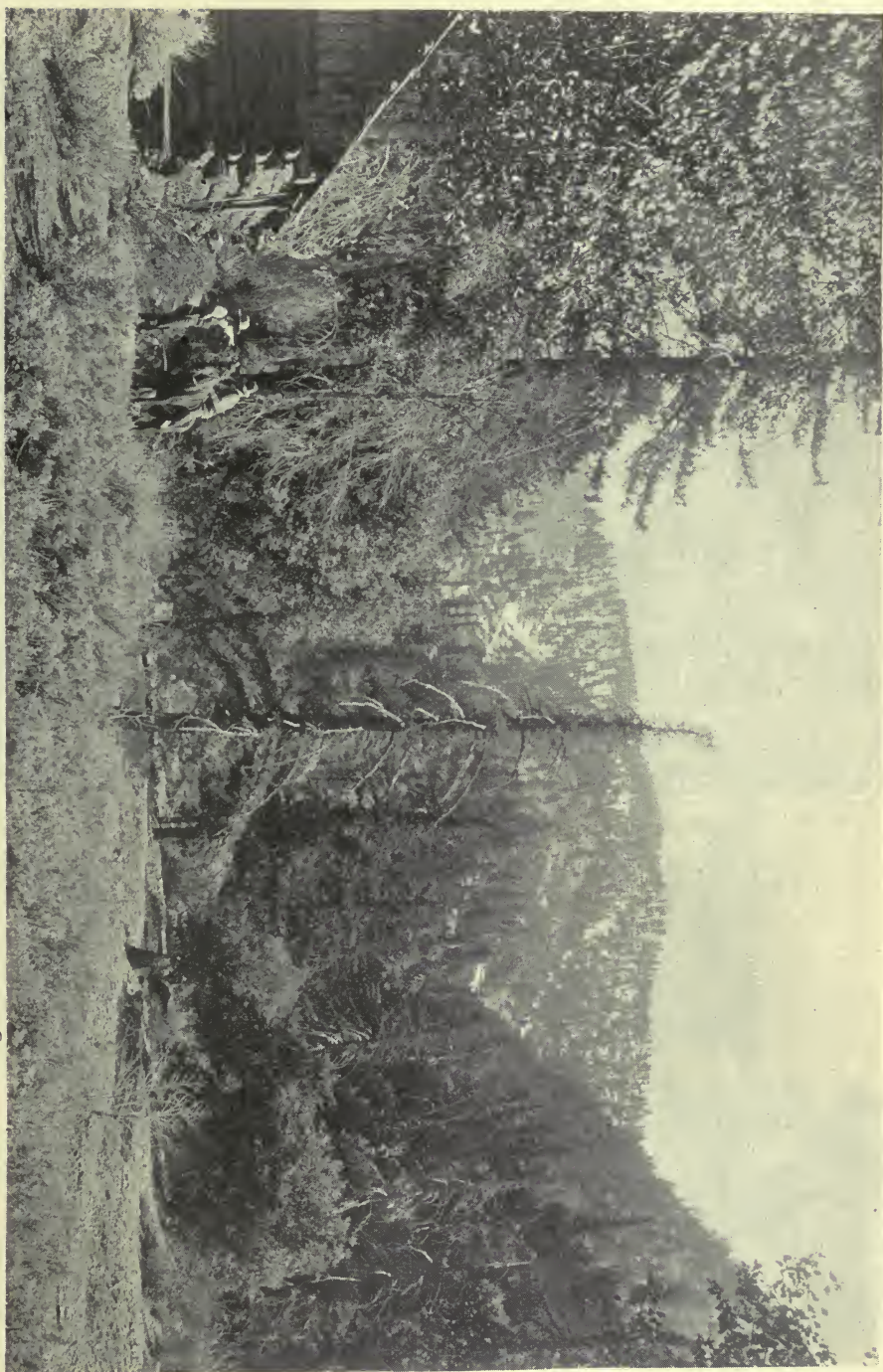
THE mountain resorts within convenient reach of Los Angeles are numerous and interesting. Each has its own individual charm and merit; but among them all Bear Valley is unique. Nothing could be more wholesomely satisfying. No engine shriek disturbs its quietude nor does the distant hum of business life recall care and excitement. Voices there are, but of nature undisturbed, nature not out of tune. The chirrup of the chipmunk, the cough of the squirrel, the call of the quail, the bubbling of the brook, the sigh of the wind through the pines, blend in a cadence of restful harmony. There are all the good things too for the outer and inner man—homely comforts. There is rest a plenty and hard work enough for the seeking, but of the demands of fashionable society and reminders of business perplexities none. Free from unnatural restraint body and mind recover tone, while nature becomes purified and the soul expanded as is only possible when removed from narrow ruts and selfish ends and surrounded by "God's first temples." It will renew the interest of those who have enjoyed its trout brooks and lake, its mineral springs and pine-scented ozone to learn that the time and distance of the trip have been shortened by half through the construction of a new route. Heretofore the visitor was compelled to spend the night at San Bernardino and then undergo a stage ride from sunrise to sunset. Now one can breakfast at Los Angeles and dine the same day at Gus Knight's Bear Valley Resort; or returning, breakfast in the regions of the snow-plant, lunch amid the orange groves of Redlands and dine at Los Angeles or the ocean.

By the new route Bear Valley is but 24 miles by stage from Mentone, on the Santa Fé, or Crafton on the Southern Pacific railway. The stage leaves the former station at 10:30 and the latter fifteen minutes later, on the arrival of the first morning train from Los Angeles, beginning June 13th, 20th, and 27th, and thereafter on each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday until October. The stage leaves Bear Valley on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving at Redlands at noon.

Regular round trip tickets for the stage can be secured for \$5.00, or one way for \$3.00 at 132 South Spring street, Los Angeles, or from the Santa Fé ticket agent at Pasadena or Redlands. The toll for private conveyances is the cheapest of any mountain road into the same regions.

Excursion tickets for the round trip from Redlands, including one week's board and lodging, are \$13.00. The regular rates for board and lodging are \$2.00 a day, or \$10.00 a week, and include hotel apartments, private or adjoining furnished log cabins, fresh beef, milk, butter, fish, game and vegetables and fruits in season. Tent grounds, horses, saddles, vehicles, guns and fishing tackle can be rented, and provisions purchased. A log-cabin dining-room, and the pleasure-hall with its piano and huge fireplace compete for popularity, while recently-completed golf links (one of the best in California) near the hotel, divide honors with fishing and hunting, driving and mountain-climbing.

The new Bear Valley and Redlands Toll Road enters the Santa Ana Cañon and crossing over into Bear Creek Cañon ascends the summit near Bluff Lake, a point noted for its commanding view, extending from Redlands and San Bernardino to Perris and Alessandro, and out to the islands of the ocean. Here, too, is the last glimpse of the haunts of men before disappearing into those of the grey timber squirrel and deer.



IN THE HEART OF THE SIERRA MADRE.



C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

THE BEAR VALLEY STAGE, WHEEL-DEEP IN FERNS.

F. A. Schnell, Photo.

Often passing refreshing springs, crossing snow-fed trout-brooks, skirting deep gorges and traversing fern glens and

endless park-like forests of stately pine, spruce and hemlock, the route in itself more than repays the undertaking. In Keller's Cañon the road passes for two miles through a veritable arbor of large alders and emerges at the head of the cañon of beetling and rugged cliffs.

Unlike the old route, this one has no adverse grades. It is a steady ascent of the south side of the range to an altitude of 7600 feet and as steady a descent into the heart of the mountains to the 6000-foot level at Gus Knight's Camp. This lies within about



A PARADISE FOR CHILDREN.



A FIVE HOUR CATCH FOR TWO RODS FROM BEAR VALLEY LAKE.

a mile of Bear Valley Lake, which has for years supplied orchards forty miles below. Its borders encroach upon the surrounding timber during the winter, but receding in summer provide excellent pasturage for hundreds of fine cattle. Mountain beef is noted for its tenderness and flavor—and the air at this place is so pure and dry that the unsealed but screen-lined log meat-house rivals all the mechanical refrigerating pro-



A PORTION OF GUS KNIGHT'S CAMP, BEAR VALLEY.

cesses of the lowlands. In fact the purity and dryness of its atmosphere, its mineral springs, the magnificent surroundings and opportunity for rest and recreation must soon render the present facilities for seventy guests but the beninning of a growth to an immense patronage. F. P.

A UNIQUE OCEAN RESORT.



WHETHER the Terminal Railway Company knew what a good bargain they were getting in the purchase of the long strip of sand dunes, between San Pedro Bay and the Wilmington Estuary, is not a matter of definite record. The company needed this piece of land to give them an outlet to the harbor that was destined to be constructed at San Pedro: that was all; but, in acquiring it, they came into possession of the most complete and

satisfactory watering place and seaside resort to be found anywhere in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

In a comparatively small compass, Terminal Island combines all the advantages that go to make the various other resorts severally desirable. It is accessible, well improved, surrounded by a beautiful outlook in every direction, with perfect surf-bathing, calm water for boating, opportunities for yachting, fishing either by boat or from the wharf, with good golf links, and with hotel accommodations of the most satisfactory character—what more can one ask of a beach resort?

This strip of land is called an island only by courtesy, so to speak; for the narrow thread of tide water that formerly divided it from the mainland has long since been filled in. Here is something that many of us have long been seeking—an island that one may reach without going aboard ship. You may ride all the way comfortably in the cars of the Terminal railway, making the trip in about forty minutes, and the trains are so arranged as to allow the man of business, who takes his summer vacation on the installment plan, to spend his nights at the beach and his days in town.



AT TERMINAL ISLAND.

The ocean beach of the Island faces to the southeast, for the coast-line from Long Beach to San Pedro takes a southwesterly turn. Thus the inhabitants of the Island may behold the sun of a morning rise out of the Pacific. To the southward lies Dead Man's Island, and beyond that, Catalina. San Pedro is to the northwest, and Wilmington and Los Angeles to the north.

The ocean thus enclosed is calmer than at most other points along the seaboard near Los Angeles. There is a surf, of course, and at rare intervals—perhaps ten days in the year—good-sized breakers come in; but as a rule, the waves are just the height to give the bathing a zest that still water can never impart. As the water is shallow—for the beach shelves slowly for a considerable distance—the temperature of the water is exceptionally warm. There is no undertow or dangerous deep water currents, and no rocks mar the smooth level of the sandy beach. A more perfect combination for bathing purposes it would be impossible to devise.

From the ocean side to the interior bay is a five-minute walk, for the Island is narrow and flat. The Estuary is a perfectly calm sheet of clear water, with a background of gray hills and picturesque old buildings. The view strongly suggests Holland, and is a favorite one with



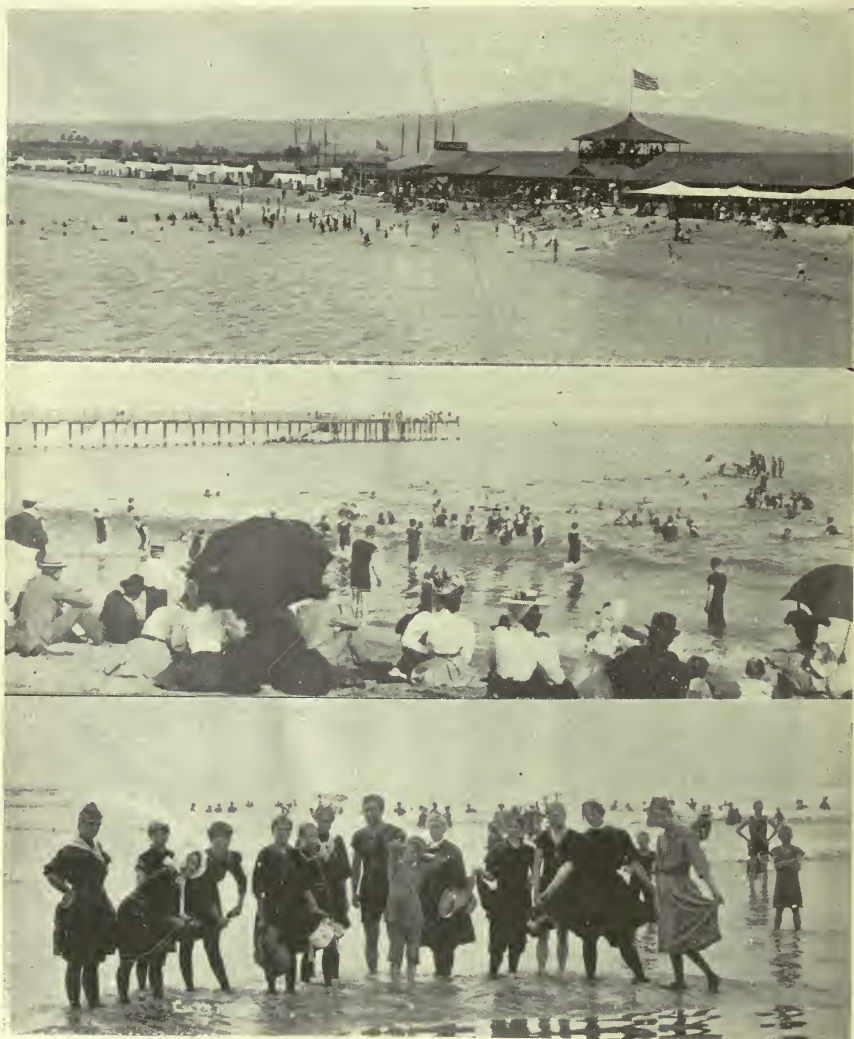
THE OLD BREAKWATER LEADING TO DEAD MAN'S ISLAND.



local artists. Here are boats and motor launches to be had, of all kinds and sizes, and one may cruise about in the interior bay, or may round Dead Man's Island or Point Firmin into the open sea. There are also many sailing craft, and in the summer months, famous yacht races take place in the bay in front of the Island.

The fishing is excellent, either from the end of the wharf, where one may land surf fish, rock bass, smelt, or whiting, or from a boat where he will get baracuda and yellow tail.

There are good golf links, and the game is much played on the Island.



If the visitor is disposed to explore the surrounding country, he may visit San Pedro and the light-house at Point Fermin, or do a three mile walk on the shingle to Long Beach. Dead Man's Island is a favorite place, in spite of its grewsome name, for beautiful natural aquaria are to be seen there. Considerable shipbuilding is under way at the western end of Terminal Island; and the harbor construction is beginning near the Point.

Although the building of summer residences on the Island began only three years ago, the beach is now improved for nearly a mile, with a broad, firm sidewalk, electric lights, and several score of cottages. The latter are, for the most part, of artistic design, full of individuality, and are much more elegant than the structures one usually beholds at seaside resorts. A high standard was established in the beginning, and it has been pretty steadily maintained. Of course all these manifold advantages of Terminal Island would amount to but little to the general public—especially to those dwelling in the interior towns—if there were no large hotel for the accommodation of visitors; and until this year, the Island has lacked that one great and important feature. Thanks to the enterprise of Mr. Frank S. Gordon, the want is now filled. "The Gordon Arms,"



A CATCH OF BARRACUDA AND YELLOWTAIL.

which will

open about the first of July, is one of the most beautiful and most perfectly equipped hotels to be found at any Southern California watering place. It can accommodate about 100 guests. There are no inside rooms and all are unusually fine in arrangement and furnishings—twenty of the suites being connected with private baths. Card rooms and ladies' parlors are connected by folding doors with a most inviting office. There are huge clinker-brick fireplaces both in the office and on the second floor.

The 36 x 60 foot dining room occupies the end of the ell of the building and thus commands a good view of the ocean and the inner bay.

As the cuisine of the hotel will be first-class, it is furnished with a perfectly equipped kitchen with all the latest improvements.

The hotel is lighted by electricity and is provided with call bells in every room.

One of the most popular features of this hotel will be the porches.

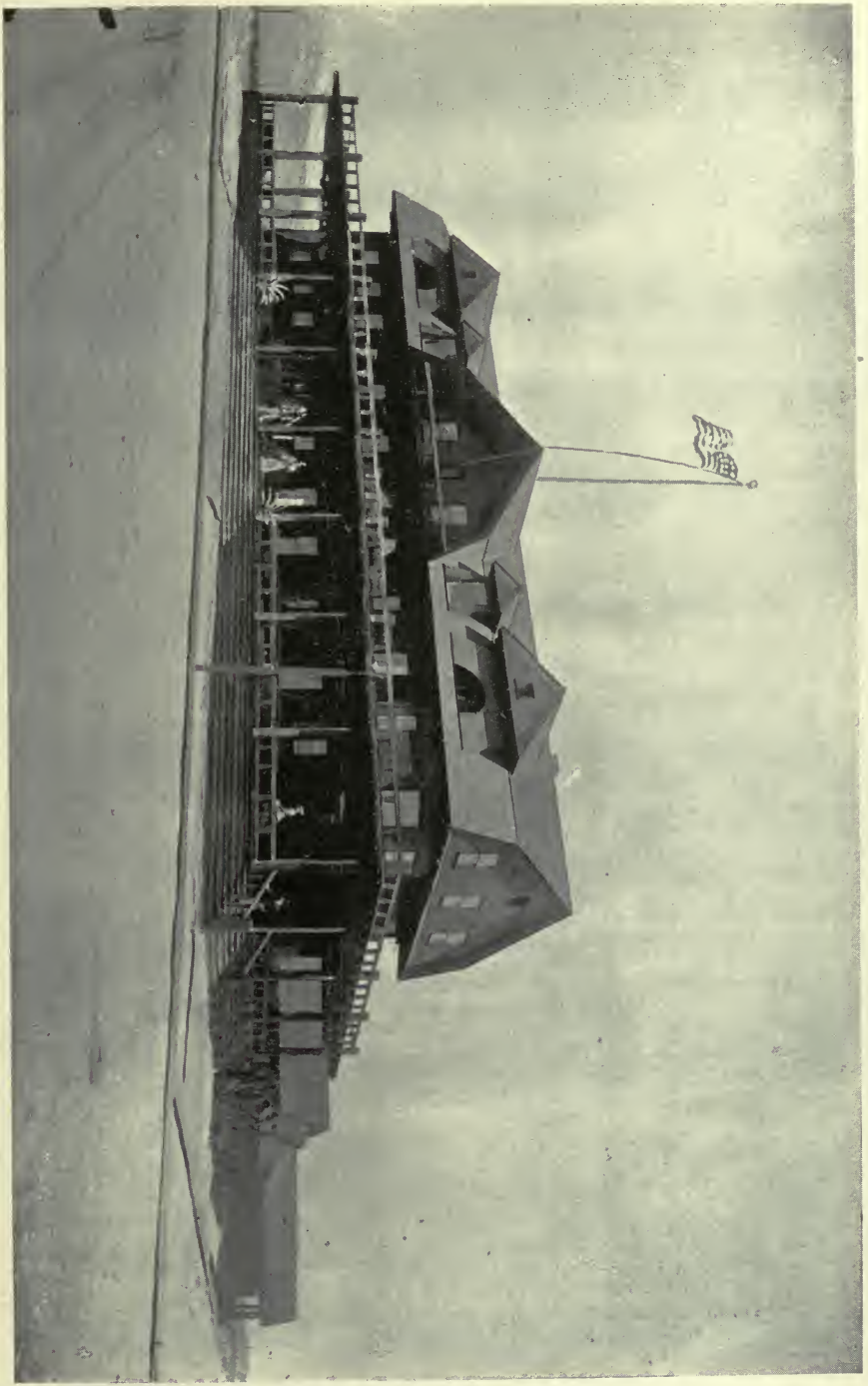


American Eng. Co.

STILL WATER BOATING



SURF BOATING.





MR. FRANK S. GORDON.

From the upper terrace, which is reached from the second story, one may sit out in the air and enjoy the view of the ocean, which rolls up just below, or the bay to the north. The lower porch, 18x360 feet in size, is much of it enclosed in glass, and this portion will be used for the purposes of grill rooms and café.

North of the hotel there are a number of cottages, with rooms arranged in suites with separate outside entrances. These are for the use of guests, who will take their meals at the hotel. They are supplied with electric bells and every convenience.

In front of the hotel runs the beach promenade—a broad walk over a mile in length and lighted from end to end by electricity.

Sixty feet of frontage near the hotel will be devoted to the hotel's surf bath house. This will have forty dressing rooms, a ladies' hair-dressing parlor and a barber shop. Its upper story will be converted into

an observatory and roof-garden with seats, etc.

Fine golf links near the hotel will prove an addition to such other outdoor amusements as surf bathing, fishing, bicycling and driving on the hard beach, promenading on the long walk, yachting and still water boating.

The manager, Mr. S. P. Anderson, a well known hotel man, formerly connected with the Van Nuys Annex, will conduct the hotel after the most approved methods. It will be a first-class house of the same grade as the Coronado, Van Nuys and Green, but the prices will be as moderate as the entertainment furnished will allow.

A convenient and attractive new depot has been added to the railway facilities of Terminal Island, so that trains to and from the city can stop within a few hundred feet of The Gordon Arms, and it is only a short walk from it to the golf links and the boat-house.

There is no doubt that this will prove one of the most popular seaside hotels to be found anywhere on the California coast, attracting visitors both in the summer and the winter months; for the winter climate of Terminal is warm and pleasant, as its summer climate is cool and bracing.

Ye Terminal Tavern is a comfortable beach house, containing a number of pleasant rooms, where visitors may be accommodated, and providing a good fish dinner for the man who visits the Island merely for the day. It is near the wharf and the Terminal bath house and pavilion, where the band plays on Sundays and holidays, and it is here that the great crowd of daily visitors from the city congregate. It is under new management, Mr. McCament, the well known Pasadena caterer, having recently leased the place.

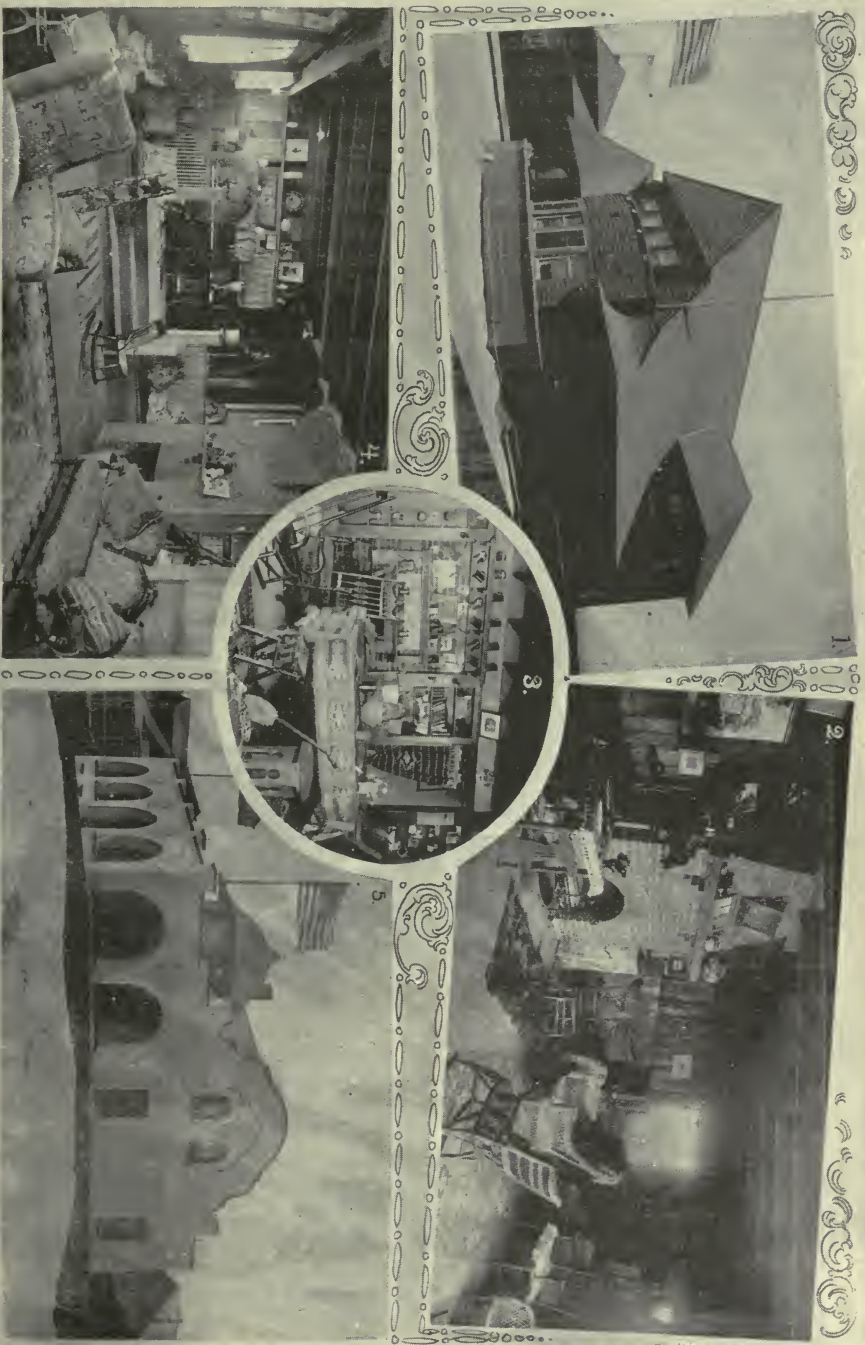
The still water pastimes made possible by the inner harbor have indeed been an attraction enjoyed by no other coast point within easy reach of Los Angeles, but the real popularity of the place dates from the establishment of its shore conveniences.

With its new and beautiful hotel, and with a number of new cottages and other improvements, the outlook for a lively and entertaining season at Terminal this year is certainly most promising.



Photo. by Marceau

MR. S. P. ANDERSON.



C. M. Davis Eng Co

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TYPICAL TERMINAL ISLAND RESIDENCES.

Photo by Daugherty, Long Beach.

A BROADWAY ACCESSION.

ALMOST opposite the Broadway establishment of B. F. Coulter & Co., and a few doors north of the quarters of the Friday Morning Club, has been opened a branch of the Ingleside Floral Company's Spring street store.

Finished in white and gold throughout, its mirrors reflecting the cut-flower laden counters, and its large inclosed window space filled with carnations, sweet peas, amaryllis, hot-house roses, tropical palms and rare ferns, it is at once the most artistic and inviting establishment on this well appointed street.

An innovation in this connection, but a most harmonious and delicious one, is a \$4000 Tuffts soda fountain. It is assuredly the most delicately artistic fountain in this section, while its forty syrups and six mineral waters will also be found unsurpassed in number and flavor. It is of beautifully grained Italian onyx, which, un-



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Photo. by Mauds.

BRANCH OF INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY'S SPRING STREET STORE,
326 SOUTH BROADWAY.

like the Mexican stone, is of the most delicate shades of light green, gray and pure white. Together with its plate mirrors, elegant coffee urn, fine counter service and young lady attendants, it gives a finishing touch to quarters which impress their daintiness, cleanliness and artistic charm on all who enter.

That a great many will enter is assured by the attractive glimpse to be had of the interior from the sidewalk and the strains of exquisite music from a large Regent music box at the far end of the store.

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| | | Cash Pay-ment. | Quar-terly Pay-ments. | Cash Pay-ment. | Quar-terly Pay-ments. | Cash Pay-ment. | Quar-terly Pay-ments. | Cash Pay-ment. | Quar-terly Pay-ments. |
| 25 | 2,463.50 | 1,263.00 | 315.75 | 871.17 | 217.79 | 676.83 | 169.21 | 560.70 | 140.18 |
| 26 | 2,466.80 | 1,264.40 | 316.10 | 872.10 | 218.05 | 677.53 | 169.38 | 561.28 | 140.32 |
| 27 | 2,469.80 | 1,265.80 | 316.45 | 873.00 | 218.32 | 678.25 | 169.56 | 561.86 | 140.47 |
| 28 | 2,472.60 | 1,267.20 | 316.80 | 873.90 | 218.59 | 678.96 | 169.73 | 562.44 | 140.61 |
| 29 | 2,475.50 | 1,268.50 | 317.15 | 874.80 | 218.85 | 679.68 | 169.90 | 563.02 | 140.75 |
| 30 | 2,478.50 | 1,271.00 | 317.75 | 875.50 | 219.13 | 680.33 | 170.21 | 563.60 | 140.88 |
| 31 | 2,483.20 | 1,272.85 | 318.21 | 877.73 | 219.43 | 681.75 | 170.44 | 565.44 | 141.16 |
| 32 | 2,487.20 | 1,274.85 | 318.71 | 879.00 | 219.76 | 682.75 | 170.69 | 566.44 | 141.36 |
| 33 | 2,491.30 | 1,276.90 | 319.23 | 880.43 | 220.11 | 683.75 | 171.21 | 567.10 | 141.57 |
| 34 | 2,495.50 | 1,279.00 | 319.75 | 881.83 | 220.46 | 684.83 | 171.81 | 567.86 | 141.78 |
| 35 | 2,500.00 | 1,281.25 | 320.31 | 883.33 | 220.83 | 685.95 | 172.44 | 568.66 | 142.00 |
| 36 | 2,504.80 | 1,283.65 | 320.91 | 884.90 | 221.23 | 687.15 | 173.10 | 569.56 | 142.24 |
| 37 | 2,509.80 | 1,286.15 | 321.54 | 886.60 | 221.65 | 688.40 | 173.80 | 570.56 | 142.49 |
| 38 | 2,515.20 | 1,288.85 | 322.21 | 888.40 | 222.10 | 689.75 | 174.54 | 571.64 | 142.76 |
| 39 | 2,521.20 | 1,291.85 | 322.92 | 890.40 | 222.60 | 691.25 | 175.32 | 572.84 | 143.08 |
| 40 | 2,528.20 | 1,295.35 | 323.83 | 892.75 | 223.15 | 693.00 | 176.15 | 574.14 | 143.41 |
| 41 | 2,536.20 | 1,299.35 | 324.84 | 895.40 | 223.75 | 695.00 | 177.05 | 575.54 | 143.81 |
| 42 | 2,545.40 | 1,304.10 | 326.04 | 898.56 | 224.54 | 697.38 | 178.04 | 577.14 | 144.30 |
| 43 | 2,556.80 | 1,309.85 | 327.46 | 902.36 | 225.50 | 700.25 | 179.05 | 578.92 | 144.86 |
| 44 | 2,569.80 | 1,316.15 | 329.04 | 906.60 | 226.65 | 703.40 | 180.15 | 581.90 | 145.45 |
| 45 | 2,584.70 | 1,323.60 | 330.90 | 911.56 | 227.99 | 707.13 | 181.36 | 585.24 | 146.24 |
| 46 | 2,601.00 | 1,331.75 | 332.94 | 917.00 | 229.53 | 711.20 | 182.68 | 588.20 | 147.06 |
| 47 | 2,618.10 | 1,340.60 | 335.15 | 922.50 | 231.25 | 715.60 | 184.10 | 591.74 | 147.94 |
| 48 | 2,636.90 | 1,350.20 | 337.55 | 928.50 | 233.15 | 720.45 | 185.68 | 595.86 | 148.86 |
| 49 | 2,656.90 | 1,360.70 | 340.15 | 935.30 | 235.30 | 725.68 | 187.32 | 600.56 | 149.85 |
| 50 | 2,678.80 | 1,372.15 | 343.04 | 943.50 | 237.67 | 731.55 | 189.15 | 605.90 | 151.00 |
| 51 | 2,702.80 | 1,384.65 | 346.16 | 952.50 | 240.37 | 738.07 | 191.41 | 612.30 | 152.34 |
| 52 | 2,728.10 | 1,398.15 | 349.54 | 961.25 | 243.40 | 744.40 | 193.80 | 619.74 | 153.80 |
| 53 | 2,753.80 | 1,412.50 | 353.24 | 971.00 | 246.72 | 751.00 | 196.30 | 627.32 | 155.36 |
| 54 | 2,779.60 | 1,428.35 | 357.14 | 981.50 | 250.38 | 758.35 | 198.90 | 635.02 | 156.73 |
| 55 | 2,820.60 | 1,446.05 | 361.51 | 993.20 | 254.33 | 768.35 | 201.61 | 643.48 | 158.48 |

TEN-ACRE ORCHARD TABLE--Continued.

From this orchard for first 16 years of bearing, based on results already obtained by the California Fruit Experiment Station and elsewhere in California, and on U. S. Census Report, covering all bearing orchards in the State, old and young, good and bad, as per reports reproduced elsewhere herein.

Grover's Reports, favorable locations, \$574.24 per acre, \$5,742.10 for 10 acres, U. S. Census Report, all Almond Orchards, \$250.10 per acre, \$2,501.00 for 10 acres.

| Age of Purchaser | All Cash. | 1/2 Cash, Bal. in 6 Years. | | 1/2 Cash, Bal. in 7 Years. | | 1/2 Cash, Bal. in 8 Years. | | 1/2 Cash, Bal. in 9 Years. | |
|------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Cash Pay-ment. | Quar-terly Pay-ments. | Cash Pay-ment. | Quar-terly Pay-ments. | Cash Pay-ment. | Quar-terly Pay-ments. | Cash Pay-ment. | Quar-terly Pay-ments. |
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| 55 | 2,820.60 | 1,446.05 | 361.51 | 993.20 | 254.33 | 768.35 | 201.61 | 643.48 | 158.48 |



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OF WESTERN WRITERS

EDITED BY
CHAS. F. LUMMIS

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
GRACE ELLERY CHANNING

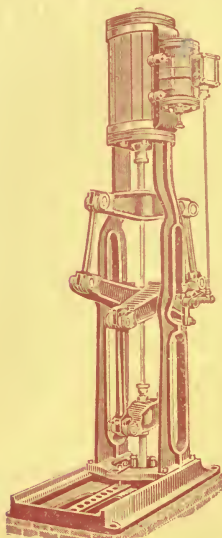
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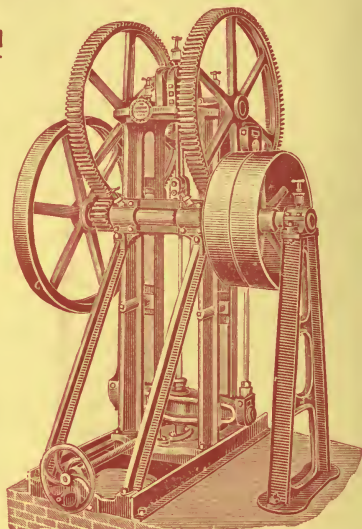
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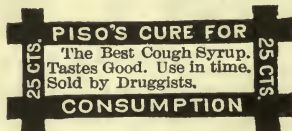
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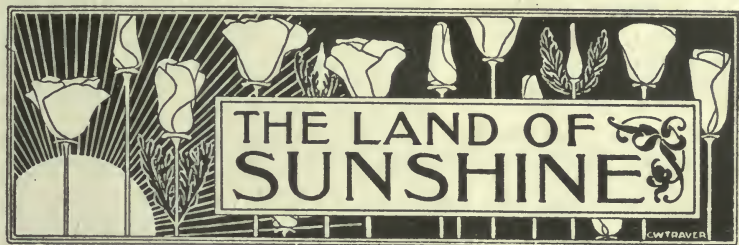
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"THE LANDS OF THE SUN EXPAND THE SOUL."



VOL 11 No. 2.

LOS ANGELES

JULY, 1899.

A CALIFORNIA AQUARIUM AND ZOOLOGICAL STATION.

BY CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER.

ZOOLOGY is so universally taught in all schools at the present day that it is safe to say that hardly a teacher attending the convention held in Los Angeles in July, but is more or less interested in the subject.

The fauna of the Pacific ocean off Southern California is in many respects unique, and, especially in its fishes, differs from that of the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, or the waters of Europe.

To anyone who has visited the zoological station at Naples the resemblance will be striking, as, especially at Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands, the animal life reminds the observer of Naples and its immediate waters.

Avalon bay at Santa Catalina island is a miniature bay of Naples, and is one of the most interesting collecting grounds in America; seemingly the neutral ground upon which many varied forms, semi-tropic and otherwise, exist. For years the writer has hoped to see an attempt made to place this interesting fauna within reach not only of the general public but of students and teachers, and as a result of some of his experiments made during the past six months, the Banning Company has built a temporary building sixty feet by twenty on the water front at Avalon, and equipped it with forty or fifty tanks, in which will be exhibited this summer as many different forms as can be obtained, ranging from sponges and corals to the large fishes. This building and its equipment will constitute the nucleus of a fine zoological station and aquarium which will grow and be elaborated if the interest taken justifies it. Aquariums are luxuries, and even the smallest costs a large sum for construction and maintenance, and the Santa Catalina aquarium is no exception. Yet as an educational feature it is one of the most important movements yet made in Southern California, will give a fresh impetus to scientific investi-

gation, and provide the student and teacher with a wide field for study and observation, and present an interesting object lesson, telling the graphic story of the marvels of animal life on our shores.

The aquarium of the station will have one tank facing the

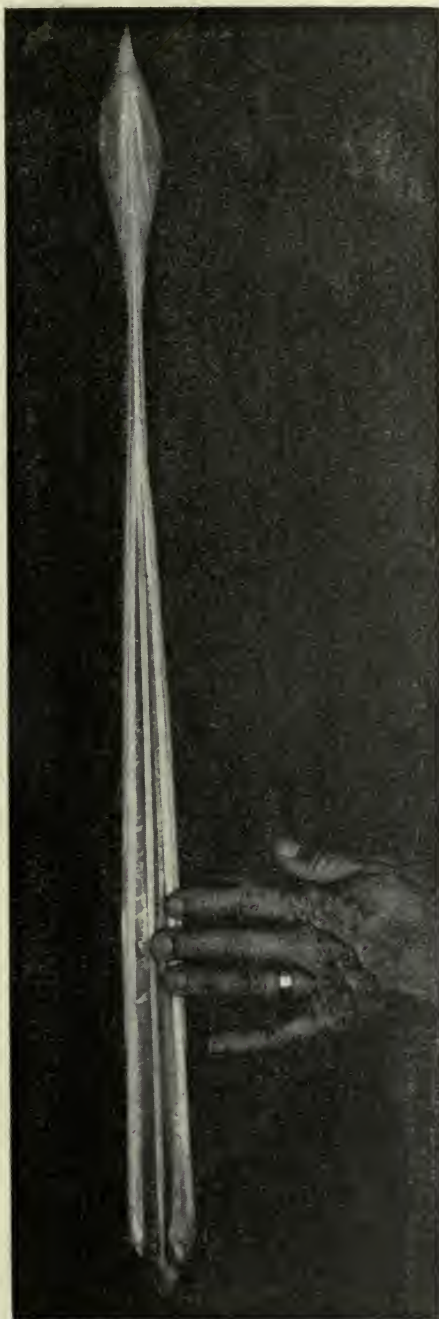


HORN SHARK'S EGGS HATCHING.

C. M. Davis Eng Co.

sea sixty feet in length. This can be divided off into small tanks of any size by glass plates. A tank for large fishes will be twenty by six feet. In this it is hoped to exhibit sharks and a large black sea bass of at least 100 pounds weight, the largest bony fish, with the exception of the tuna, in these waters. Besides this there will be a double row of tanks thirty feet long, and various independent tanks with smaller ones ultimately, for purposes of study. Only a glance can be taken at the many interesting creatures that will be shown there in July. In the smaller tanks we shall find the noctiluca, one of the most brilliant of the *Rhizopods*; the salpa and its chains, that sometimes so fill the water off Avalon that they can be dipped up by the bucketful. There will be

shown the delicate *Physophora hydrostatica*, one of the most beautiful of the jelly-like animals and one of the fastest swimmers of the group. The writer has kept this radiant creature for days in the experimental tank, also velella and physalia. Another beautiful and delicate form is *Carinaria*, a mollusk (Heteropod) having a delicate shell; and *Pterotrachea* and



THE PEN OF A SQUID.

many others. In the sponge tank we shall see a rare and interesting glass sponge with glass-like spicules extending from it in every direction, sponges in deep red, yellow and brown tints. Corals are not common in California, but there are several specimens, one large branch—a foot across—covered with polyps, and another species is seen growing on the shell of a hermit crab, while delicate coral resembling *Polyzoan*, like *Retepora*, are dredged from deep water along shore.

The cousins of corals, the sea anemones, have a tank by themselves. Some are four or five inches across. Many are a vivid green, others look like ripe strawberries so vivid are their hues—the animal flowers of the sea. The worms are attractive creatures. Some are in huge tubes, others form tunnels of sand, and show great skill in hiding. Many are brilliantly phosphorescent, and one of the smallest produces a light that sometimes resembles that of a candle floating on the bay. In the crab tank we may see great spi-





THE WALKING FISH AND ITS NEST.

C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

der crabs decorated with algae, a deep red-colored crab, and the spiny lobster waving its whips like a fencer. Here are crabs of odd and beautiful shapes, some from one thousand feet down; hermits dragging huge shells about, while scores of young fill every shell in the tank. At the surface is a crab (*grapsus*) that requires the air, and spends most of its time out of the water. Pink shrimps, crabs of vivid green that mimic the kelp in which they live, and many more

make up this strange family, the study of whose growth and development is of the greatest interest. In the shell tank we find the great black velvet-colored key-hole limpet, the beautiful *haliotis*, and many more. Perhaps the most interesting creature here is the so-called (incorrectly) ship worm—*teredo*—which is shown eating into a pier, completing its work of destruction, that costs the government thousands of dollars annually (the life of a pile at Avalon being about three years). Among the interesting shells is a *natica* that builds a nest of sand (sea collar), and the delicate cowry that covers itself with a fleshy cloak. At times, though rarely, the paper nautilus will be seen here, and



in a tank by themselves are the members of the group without shells; the octopods, or devil fishes, with their bird-like beaks and bags of ink. Large squids are found here, and the pen of one a foot long is shown in the accompanying illustration. The squids can be kept for a short time in the tanks. Among the interesting forms is the sea hare, *Aplysia*, that becomes so tame that it readily feeds from the hand, eating the green *ulva* so common here. The waters here are particularly rich in these peculiar mollusks. Some are vivid blue and yellow, others yellow, green and black, and one beautiful form is pure white. Many of them have deposited their eggs in the experimental tank, affording excellent opportunities for study. Here we shall also find the lamp shell, a shelled worm dredged in deep water off there, and known as *Terebratulina*, interesting as being closely related to fossil forms.

The other forms, sea urchins and sea cucumbers are well represented. Some of the former are a foot across, and the latter a foot long. The deep-sea forms are particularly interesting, rich in color and shape.

The fishes, from their size and beauty, attract the greatest attention, and as the first exhibition in Southern California, they will be most conspicuous.

One tank is a blaze of red gold, due to the golden angel fish, and in the same tank are its young, beautiful creatures spotted with blue—so far as appearances go, an entirely different fish. This point is to be carried out in the arrangement, the idea being to make each tank, so far as possible, tell the story complete of the animal and its habits.

Among the rare forms we shall find the hag (myxine) covered with slime, sharks, and rays of various kinds, some with spines; and one of the most interesting is the Port Jackson shark, peculiar to the Pacific ocean. It is a member of the *Cestracionidae*, a near ally to many extinct genera that lived before the oölite. This shark is shown, with its peculiar twisted eggs of so much interest to the zoölogist. One of the most interesting fishes found here is the *Myctophum*, or brilliant lamp fish. The writer secured about twenty specimens this past winter. They have a light upon the head, and numerous phosphorescent spots along the ventral surface. They are dredged in water six hundred feet deep, but come in shore in winter and rise at night.

It will be impossible to give a list of the many interesting and beautiful fishes which can be shown here, for a greater or less time depending upon their nature; but the writer has observed the Regaleus, or band fish; the opah, a large Antennarius; the famous nest-building fish (see illustration), sun fishes, two species of sword fish, the hippocampus, or sea-horse, and many more which are not commonly seen.

One of the most interesting exhibits will be of the large California flying fish and the kelp fishes. One variety of the latter is a marvelous mimic standing upright in the tank, and in color and its dorsal fin resembling the sea-weed so exactly that it is difficult to distinguish it. The flat fishes, flounders, sand dabs, etc., will afford an interesting study, as the eye changes from one side to the other during growth.

The spotted moray, or eel will be shown—a veritable sea-snake—while other curious fishes are the gobies, some of which seem to require air part of the time, and invariably drown when forced under water for a long period. Those collected were all found at low tide clinging to the under side of rocks ten or more feet from water.

The many rich bass, perch, sheep's-head and white fish not only thrive well in the tanks but become very tame, perch and rock bass feeding from the hand. The sculpins and the large "kelp cod," a great "bull-head," are the grotesques of the collection, covered with barnacles and tangles, mimicing the bottom, and devouring everything within reach.

An interesting fish is the surf fish which gives birth to its young alive. Several species are found here, all of which have the same habit. Among others that will be shown are the Remoras, the fish with a sucking disk, that follows sharks; the Chimaera, or rat fish, which lays remarkable eggs; the "puff shark," the sting-ray, angle fish, and many more that are rarely seen alive by either scientist or layman.

The embryo zoölogical station will present, in its aquarium, a most interesting exhibit to the general public; one that will be unique, as never before have the marine fishes and other animals of this section been shown, and it is hoped that the movement will be of benefit to students everywhere, who will be given every facility to prosecute their studies.

Pasadena, Cal.

AMONG THE YAQUI INDIANS IN SONORA.

BY VERONA GRANVILLE.



THE most pleasant feature of my travel through the west-coast States of Mexico, last year, was a brief visit to the section occupied by the Yaqui Indians, in Sonora.

Our route lay directly over one of the old Apache trails, made famous by the numerous raids of renegades from Arizona and New Mexico in the days when Geronimo and "Apache Kid" were a terror to two governments. The country, after leaving the railroad station of Ortiz, until the



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ALONG THE YAQUI RIVER.

Yaqui river is reached (with the exception of the Bacatete mountains) is almost as barren as the great Colorado Desert, of which it is really an extension. The vegetation is sparse, with here and there bunches of cactus, chaparral, greasewood



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A YAQUI LAUNDRESS.



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A YAQUI FAMILY.



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A GROUP OF YAQUIS.

and palo verde, and an occasional grassy mesa, dotted with fat cattle. Our riding animals were mules and the pack animals burros. The mozos in charge of the pack-train walked the entire distance, sometimes passing with bare feet over sharp rocks and cacti, without apparent injury. The trail being good, the weather superb and no accidents befalling, we often covered thirty miles a day, starting at early morn, resting an hour at noon, and camping before dark. With commodious tents, camp beds and an excellent cook, there were few of the hardships we had expected.

Our first stop was made at the hamlet of San Marcial, on the Rio Matape. It is a typical collection of adobe huts, with flat roofs, a tumble-down church and a general air of unthrift. Two days travel from San Marcial brought us into the Bacatete Mountains, an almost barren range of comparatively recent birth. These isolated mountains have for ages past been the rendezvous of renegade Indians, who have been at war with the Mexican government for the past three hundred years, until the treaty of peace, made a few months ago. The Indians have now abandoned their stronghold, and the country is safe for travelers and prospectors.

Where water is abundant, the cañons are redolent with the odor of rare flowers, and an infinite variety of ferns cling to every rocky ledge. The streams cutting through the mountains and forming almost impassable barrancas, are generally small except during the rainy season, when they are transformed into raging torrents. In several instances we



L. A. Eng. Co.
A 12-YEAR-OLD MOTHER.



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A YAQUI "DUDE."



were forced to make detours of many miles around the head of a barranca. There are vast deposits of beautifully tinted granite in these mountains that would be eagerly sought for building material could it be transported; and I was told that rare marble and onyx are found in abundance to the north. Wild turkeys, bear, deer and "lions" were frequently seen; and not least among the delicacies of our daily menu were venison steaks and turkey breasts. There were no fish that pleased our effete palates, but many varieties highly pleasing to the *mozos*, who concocted divers savory dishes of fish, chile and wild garlic. Occasional ranches supplied us with milk,



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THE PET DEER.

chickens, and eggs, and as a rule both natives and Indians refused to accept payment for any articles of food, though they were delighted to receive small presents of canned meats, bits of rope or nails.

One evening as we approached a deep barranca where the mesquite and palo verde grow to the size of respectable trees, there arose a cry as of thousands of wild ducks. As they bore downward, with hoarse, deafening cries, the glint of crimson and green and gold dazzled the eye. It was a flock of parrots, thousands in number, and indescribably beautiful in the bright sunlight, as they circled round and round before alighting in the treetops. After dark, the *mozos* succeeded in trapping

three gorgeously-colored birds, which were carried with us in an ingenious cage of bamboo.

The first view of the Yaqui river was from the crest of a hill about half way between San José and Cumuripa. It is a sluggish stream here, easily forded in the dry season, but a rushing torrent after the first summer rains. The river is lined with Indian huts, a few of adobe, but the majority of brush and dry grass. A small space in front of the house is generally enclosed by a rock wall, not so much to keep other animals out as to keep those of the proprietor in; for men, women, children and animals live together in sweet content along the Yaqui river. I was surprised to find the inhabitants of these humble homes so well dressed and so up-to-date in their cooking utensils, agricultural implements and weapons.

A fine modern rifle stood in the corner of the first house I entered. All the family wore shoes, and the mother and three little girls wore neat, lace-trimmed calico dresses. They had just come from church, it being Sunday. Though we were invited to dine with the family, we declined, as our time was limited in the village. Many other huts were visited, and all were far cleaner and their occupants more intelligent than I had been led to expect from my reading about the the Yaquis. Both men and women are above the average Mexican in height. Many are extremely tall and all well proportioned. Their features are pleasing, their eyes large and piercing, their noses straight and their teeth white as ivory. The carriage of a Yaqui woman would fire the heart of a Delsartean with unquenchable envy, so tall, so straight, so well poised is the entire figure, especially when the olla is placed on the head on returning from the well or river. The constant carrying of burdens on the head preserves an erect position of the torso, and the act of walking is performed from the waist downward—a method employed by the Greeks for beautifying the human form divine.

The Yaquis are the backbone of the population of Sonora. They are the best workmen in the Republic, commanding from ten to twenty per cent higher wages in many localities than Mexican or other Indian labor. There is not a lazy bone in the Yaqui body. They are a peaceable, law-abiding people when justly treated. From time immemorial they have been hunters, miners and tillers of the soil. They have the nomad instinct in less degree than almost any other Indian tribe. When oppressed they have simply risen to redress their wrongs. In their mountain fastness they could no more be conquered than the Scotsmen before the battle of Bannockburn. The government at last recognized the futility of continuing the struggle to conquer them, and at the invitation of President Diaz, the old chief of the Yaquis, Tetabiate, visited

the City of Mexico, where the terms of a treaty of peace were agreed to. The signing of the treaty took place at Ortiz, a military station near Guaymas. It was an impressive sight, with hundreds of Indians, all carrying white flags bearing the word *paz* (peace), surrounding the old chief and Colonel Peinado. Tetabiate gave his word that the life and property of all Mexicans and foreigners should be held sacred within his domain, and that he and his people would uphold and obey the laws of the Republic. Colonel Peinado promised on the part of the Government that certain lands claimed by the Indians should be theirs absolutely, to hold or to sell, and that they should be granted all the rights held by the Mexicans. The treaty has never been violated by Tetabiate, and he caused to be shot several Indians who killed an American prospector in the Sierra Madre near the Rio Aros. His word is law



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-- A YAQUI HUT.

among his people, and his decisions are accepted as infallible. He is said to be considerably influenced by the priests, who have dwelt among the Yaquis since the days of the Spanish conquest. All the Yaquis are Catholics.

During the past two or three years the government has expended large amounts upon irrigation canals. Much native and foreign capital is being expended in developing the country, sugar planting being considered especially remunerative.

The government has also sent among the Yaqui Indians, during the past month, two male and ten female teachers from the City of Mexico to establish primary schools for boys and girls in several of the larger native villages. Suitable buildings have been erected and well equipped with text-books, maps, globes and other supplies, all of which, as elsewhere in the Republic, are free to the pupil.



L. A. Eng. Co. YAQUI BEGGARS.

There are many quaint, old churches throughout the Yaqui country, many of which have been wholly or partly decorated by the Indians, in a strikingly original and bizarre style. At one of the villages I saw copper bells, weighing almost a ton each, bearing the date of 1763. These bells were removed from the church during the late wars with the government troops and presented to a church near Hermosillo, but on the demand of the chief they were returned, and they still peal sweetly for morning and evening service, just as in the old days when Spain was mistress of the land of the Aztecs.

At Tonochi I witnessed a marriage ceremony, which was conducted strictly after the ancient Yaqui plan. A handsome young Indian of about twenty was the groom, the bride a maiden of some thirteen summers. The legal marriage age for women in the *tierra caliente* is thirteen, although girls are frequently mothers at eleven or twelve. The parents of both were in favor of the marriage, but it is not Yaqui etiquette to appear anxious. Therefore, the young man was put on probation for a period of about ten days, during which time the men tried to induce him to drink and the women tempted him with smiles and flattering words. But Pancho deported himself with becoming decorum and came forth unscathed. Then there was a great pow-wow at the house of the oldest man in the village — a sort of local chief, elected by the people as judge and arbiter in disputes. He invited in four other old men of the tribe, and Pancho was ordered to appear. As he stood with bowed head before his judges, the eldest man rose and made a long harangue, in which he reviewed the young man's history from his birth, expatiating at length on his faults, follies and poverty. Then the next eldest man rose and recited all he knew or had heard to the detriment of the poor fellow, and was followed in turn by the other old men, according to age, who accused him of every crime in the Yaqui decalogue. Then Pancho was commanded to speak and answer the charges, and relate any deeds of charity or bravery he may have performed, that they might mitigate the terrible reputation given him by his elders. Pancho threw back his

head, planted his broad back against the wall, and answered his accusers. At the end of his defense the old men clapped their hands in approval, and a messenger was sent for the bride and her family. Not anticipating an unfavorable verdict, the bride was dressed for the ceremony and was waiting outside the hut with her parents and friends. The chief handed the groom a loaded gun, which the young man discharged into the air, after walking to the end of the stone corral surrounding the hut. The bride then fired the gun and the ceremony of marriage was at an end. This was to signify that the wronged one was to have the privilege of killing the unfaithful consort, should either violate the marriage vow. This pagan ceremony was followed by festivities at the house of the bride's parents, which lasted till morning. There was dancing to the music of a sweet-toned guitar and a rude harp of native



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YAQUIS AT HOME.

manufacture, played with consummate skill by two stalwart Indians. The guitar was of cedar, with an armadillo shell back. The harp was uniquely carved with fishes, such as never existed save in the bizarre imagination of a Yaqui Indian. Many of the Indians are skilled performers on stringed instruments, and their voices are sweet and true, though not strong.

The status of women among the Yaquis is higher than of any Indian race I have ever been among. They seem to be on a footing of absolute equality with the men. A woman's word is law in her own house, and the father has practically no voice in the control of the children.

Divorce is infrequent among the Indians, and the only cause therefor is unfaithfulness. The wronged party has the privi-

lege of killing the unfaithful one, and is not amenable to the law for the crime. This privilege, of course, holds good only in the districts beyond the pale of the Mexican law, and remote from the immediate influence of Chief Tetabiate, who, since the treaty of peace, has made earnest effort to stamp out ancient superstitions among his people.

That witchcraft and idol worship are not yet dead among the Yaquis I soon discovered while wandering among the people of the small villages along the river. At an Indian hut I was shown a "*bruja*," or witch doll, by an unusually intelligent Yaqui woman, the mother of seven children, whose husband had been put to death, she averred, on the accusation of having the "evil eye." The doll was ten inches long, made of black cloth and stuffed with wool. It was stuck full of the sharp thorns of the maguey plant, and it was believed that the enemies of the family suffered excruciating pain so long as the thorns remained in the doll. The story that the mother told me was pathetic. She said, in excellent Spanish: "My husband was a good man, a miner at the placer diggings on the Rio Aros. He was away from home most of the time, and came to see us only two or three times a year. I lived at the village with the little ones so that they could go to the padre to learn to read. It cost almost all my husband earned at the mines to buy us food and clothes and pay the padre. But there were those in the village who were jealous of me and the little ones because we had more than they, and the reason was that we drank no tequila, and they, our enemies, spent all their money for drink. One day when my husband came to see us and brought money, old Pedro and some of the other men came and asked him to join them at the cantina, where other miners were drinking and spending the money that should have gone to the wives and little ones. My Diego refused to go, and the men went out and one of them fell down on the ground and declared that he was hurt in his head, and that my Diego and I and all the little ones had the evil eye; that we were all as the people that they used to burn as witches. And that night when Diego went to the corral after dark to look after the burros and cow, some men seized him and dragged him to the river, where they tied rocks to him and threw him into the river to drown. And when I and the little ones tried to save him, the men beat us and drove us back to the house. After that they made us leave our house in the village and come here, half a mile away. And then it was that I made the *bruja* to protect us, and the people are now afraid of us and each one in the village gives us so much of his corn and frijoles not to name the *bruja* for him; for when it is named for anyone and the thorns stuck in, the person suffers great pain and soon dies. They killed my Diego, and

they must support his wife and little ones, so I scare them all the time with the witch doll."

I wished to purchase the witch doll, but nothing would tempt her to part with it, as she said it would bring me bad luck.

At Onovas we saw two Mayo Indians, with fair hair, red beards and very light blue eyes, very much resembling Swedes or Danes. As they looked so much like white men, I was amazed to hear our guide address them in a strange language; and he afterward explained that they were descendants from the survivors of a Danish ship that was wrecked on the coast near the mouth of the Mayo river, between forty and fifty years ago. The survivors were kept in captivity and took native wives. The ordinary Mayo Indian resembles the Yaqui, though inferior in height, and considerably darker of skin. I have been told by the Yaquis themselves that their physical superiority is due to the ancient practice of putting to death at birth all weak or deformed children—a practice still adhered to in the mountains of the Sierra Madre, remote from the influence of the law, though strenuous effort is being made to abolish it, both by the native chief and the government.

One can scarcely close an article of any description relating to Mexico, without paying a tribute to President Diaz, who, thirteen years ago, began his great reforms in a country pregnant with brigandage, lawlessness and intrigue. To day the clear light of peace, progress and contentment is as notable in the isolated lands of the Yaquis as in the capital city itself. And so firmly founded are the great principles of the president that no intelligent observer will for a moment concede that retrogression will be possible, even when Diaz no longer guides the ship of State.

Temosochic, Mexico.

THE CALIFORNIA REDWOODS.

BY BERTHA F. HERRICK.



California Cream Cup.

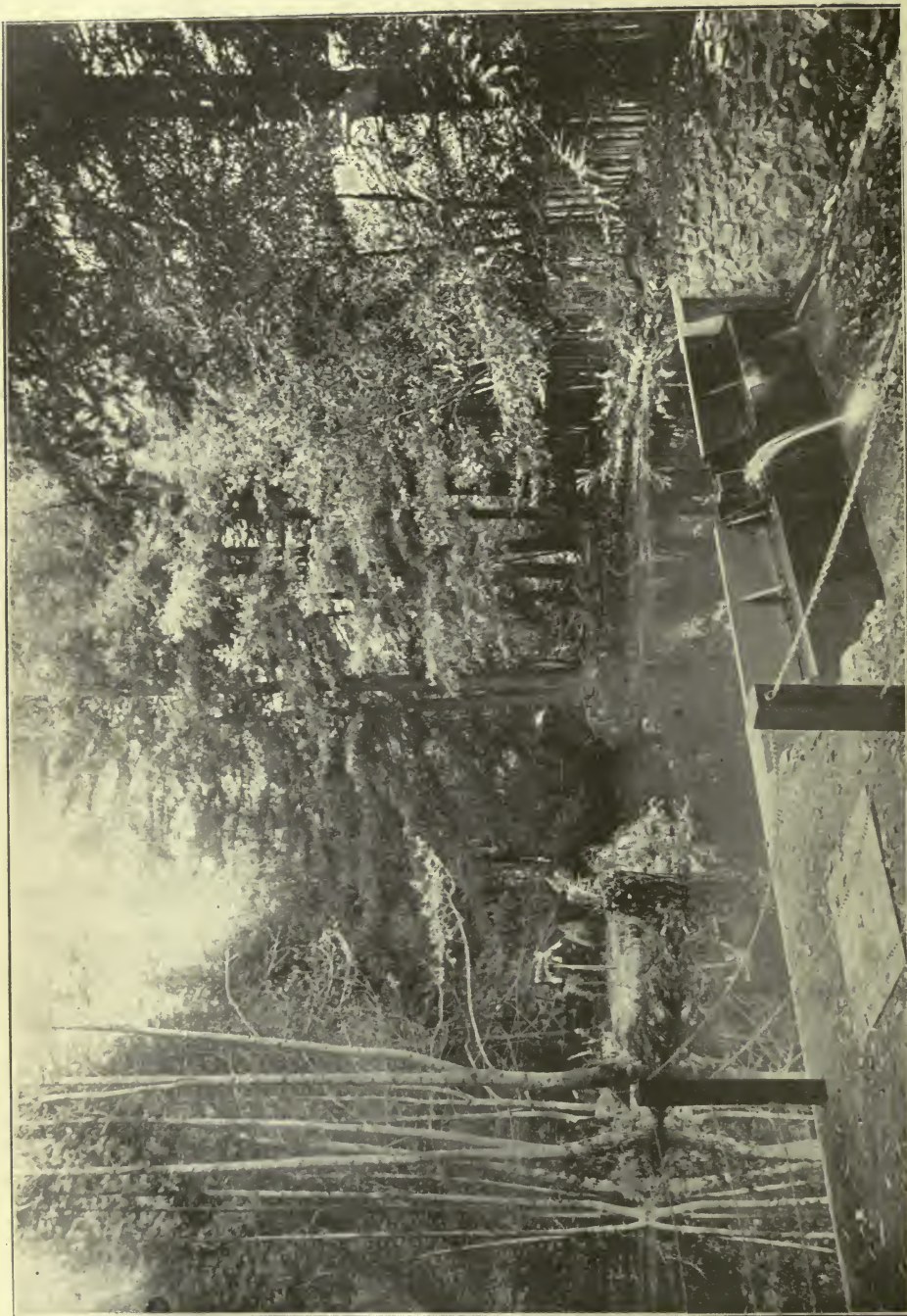
EQUOIAS, or redwoods, are said to be not only the largest but the oldest trees in existence; scientists stating the maximum age of living specimens to be about 2000 years and claiming them to be descendants of yet mightier forest giants.

Their original habitat was the countries surrounding the Arctic Ocean, where their fossilized remains are still to be found; but they were driven southward by advancing glaciers, finding a congenial climate in California, to which place they are

now exclusively confined.

There are two varieties in the State; the coast redwood (*Sequoia Sempervirens*), which grows in irregular groves in the Coast Range from Monterey Bay to the Oregon line, and the famous "Big Trees" (*Sequoia Gigantea*), natives of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, at an elevation of from 5000 to 8000 feet.







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LOGGING IN THE REDWOODS.

Photo. by Lowdon



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A SEQUOIA.

Among the exploring Franciscan friars, at Santa Cruz, in 1769, the former variety was known as the "Palo Colorado," or "red tree;" and the estate of Stanford University derives its name of Palo Alto, or "tall tree," from a lofty redwood landmark, the last of its race in that vicinity.

The Sierra species was formerly described by English botanists as the *Wellingtonia gigantea* and by Americans as the *Washingtonia gigantea*; but it is now generally called by its Indian name of Sequoia.

The two kinds are closely allied, the main differences being in size and environment; but they are never found growing together, though often mingling with other trees.

Both have fine, rich foliage and rigid, tapering trunks, often branchless to the height of 100 feet; and the reddish, velvety bark, which is usually twisted spirally from apex to base of the great column, varies from six to eleven inches in thickness.

The cones are borne in great numbers but seem remarkably small for such huge trees—those of the Sierra sequoias being not more than two and a half inches in length, while the cones of the coast redwood do not exceed an inch and a half or two inches.

Gray squirrels are especially fond of the seeds and store away immense quantities for winter use; but their haunts are often unceremoniously invaded by the professional seed gatherer, who, taking advantage of their industry, supplies orders from foreign countries from this source.

Were it not for their phoenix-like powers of reproduction, the coast redwoods would be doomed to final extinction by the lumbermen; but, unlike other timber trees, they are not destroyed by felling. No sooner is one of these primeval giants laid low, than from six to twenty vigorous young saplings spring up in a circle around the demolished stump, as though Nature were trying to hide the ugly scar; and so rapidly do these herculean infants grow, that they are ready for the saw when upwards of twenty years of age, at which time they are about two feet in diameter.

Another peculiarity of redwoods is that of forming natural halls, or cathedrals, the pillars of which are rugged trunks and the domes arches of living green.

The vitality of sequoias is simply astonishing, logs having been known to send out fresh shoots, after they have been cut for several years; while hardy young trees have actually been found growing out of mossy trunks, that have fallen over mountain streams.

An area of about twenty acres in the Coast Range is covered by the Santa Cruz Grove, which contains trees rivaling in size their famous cousins in the Sierras, some of the largest specimens being 300 feet in height and twenty feet or more in diameter.

Many of these trees have historic names. The "General Frémont" is a hollow sequoia 275 feet high and 46 feet in circumference, in which the Pathfinder made his home for several months in 1847, the cavernous interior being 14x16 feet.

The "President Harrison," the "General Sherman," and the "Daniel Webster" are all mammoth redwoods of magnificent bearing; and the "Giant" once boasted the altitude of 375 feet, but was deprived of over 50 feet of his lofty crest by a furious winter gale.

"Jumbo" is so-called from its fancied resemblance to an elephant.

Among clumps of trees in this grove are the "Robert Ingersoll" group, the united girth of which is 95 feet; the "Nine Muses," forming a cool arbor-like retreat; the "Y. M. C. A." group, and the "Three Sisters"—a graceful trio 200 feet high, springing from the same root. As straight as masts are the colossal trunks, any one of which is capable of producing sufficient lumber to build a good-sized house.

Not all at once do their proportions impress the visitor, but little by

little their grandeur grows, like the immensity of Mt. Shasta or the beauty of the Yosemite Falls. Gazing upward into their deep, green recesses, through which the wind roars with a sound like surf on a sea-beach, one is overpowered with a sense of one's own littleness.

The Sierra groves of "Big Trees" are about twenty in number and cover an area of nearly 200 miles. The Calaveras grove is 50 acres in extent and contains over ninety trees, twenty of which are over 25 feet in diameter.

Some of the largest specimens are also named after prominent people—among them being "General Grant," "Andrew Jackson," "Florence Nightingale," "Abraham Lincoln," "General Sherman," "Professor Grey" and "William Cullen Bryant."

"The Pride of the Forest" reaches a height of 300 feet, and is twenty-three feet thick; and "Hercules," which was blown down some thirty years ago, in a winter storm, measures 325 feet in height and 95 feet in circumference.

Among other prostrate trees are "The Fallen Monarch," "The Miner's Cabin," and "The Father of the Forest," the height of which has been estimated at having once been 450 feet. It is 112 feet in girth; and through its hollow interior riders are accustomed to pass on horseback.

Near by is "The Mother of the Forest"—a noble tree, which has been wantonly stripped of its bark, to a considerable elevation, for exhibition at fairs.

"The Pioneer's Cabin" has an opening cut through its massive trunk, enabling a four-horse stage-coach to drive through the growing tree.

About seven miles from the "Mammoth Grove" is the "South Grove"—which is three and a half miles in length and contains over a thousand trees, including a number of pines and firs.

Here are to be found "New York," the largest living tree, 104 feet in circumference, "Columbus," "Old Goliath" and other forest giants.

In the Big Tree Grove at Mariposa are about four hundred sequoias ranging from 150 to 300 feet in height, among the most conspicuous being "Wawona" and the "Grizzly Giant."

The various logging camps scattered along the coast are full of interest to the visitor. The trees are felled with axes and a huge saw, skillfully operated by two men, who stand upon a rough scaffolding, several feet from the ground.

Their hazardous task accomplished, and the sylvan monarch having fallen crashing into the "bed" prepared to receive it, the branches and bark are stripped off, and the trunk which is sometimes eight or ten feet in diameter, is cut up into logs varying from twelve to twenty feet in length.

If the forest is choked with boughs and dead brush they are set on fire to clear the way; for as redwood contains neither pitch nor resin, it smoulders rather than bursts into a flame and there is little danger of conflagrations, although they are sometimes started in this way.

In most of the larger mills, a locomotive and flat cars are used for hauling the logs from the woods to the mill or river, one huge log often occupying an entire car.

But in many of the lumber camps, eight or ten yoke of oxen or a dozen pairs of horses or mules are employed—ten or fifteen sections of the great trunks being attached together with heavy chains, forming what is known as a "train."

As a wide, smooth and even track is indispensable, a "skid" road is made by placing logs, corduroy fashion, upon a cleared space and keeping them wet to reduce friction and to enable the train to glide along smoothly—the process being called "snaking out."

Slowly the oxen plod along until they reach a declivity, when the

teamster with snapping whip and not a little profanity, urges them into a mad gallop, which becomes a veritable race for life, the immense logs booming along behind them, till they reach the foot of the incline.

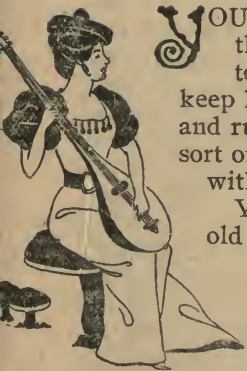
In very steep places, the locomotive is usually removed and the mighty freight allowed a wild ride down the grade; or if the terminus of the railroad is on a high bank above a stream, the logs are sent down a long chute, plunging into the water with a tremendous splash and sending up great showers of flying spray.

When the logging camp is situated near a wide river, the logs are floated down the current to the mill in the form of enormous rafts; or large cigar shaped cages of logs are towed by streamers to distant ports on the ocean.

Being extremely durable and never swelling or shrinking, when once thoroughly seasoned, this wood is very valuable for telegraph poles, fence posts, shingles, and railroad ties, and is also much prized for the interior decorations of houses on account of the richness and variety of its grains and the high polish of which it is capable.

ONE DAY AT PACHECO'S.

BY IDAH MEACHAM STROBRIDGE.



YOU think because I don't grow enthusiastic over this horserace today that I don't know what it is to enjoy seeing a good horse run, and a good rider keep his seat? Why, my dear boy, I have seen riding and running that stirred a man's blood so that this sort of thing wasn't to be mentioned in the same day with it!

You men of a younger generation miss what we old fellows remember.

Just sit down, sit down now, and let me tell you about one day at Pacheco's.

The Major and I had been over to Antioch, and on our return accepted the Don's invitation to turn aside at his rancho and witness the sport of a Spanish gala day. Casa Pacheco was one of those big delightful old houses of the early Californians, standing on rising ground in the center of his domain, where fine oaks dotted the rancho as far as the eye could see. But no house of old Spaniard or newer Gringo was ever big enough to accommodate the crowd we found there that day in July. Men and women were thick as bees swarming about the place in the honey-sweet air. Tall, handsome caballeros, and pretty, plump señoritas, niños that were as happy and healthy as only children can be who breathe the salt air that comes in from Pacific seas; old men and women with the fire of life still shining in their bead-bright eyes, though their skin was withered and flesh shrunken; young men and girls, laughing and gay, and in love. These and the Indians—scores upon scores of them—and the horses (such as you never see now on the

rancho), these, I say, made up a mass of moving, glowing life that day at Pacheco's.

In the corral were two or three hundred head of wild cattle ; steers, stags, and old bulls. Hot—untamed—restless—they surged back and forth in their narrow confines, while a perpetual cloud of light dust hung over them in the heat of the summer sun.

There was movement, excitement, life everywhere ! The attitude of your race-track habitués here today would be called apathetic in comparison with what those flesh and blood beings—the old Spaniards—showed and felt. Ah, my boy, you missed a good deal not being born at least a quarter of a century earlier ! And I would have missed it all too, had I not sailed in through the Golden Gate in the 'Fifties.

Well, the crowd at Pacheco's had flocked in at his bidding from the country for leagues and leagues around. From Ciprian's, and Moraga's, and Briones', and from San Ramon, and Alamo and Castro Valley. From Livermore they came, and Romero Valley too, and Martinez ; from everywhere the people poured in that day to Pacheco's.

Every vaquero rode a good horse. Why, men like José Moraga and Martinez wouldn't have taken a hundred and fifty dollars a head for any one of their saddle horses, and they numbered them by the hundreds ! *You* never saw such horses, my boy, as we used to have in California in the old days. Great, big, fine animals, every one of them a picture. Made of muscle and bone, and, more than all, mettle. Those were the kind of horses they rode in the days when to be a Spaniard was to be a first-class vaquero. There were no "cowboys" then ; the word hadn't been invented. Why, sir, the horses these fellows use now would fall down under the weight of the old Spanish saddles—the kind we used to have in the 'Fifties. They were embroidered with silver and gold threads ; made heavy with such embroidery, and worked with silks in beautiful colors. The tapaderos almost touching the ground ; and the saddles made with great "macheers" that half covered a horse. All heavily mounted with silver. Conchas on the spurs that were big as saucers, and silver chains jangling from the bit to make silvery music.

A horse in those days seemed to possess more intelligence than your horses of the present day do, and when he got fitted out with the fixings the old Spaniards used to put on, why, by George, sir, he carried himself like a king !

Every one used to ride in those days, just as no one rides now. What's that ? *You ? You ride ?* Nonsense ! What do you know about riding, when the most that you ever do is to throw your leg over some pretty, prancing saddler for a canter out through the park and the presidio, or along the beach

in the sunshine of a Sunday afternoon? Get on a horse, a *horse*, sir, and ride in a storm, or at night, as we old chaps used to do, time and time again, forty years ago, and you'll wake up to some new sensations.

I can remember riding at night with the wind shrieking in my ears, and the slap of sleet in my face as I rode neck and neck with the storm. Forked lightning flashing in my eyes, and a flying road under my feet. Fording a river, finding my way through a cañon, climbing a hill, then descending into a gully—on, and on in the night; riding, riding, riding! Wet to the skin, but aglow with excitement and the electric current that made myself and my horse a part of the storm with the elements! Ah, but it makes a man young again only to think of it!

But you fellows who go for a gallop over a macadamized road on days when it is sunny and pleasant, and then come home and tell what you know about riding, you—— Oh,——!

About that day at Pacheco's? Why, that's what I'm telling you. The fellows there who were to ride (and there must have been a couple of hundred of them), had their horses trimmed up so that it was worth a day's journey just to look at them where they were standing, to say nothing of what it was when they were responding to the touch of hand and heel. That was as fine a sight as you could imagine, and such as *you* never have seen.

The riders who were to take part in the contest, where each would try to excel in the display of fine horsemanship, sat in their saddles forming two lines on either side of the opening of the corral. Lean, lithe fellows they were, wearing their clothes as only a Spaniard can wear them. Girt round the waist with silk sashes; most of them a vivid crimson, but sometimes wearing blue ones. And every face was shaded with the stiff, broad-rimmed sombrero worn with a chin strap, and tilted on to the forehead.

The horses pawed at the ground, tossing their heads and rolling their bits under their tongues. Quivering with excitement, and twitching with nervous expectancy they were as eager to be off as their masters.

Then the bars are let down!

An old steer—big, broad-horned, his eyes red and ugly, and his mouth slavering—comes to the opening of the corral. He stops, motionless he stands, eyeing the multitude outside for a moment. Then he takes a step or two forward, shaking his head and lashing his tail. Again he stops, and, putting his nose down, smells of the ground. Smells and snorts, afraid to pass through. "Hoopa! Hoopa!" The shouts startle him into action. "Hoopa! Hoopa!" There is a rush forward, and he is out into the open! It is a dash for liberty;

and he makes straight away for the bottom, down where the oaks are the thickest.

Then there is a shout from the people, and another, and another ; and out of the crowd of waiting vaqueros two—one from each side of the line—clap spurs into the flanks of their horses and are off after the steer, which is running with head up and tail stiffened at a pace which needs a good horse to keep up with.

But one of the men is gaining—more and more—closer and closer—almost up to him—only a length behind—half a length—now he is there, close, running with the steer, side by side ! Then ! Then there is a quick movement of his arm as he bends low from the saddle and (just how it is done you cannot see), he has caught the animal's tail, and taken a turn around the horn of the saddle. Spurring his horse, that leaps forward at the touch, he whirls the steer's hind-quarters around as he rushes past and, releasing his hold at that instant, the animal is tripped and thrown to the ground where it rolls over and over.

There is a burst of cheers from the hilltop ; wild hurrahs for the victor.

But the steer has bounded to its feet and is up and off again. Away go the pursuers after it. They have forgotten the danger, and only remember to be daring. If, at the moment of releasing the turns that have been taken, the long hair should catch on the horn and hold, it would hurl horse and rider down with the steer.

The fellow acts quickly ; and is as cautious as he is quick.

The supple figure leans from the saddle, there is a dextrous turn of the wrist, and the steer is down once more ; this time thrown by the other vaquero.

Again the air is filled with the cheering. The Major and I are cheering too.

Cuidado! Look out there ! The steer is up again, maddened and eager to fight. Ready to make a quick rush and gore man or beast that may stand in his way. But he turns, and is off, and they after him ; and again he is thrown. He is getting bewildered and exhausted from the repeated quick falls. Sometimes he starts up the hillside instead of on down to the bottoms. He is dizzy and dazed, scarce knowing which way to go. Tired and panting, with tongue lolling, he has no strength left to run. So, at last, they let him trot off while they turn back to rest themselves and their horses, and then follow a fresh one.

But ere the bridle reins are drawn across the necks of the blowing, sweating horses, another wild yell goes up to the heavens, and another steer is let out, followed by two fresh riders. The two coming up from the bottoms swing out—one

to the right, the other left—to give a free sweep to the others who are charging like a whirlwind after the steer that is running straight for the lowland. Steer after steer is turned out—steers, stags and old *toros*. And each one is made to run a hard race for his freedom again down in the oak trees.

There is yelling, and cheering, and laughter. And the vaqueros race down, and ride back, and rest, and eat watermelons. Those who fail in the throwing are good naturedly derided and jeered at by those who sit under the trees and eat watermelons, and smoke cigarettes, and laugh and are happy—these children of a summer land!

And the winners? Their reward lies in dark eyes; in soft, melting glances that bear to each victor a promise. A message that goes forth ere long lashes fall on cheeks where the blood blushes when two pairs of eyes meet. Each knight has his lady! All day long in the warm summer sunshine—

Eh? What's that you are saying? "It's a go! They're off!" They have started? Bless my soul, so they have! There they go! Ah, it's a fine thing to see a fine horse; but the finest sight in the world is to see such a horse on a dead run!

How I wish, my dear sir, you could have seen them—that day at Pacheco's!

Humboldt, Nev.

EARLY CALIFORNIA.

UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS—THE VICEROY'S REPORT CONTINUED.

A CONTINUATION of the report of the Viceroy of Mexico, the Count of Revilla Gigedo, on the history of California from 1768 to 1793, follows:

Government of the Viceroy don Martin de Mayorca.

52. The events which I have related happened during the time in which the Viceroy don Martin de Mayorca governed New Spain, aiding with efficacious and prompt measures those taken by the Commander General of the Provinces of the Interior, Chevalier de Croix, in the peninsula of the Californias, and on the frontier of Sonora, both of which provinces are bounded by the river called Colorado. (22)

THIRD EXPLORATION TO HIGHER LATITUDES.

53. As I have said before, the Viceroy don Antonio Bucareli had decided upon a third exploration to be made up to latitude 70° North, and for this purpose the following vessels were detailed: the frigate "Princesa" built in San Blas, and "La Favorita" purchased in Peru, under

(22) The *Royal Audiencia* governed from the death of Bucareli (April 9, 1779) to the arrival of his successor, the president of the Audience of Guatemala, don Martin de Mayorca (August 23, 1779). The messenger who carried to the viceroy the news of his appointment, an Andalusian by the name of F. Vara, rode from the city of Mexico to that of Guatemala, a distance of more than 1200 miles in seven days! Don Martin de Mayorca governed from August 23, 1779, to April 28, 1783.

the orders of the lieutenant of the first class, don Ignacio Arteaga and don Juan de la Bodega Cuadra, who had just been promoted to the same rank.

54. These vessels sailed from San Blas on February 11, 1779, and stood in shore on May 18 to the Bucareli archipelago in $55^{\circ} 17'$ latitude North, anchoring in a well protected and ample (comodo) harbor, to which they gave the name of Santa Cruz. There they remained until June 12, for the object of resting from the hardships of the voyage, curing their sick, and for minutely reconnoitering the bays, gulfs, islands, channels, coasts and immediate ports.

55. Afterwards they sailed up to 61° latitude, taking possession in $60^{\circ} 13'$ of the port of Santiago on Magdalena island, from where they discovered at a distance of ten leagues (30 miles) the great bay situated on the main land, and which the English captain Cook, in his voyage in 1778, had named Prince William.

56. After the pilots, don José Cañiza and don Juan Pantoja, had reconnoitered the island, they could not find the strait (pass) towards the North, which appears on Russian charts in about this locality, and consequently abandoning the course to the north, they steered west and made another stop in the bay, called by them Our Lady of la Regla and situated in $59^{\circ} 8'$ latitude.

57. With the customary formalities they took possession of this port. Under the pretext that the scurvy had broken out among the crew of "La Princesa," that "La Favorita" had strict orders to keep in company, and that time was pressing for their return to San Blas, the commander Arteaga decided upon turning back immediately, finishing his voyage on November 25, and the frigate "Favorita" on the 21st of the same month.

58. His Majesty was well pleased with the information imparted by the Viceroy, don Martin de Mayorca, about the outcome of the expedition and ability displayed therein, and the officers and pilots of both frigates were remunerated with different favors and promotions. By an order of May 10, 1780, the King commanded that the voyages of explorations to higher latitudes should cease, and that the lieutenants of the first class, don Juan de la Bodega and don Francisco Quiros should go to Habana and report for service in that department in the war which had been declared against England. (23)

Report of the Department of San Blas.

59. Far from thinking of new explorations, strict economies began to be practiced since the year 1780, by reducing the expenses of San Blas, which anew was restricted to its primitive objects of reconnoitering and succoring the Californias.

60. In consequence of this new state of affairs, the formulation of another set of rules for the economic government was commanded in repeated royal orders issued from 1781 to 1786. This is the only matter having any bearing upon the present compilation which happened during the government of the Viceroy, don Martin de Mayorca; his successor, don Martin de Galvez; the governing "Audiencia"; and the Very Rev. Archbishop. (24)

(23) England and France were at war, and the English under the pretext that vessels flying the U. S. colors had been admitted in Spanish ports, insulted on different occasions the flag of Spain. This together with the continued insistences of Louis XVI upon the treaty of Madrid in 1761, called "the family pact", decided Charles III of Spain to declare war against England on May 18, 1779, which ended with the treaty of peace, made January 20, 1783 at Versailles.

(24) Don Martin de Galvez, brother of the former inspector general and then actual Secretary of the Indies, don José Galvez, governed from April 28, 1783, to November 3, 1784, at which day he died at 8 p. m., and on the 8th of the same month was buried in the church of San Fernando in the City of Mexico.

The Royal Audience governed from November 3, 1784 to June 17, 1785, date of the arrival of the new viceroy, don Bernardo de Galvez, son of the deceased, don Matias

New Rules for San Blas, prepared by the Viceroy Count de Galvez.

61. The necessary preliminary steps were taken for formulating the prescribed set of rules, which were finished in 1786, reducing the salaries, pay and gratuities to the limited amounts in the ordinances of the South Sea. The Viceroy, Count de Galvez, commanded this "reglamento" to go into force without the previous assent of the Royal Treasury Commission.

Government of the Viceroy Don Manuel Antonio Flores.

62. In this state my predecessor, Don Manuel Antonio Flores, found the matters relating to San Blas and the Californias, but they again changed to what they were before, occasioning new expenses, cares and attentions (25).

FOURTH EXPLORATION.

63. Through the Count de la Perouse, commander of the French frigate "Brujula" and "Astrolabio", information was obtained that the Russians had formed four establishments on the American continent, north of the Californias (26). In the royal order of January 25, 1787, repeated on July 21st next, His Majesty commanded that two vessels, with the two best pilots of San Blas, should be detailed for the purpose of undertaking this fourth exploration.

64. My predecessor did so, and necessity compelled him to place the expedition in charge of the brevet ensign of the first class, Don Esteván José Martinez, for the reason that no navy officers were in the department, which was reduced to its quota of pilots, and therefore the Viceroy had no opportunity to choose a person in whom he could place more confidence.

65. Martinez having been detailed to the command of the expedition in the frigate "Princesa", and the pilot, Don Gonzalo Gabriel Lopez de Haro, to the despatch boat (paquebot) "San Carlos", they were handed full instructions, furnished with all the necessary supplies, and started on their voyage on March 8, 1788.

66. Both vessels sailed north until reaching 61°. On May 16 they stood in shore toward Port Prince William, sailed down to Trinidad Island, and finally arrived at Onalaska. The ships had not kept company, twice they became separated, joining again at the two last named localities.

67. They remained in Onalaska until August 18, and the commander Martinez advised the pilot Haro, in case they should again become separated, to proceed with the dispatch boat under his command to the port of Monterey, as the advanced season did not permit reconnoitering the harbor of Nutka.

Don Bernardo de Galvez had been governor of Louisiana at the breaking out of the war with England. Having recognized the independence of the American colonies on April 19, 1779, shortly after he marched at the head of his troops up the Mississippi, and after a siege of nine days took Iberville on September 7, and later on Natchez. On March 14, 1780, Mobile surrendered to him, and Pensacola in 1781, and Galvez took possession of Florida. He died in Mexico, November 30, 1786, at 4:20 in the morning, and is buried in San Fernando opposite the grave of his father.

(25) Don Manuel Antonio Flores governed from August 17, 1787, until October 16, 1789.

(26) Captain Behring, who was sent out in 1783 by the Empress Ann of Russia, discovered the mainland of North America in lat. 58° 28' on July 18, 1741. Captain Tschirikow, his companion, being separated from him in a storm, sighted the same coast in lat. 66° on July 15, 1741 while Behring sailed up the coast discovering many of the islands of the Aleutian Archipelago, some of which however he had seen during his previous voyage in 1728. The United States purchased Alaska from Russia on March 30, 1867, and took formal possession thereof at half-past three in the afternoon of October 18, 1867.

68. In fact, the ships did part company on the same day on which they left Onalaska, and finally terminated their voyage in San Blas, the dispatch boat on September 22 and the frigate on December 5, 1788.

69 On account of the notorious discord between these two commanders, this expedition might have ended disastrously; but at least it verified the notices about the Russian establishments, although differing somewhat from those contained in the general report of the Count de la Perouse.

70 According to the information acquired by Martinez and Haro, the Russians counted twenty years since establishing themselves on their island of Onalaska, which is the capital or headquarters, recognized as such for military and political purposes, collection of the tribute from the Indians, commerce and its consequent advantages, by their other small establishments situated on the mainland, the adjoining islands and on Cook river.

71 It is believed that, including Onalaska, the mentioned establishments do not exceed six, with a population of about five hundred Russians, whose settlements, on account of the trade with the Indians along the extensive coasts of the continent, are scattered from the harbor of Nutka in $49^{\circ} 36'$ to Port Prince William in latitude 61° north. They are also masters of the islands extending from that of Onalaska in 61° to Montagu Island in 54° .

72 Saicof Potasf Cosmichi, who was the chief or commander of said establishment, assured our officers that the English captain, Cook, had not made an exact reconnoissance of the river bearing his name, and, that after the expedition effected by the Russians, Behring and Tschirikow in the year 1741 in 55° latitude north, no subject whatsoever of that power had passed to the east of Cape Saint Elias. He also stated that they awaited two frigates from Kamts-Kaska for the purpose of settling Nutka, and to impede the trade and settlement of the English who claim it by right of the discovery made by Captain Cook, as he, the commander, had been informed by an Englishman, Grec, captain of a vessel, which, on its return with a cargo of furs from Nutka to Canton, had stopped at Onalaska.

73 This, and different other information of small importance is contained in the reports and diaries of don Estevàn José Martinez and the pilot Haro. These two officers in the course of their explorations took possession as customary of the following localities; Two on the western shore of the island of Montagu, one of them opposite Prince William strait, of a bay they named Flores (in honor of the viceroy) in $59^{\circ} 49'$; of Trinidad Island in $60^{\circ} 7'$; of Kodiak Island, to which they gave the name of Florida Blanca, in $56^{\circ} 44'$; of the eastern extremity of the Onalaska Island in the same latitude; and of a port situated on the said island in $53'$ which they called Port of the Princess of Asturias. (27)

Occupation of the Port of Nutka.

74. My predecessor, don Antonio Flores, reported upon all these matters in the letters of November 4 and December 23, numbers 672 and 702, accompanying maps, diaries and other documents; in same he expressed his sound opinions, and ended by stating the causes which compelled him promptly to occupy Nutka. (28)

(27) Humboldt speaking of this expedition says, that in the viceregal archives in the City of Mexico he found a thick MSS. entitled "Reconnoissance of the four Russian establishments to the north of the Californias, made in 1788," and adds: "this historical compendium contains very little in reference to the Russian Colonies in America. None of Martinez's people understood Russian and none of the Moscovites, Spanish; their conversation, if so it may be called, was carried on by signs."

(28) The port of Santa Cruz de Nootka, Noutka, Nutka, called San Lorenzo by its discoverer Perez, and King George's Sound or rather Friendly Cove by Cook, was known to the natives under the name of Yucuatl. The origin of the word Nutka is unknown, as the language of the Indians has only one word resembling it: "Nouchi"

75. Therein, as also in former and later communications, he presented just and founded reasons for placing at the head of the department of San Blas a captain of the second class (*capitan de fragata*) who should command and govern it assisted by some other officers of the royal navy, good pilots, surgeons, chaplains and other necessary persons, to whom competent salaries should be assigned. He also recommended an increase of vessels and that the required artillery should be brought from Perú; all this in case, as seemed necessary, that the explorations or voyages to higher latitudes should be continued.

76. The occupation of Nutka was undertaken immediately and confided to the commander of the fourth exploration, don Estevàn José Martínez, because there was no one in San Blas to relieve him, nor any other vessels ready than the frigate "Princesa" and the dispatch boat "San Carlos."

77. Therefore, these two ships left in charge of Martínez Gonzalo and the pilot, don Gabriel López de Haro, on February 19, 1789. The frigate entered Nutka on May 5th and the dispatch boat on the 12th of the same month.

78. Although they found within the harbor, the frigate "Columbia" and the bilander (*balandra*) "Washington" belonging to the American colonies, and a Portuguese dispatch boat "La Efígenia nuviana," solemn possession was taken and the post fortified with a battery of ten guns, which was established at its mouth or entrance.

79. Martínez inspected the passports of the American vessels and finding no just motives which might compel him to detain the ships, he notified their captains, that they should not return to the seas and coasts of the Spanish dominions, without the permit of our sovereign.

Seizure of English Vessels.

80. The same he intended to do with the dispatch boat, "La Efígenia," which sailed under the Portuguese flag, with a passport of the governor of Macao, and with instructions, written in Portuguese, from Juan Caraballo as owner of the vessel; but as it seemed to Martínez that these documents were not in good form, and that they contained hard (*duras*) and insulting phrases, he made the captain a prisoner.

81. Afterwards Martínez became aware of the difficulties of transferring his prisoner to San Blas, for he could spare none of his people, as he required all for the defense of the establishment at Nutka. Therefore he permitted the dispatch boat to return to Nutka, stipulating first with its captain and master, who signed the corresponding obligation, to pay the value of his small vessel and insignificant cargo whenever it should be claimed as a fair price.

82. Finally, the dispatch boat "Efígenia" was far from experiencing any damages, its officers and crew provided themselves with fresh provisions of which they were greatly in need, and sailed away in liberty, having been generously helped with everything they required.

83. The same did not happen with the English vessels: the dispatch boat "Argonauta" and the bilander "Princess Royal." They, like "La Efígenia," had come under the command of James Colnet to take possession of Nutka to fortify it and establish a trading post (*factoria*) and settlement, bringing for this purpose everything necessary, and twenty-nine "sangleys" [the name of "sangley" was given to those Chinese who went to the Philippine Islands for the purpose of trading], skilled in different mechanical arts.

84. Colnet intended to begin work at once on those establishments, claiming that he derived his right from the supposed reason that said

which signifies mountain. The port is situated on the eastern coast of an island, having length of 20 nautical miles, and is separated by the Tasis Channel from Cuadra and Vancouver islands.

country had been discovered by Captain Cook ; and still further because the Portuguese had ceded to the Free Trade Company of London (*compañía del comercio libre de Londres*), (29) the right of first discovery, insisting that same had been made by the admiral Fonte (30); but the commander of our expedition demonstrated to the English commander how erroneous and unfounded his ideas were.

85. Colnet, pertinaciously adhering to the same, refused to show the patents which authorized him, and the instructions by which he was governed, giving always very proudly his explanations, but considering that he could not sustain the position taken by him, he decided to leave Nutka and sail away.

86. For this purpose he asked for a boat to help him raise anchor ; and then Martinez fearing that the English captain might occupy some other port on the coast from where it might be difficult to dislodge him, again asked for his passport, patent and instructions.

87. Colnet continued in his stubborn resistance, making matters worse by his insulting language and actions. Therefore, the small stock of Martinez's patience being exhausted, he detained the dispatch boat "Argonaut" as also the bilander "Princess Royal" and immediately sent both vessels, with pilots and crews of his own, to San Blas. (31)

Arrival of the English vessels at San Blas, and measures taken by the Viceroy.

88. The dispatch boat left Nutka July 14, and the bilander July 27. The first arrived in San Blas August 15, and the second August 27. Having been informed of these events, the viceroy, don Manuel Antonio Flores, decided that the cargo of both vessels should be discharged in the presence and with the intervention of their captains, James Colnet and Thomas Hudson ; that both should sign the formal inventories, and that the corresponding authorized copies thereof should be delivered unto them for their security and guaranty at all times, whether the vessels should be declared legitimate prizes or not.

89. He also ordered that those goods and provisions liable to be spoiled, damaged or lost should be sold for their just price, and the remainder deposited separately and safely in the royal storehouses.

90. Furthermore, he commanded that after the dispatch boat and bilander had been unloaded, they should, pending an estimate of the costs, undergo the necessary careening ; that a strict account, accompanied by vouchers, should be kept ; and that all this should be done with the acquiescence, intervention and knowledge of said English captains.

91. Finally he ordered and insisted thereon specially, that the captains and their crews should be left in a "discreet" liberty ; that they should be well treated and lodged ; and that each should receive the pay or salary corresponding to his rank or emolument, in accordance with the rules then governing in San Blas.

(29) In 1785 a company was formed in London called "King George's Sound Company" for the purpose of establishing a colony at Nutka and monopolizing the fur trade.

(30) As fabulous as the voyages of Lorenzo Ferer Maldonado in 1588 and Juan Fuca in 1592 is the one of Fonte. The Admiral Bartolomé de Fonte, or Fuentes, was supposed to have left Callao (Peru) April 3, 1640 and to have sailed along the coast of New Spain and the Californias up to 77° lat. North, discovering the island of *Contibaset*, many inlets and sounds, the lake *Bello* on the south shore of which was located the delicious town of *Canoset*, besides many other paradisiacal localities. The expeditions of the XVIII century proved the absolute falsehood of all this fable.

(31) This procedure gave rise to mutual exaggerated recriminations, and as Humboldt says : "A few huts built on the beach, a miserable battery of swivel guns and a few cabbages planted within a stockade, came very near causing a sanguinary war between Spain and England."

Royal Orders of His Majesty approving these measures, and commanding what should be done.

92. These orders were carried out with utmost exactness, purity and generosity. The sovereign commands of the King, issued April 14, 1789, and January 26, approved, with the concurrence of the Supreme Commission of State, the steps taken by my predecessor, don Manuel Antonio Flores, for the purpose of exploring the Russian establishments and occupying the port of Nutka, as also everything in relation to the English vessels detained in that port by don Esteván José Martínez and transferred to the harbor of San Blas.

93. The first royal order empowered the Viceroy to make the expenditures required by these matters without the necessity of providing for same in a meeting of the Superior Treasury Commission, and to proceed at his discretion with the due caution to which my predecessor had referred in his letter, number 745, of January 12, 1789.

94. The same royal order contained the notification that the captain of the first-class, don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Cuadra had been appointed commander of the department of San Blas and of his proximate arrival at these kingdoms with six other officers of the royal navy and four surgeons; that it had been decided to build the necessary vessels in Realejo; that orders had been issued for forwarding a sufficient number of guns from Peru; and, finally, this order contained the complaint (reconvencion) which His Majesty had lodged with Russia, stating therein in general terms that the subjects of that power should not found establishments on our northern coasts of the Californias.

95. The second royal order, of January 26, 1790, referred exclusively to the matter of the restitution of the English vessels; commanded the maintenance of the port of Nutka, the arrangement of the department of San Blas, and informed about the complaints laid before the Court of St. James by our ambassador, the Marquis del Campo.

Government of the Present Viceroy, the Count of Revilla Gigedo.

96. After I had taken possession, on October 18, 1789, of the command of these dominions, I received and informed myself of all the sovereign decisions of His Majesty; and so as to be able to comply fully with them, I applied myself to those matters requiring prompt attention.

Steps Taken by Him to Occupy Again the Port of Nutka which had been Abandoned.

97. The most important point was to secure our establishment at Nutka, and as I was aware that don Esteván José Martínez had peremptory orders from my predecessor to abandon the port and return to San Blas, I provided for the immediate fitting out of three vessels to relieve those in charge of Martínez; but this officer returned ahead of time, anchoring in San Blas on the following 6th of December. (32.)

98. In my letter, No. 194, of December 27, I communicated this bad news, and enclosed the captain's diary, which contained nothing new or of special interest. In another letter of mine, No. 195, under the same date, I reported upon the executive action taken by me for the purpose of occupying again promptly the abandoned port of Nutka.

32. Martínez having dismantled the fortifications and made a present of the buildings to Macuina, tays or chief of the Indians, left Nutka Oct. 31. Before retiring from that port, he had reported to the viceroy, that the pilot Narváez had again discovered the straits of Fuca, the existence whereof had until then been denied by the navigators those coasts.

Sailing of the Expedition by Order of Revilla Gigedo.

99. In fact on the 3d day of February, 1790, the frigate "Concepcion", the dispatch boat "San Carlos" and the bilander "Princesa Real" sailed from San Blas, under the command of the lieutenant of the first-class (teniente de navio), don Francisco Eliza, and arrived at their destination April 4 following. (33.)

100. These three vessels, well manned, and reinforced with the first company of volunteers, left provided with artillery, arms, ammunition, war material, medicines and provisions for one year.

101. The commander, Eliza, carried with him the corresponding instructions for fortifying the port, and for constructing unpretentious buildings required for storehouses, quarters and arsenal.

102. He was ordered to procure the friendship of the Indians by treating them with discretion, love and prudence; to defend our establishments against the aggressions of these natives or the vassals of whatsoever foreign power; not to insist on registering too scrupulously foreign vessels, neither to annoy nor make them prisoners; also not to insist upon dislogging (without previous and peremptory orders of His Majesty) the Russians from their existing establishments, and finally, his special attention was called to detailing, at the proper time, the vessels of his expedition for minutely reconnoitering the coasts, islands and harbors up to 60° latitude, as also Cook river and Juan de Fuca straits.

103. In accordance with these orders, the port of Nutka was fortified; a suitable town, as comfortable and pleasant as possible, was built; the good will of the Indians was obtained through the medium of trade and barter, and by a few small presents; and the explorations, as I will relate in its proper place, were also carried out.

104. Although several English and American vessels frequented the immediate coasts and harbors, some entering Nutka, nothing happened which might have occasioned troubles or difficulties, and the foreign ships always respected our new establishment, which was kept supplied with everything necessary by the other vessels from San Blas, which at the same time carried the required funds, merchandise and provisions to the "presidios" and missions of the Californias.

New Rules for San Blas.

105. Not less urgent was the matter of reorganizing the department of San Blas; first because such were the King's commands, and second because nothing useful could be accomplished with any degree of success, unless the department was placed on a footing enabling it to render efficacious service, and therefore I issued my first orders for this object.

106. Its commander, the captain of the first-class, don Juan Francisco de la Bodega, and the six officers of the royal navy, appointed by His Majesty, had already taken charge of their offices. In Vera Cruz, the required number of officers, soldiers and sailors, who enlisted voluntarily, had been gathered, and they were now on the road to the depots (depositos). In Guadalajara all necessary preparations were made for transferring the first company of volunteers to man the vessels, detailed for the occupation of Nutka. Now it was necessary to assign to all the salaries, pay, rations and reward which they should enjoy.

107. The quota specified in the rules, made for the sole object of carrying the necessary funds and supplies to the Californias, and which the Viceroy, Count de Galves, had ordered to be enforced, were now inadequate. It became indispensable and just to augment these quotas owing to the rank of the officers, the increase of their work and expenses in a dear and unhealthy country.

33. The other two officers in command were, don Salvador Fidalgo of the "San Carlos" and don Manuel Quimper of the "Princesa Real."



Under a despotism, it is treason to think. Under a republic the worst treason is *not* to think.

To some people patriotism means love of country. To some it means blind obedience to the politicians.

The National Educational Association is welcome to California. Here is a country in which even the most hardened teacher should be able to learn something.

A good many well-meaning citizens make the mistake of thinking that the government of this country is the politicians—a blunder which the politicians do their best to encourage. If everyone would remember the fact that in the United States *we* are the government, there would be no more of this curdled imbecility of its being "treason" for the people to dare meddle with the Office Holders.

Doubtless it is unavailing to talk of skies to them that never saw any, or (what is much the same thing) to describe the California heavens to such as know only the second-hand tin firmament of the humid East. But it is just as well to jog those benighted souls now and then, lest they forget how they have swindled themselves. For the "Far West" (how quaint that timid provincialism sounds, now, to us who have graduated from the Remoteness!) is the Land of the Sky. Not the malarial Middle West, girthed by the quinine belt. But from where the lands of Uncle Sam begin to slope toward heaven (not in scattered warts of peaks but in continental uplift); from where earth and air alike begin to wring out their muddy garments and put on the dry, sweet robes of altitude—from there on to where they stoop at last to meet an unreeking sea, and linger there, undrenched and undefiled and dry, why *that* is the sky country.

We cannot wholly expect the Far East, cuddled unguessingly under its junkshop welkin, to study the reasons of this our advantage. It can be learned in science why a sky sweating over the wash-boiler of the Gulf-Stream, water-logged and smoke-logged, pricked with some sample stars and haunted by a sun to which it acts as burning-glass—why such a sky is different from a clean dry one; but study is work. There are doubtless some Easterners who have made the empiric discovery that the kitchen on clothes-boiling day is not so amiable as a dry-heated room. But it is also an effort to carry this logic along to a bigger case. So the simplest way is to come and see.

The arid skies are the skies to live under—for many and all reasons. They are more inspiring, more uplifting, more sane, more healthful. They are the heart of a climate as much nobler and tenderer than that of the humid skies as an angel is above a sandbagger. They fill our eyes with glory and our lungs with power. They mature flowers beyond the wildest delirium of the East, and turn the multiplication-table loose among the stars. They double the reach of the eye and give it ten times as much that is worth seeing. They kindle to the rising and the setting

sun; and between times bask in his ray tempered by its very directness—for there is no focusing glass in the air. They are no “canopy,” but a sapphire space that one can call “The Heavens” without conscientious scruples.

Under such stellar spaces we all ought to be saints. And doubtless we would be—but alas! California cannot digest the men of humid skies quite so fast as she has to swallow them.

HYPHENS A great deal of neurotic nonsense is being printed in abuse of
AND “German-Americans” and other “hyphenated citizens.” Now
HYSTERIC. a hyphen is of just about the right calibre to scare a peanut
mind. “German-American” is simply a handy way of saying “An
American of German origin.” The newspapers made the term, and
are mostly responsible for its abuse. It has been abused—but it was
never more insolent or more un-American a phrase than our usual “Anglo-
Saxon” which, as used, would indicate that all Americans who amount
to a whoop derive from England, and that no one else has any business
here. Only a clotted mind would wish any American to be ashamed of
his birthplace or deny his mother. Every true American prefers this
country to all others, no matter where he was born. A man shall leave
his father and his mother and cleave unto his wife. But it does not
follow that he shall spit upon his mother or let any vagabond do so.
No bad son was ever yet a good husband.

A LARGE The University of California is in order of promotion and con-
HEAD ON gratulation. It has just clapped upon its broad (but long un-
WIDE SHOULDERS. sequed) shoulders a head as is a head. The which is Ben
jamin Ide Wheeler, of Cornell; not only a gentleman and a scholar,
but an educator of national repute and a leader of men. There is
reason to believe that he will succeed in giving the University—despite
our politicians—the thing it most needs and has never had. In other
words, that Berkeley is to have, as Stanford has, a first-class modern
college president—which is a very different matter from the old type.
California and President Wheeler can do one another good. We need
him and we know it. He may not know that he needs California; but
in a few years he will have learned. He may possibly not love all Cali-
fornians; but when the State which shines alike on the just and the
unjust gets into his blood, he will have new ideas about the redness of
life. Meantime he has back of him a huge student-body of good tissue,
a sound corps of lieutenants, and the warm godspeed of every fit Cali-
fornian.

In the election for this presidency the only vote for a “home man”
was for Prof. Wm. Carey Jones. It was a merited tribute to a quiet
man who has long been a very large part of the backbone of Berkeley.

PRESIDENT The reason why we all love Teddy Roosevelt is that he is a
TEDDY? man, not a graphophone cylinder. The reason that we can all
respect him is that he is unconsciously better than he wishes
the nation to be. He does not practice what he preaches, except col-
lectively. He wants the nation to fight—and he fights with it and for it
like a Greek demi-god. But as to seeking the “strenuous life” and
avoiding “base inaction” for himself Teddy does not perambulate the
streets in quest of a nose to pull. He does not swat people on the side-
walk nor have a rough and tumble in the club. In a word, he is too
much a man to fight as a personal affair. He doesn’t need to. Teddy’s
eye is enough to keep the other fellow from wishing a muss.

Well, so it is with nations—and Teddy will know so, some day.

Meantime, it grows more inevitable that he shall be a figure in the
next presidential campaign. And the Lion hopes he will be. Unless
as good an American and a little older comes forward, the Lion hopes
Teddy may “get there.” Not from admiration for his war notions;

but because he seems the likeliest way for us to get a president who knows his own mind and has a mind to know.

The latest victim who didn't know it was loaded is the irrepressible Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, editor of the *Bookman*. In the June *Cosmopolitan* Prof. Peck looked into the muzzle of Charlotte Perkins Stetson's *Woman and Economics*, and made faces, after the clever fashion for which he is famous. In the July *Cosmopolitan* the gun went off; and it is a poor bush in the surrounding landscape which does not sport a scrap of Prof. Peck's ear or scalp. His article was bright, lordly, somewhat brutal, considerably illogical and rather "cocky." Mrs. Stetson's rejoinder is cool, rather contemptuous and generally crushing. Prof. Peck is not a sensitive man. He will not be tamed by this logical flaying. But he can never learn too soon that he doesn't carry club enough to meet the Stetson rapier. Whether or not one believes in "Woman's Progress," only the unintellectual can fail to find tremendous mental stimulus in Mrs. Stetson's startling insight.

LOOKED
DOWN THE
WRONG GUN.

Several officials who either did not tell the truth before or do not tell it now, assure us at last that Gen. Alger is the greatest, noblest and most efficient Secretary of War this country ever had. Maybe. Maybe, also, confluent idiocy is upon the nation. The American people, regardless of party, believe that this man is neither honest nor competent. He was officially branded as a coward in our big war of 30 years ago. Now we look upon him as worse. But we may be in error. Carlyle, I believe, spoke of England as "a nation of twenty million people—mostly fools." This may be a nation of seventy million people, all fools—except the cabinet and the gentlemen right under the plum-tree.

UNEXPECTED
LACKEYS.

Ninety per cent. of Funston's brilliant regiment wish to be mustered out. Are these "dudes" or "mugwumps" or "traitors?" The Lion would like to see the administration organ that dared call them so. Yet their choice, though within soldierly bounds, is the loudest, sharpest protest against the war. They are not failures as soldiers. They know that the amanuensis of the "Hand of God" wants them to stay in the field. But they "want out." Do you fancy for an instant that you could drag 90% of Funston's boys away, if they were fighting for the Union?

MORE
OF THOSE
"TRAITORS."

For years the best brains and conscience of the United States have been working for Civil Service Reform—which means nothing in the world but honest and business-like government. The opposition to it means nothing in the world but rascality and spoils. President Cleveland enormously extended the Civil Service. President McKinley was elected on a solemn pledge to take no steps backward in the cause of honest government. He has just broken that pledge by taking ten thousand positions away from the Civil Service and giving them to the spoilsmen.

A BLOW
AT GOOD
GOVERNMENT.

If any American administration ever did a childish thing, it is this censorship in the Philippines. In a little time now our volunteers will be at home; and then all this government concealment of the truth will be brought to naught. The truth will become notorious—for our volunteers are American boys, not liars nor serfs. They know the truth, and will not be bullied out of telling it. And as Americans are not fools, they will be angrier than if the truth had been told in the first place.

THE
OSTRICH
GAME.

Imperialist papers would hardly be quoting the little Filipino Tory, Ramon Reyes Lala, as "an authority on the Philippines," if they had time to read. This young gentleman, who wishes his country to lose its independence, has as little conscience in

AS WE
MIGHT
EXPECT.

literature as patriotism in fact. His imperialistic book is a cold-blooded steal from John Foreman. That is, the brains and learning are borrowed from Foreman's worthy book; the toryism is Lala's own.

A VERY
SILLY

THREAT.

"Freedom of the Press" of course means only the freedom of some fellow to print a daily newspaper full of rapes, prize-fights and charlatans. It does not entitle a scholar to print a sober book or pamphlet. So, newspapers that would crack the welkin if warned to print no more ravishments, are gleeful over the suppression of Atkinson. Of course his little pamphlets are merely cold, dry statistics. They are not "sensational," and they are true. What business has a man to print figures, in a republic? And the Administration mumbles terrible but indefinite threats (which it dare not carry out) of its intention to punish other "treasonable" Americans if they dare print facts. If the Administration could change all minds as easily as it changes its own, this would be not a democracy but a sheepfold.

THE
ABUSE OF

WORDS.

A flaxseed poultice is useful on a boil, but a poor substitute for brains. It seems, however, to satisfy the needs of the people just now engaged in yelping "Treason" at every American who stops to think. As everyone knows whose head is lined with anything sounder than mush and milk, the Constitution of the United States precisely defines what treason is. It isn't free thought or free speech; and in this republic it never will be. It is not treason even when a newspaper—with a pocket for a conscience, a mustard plaster in place of a brain, and a party collar for a moral code—blasphemes the memory of Washington and Lincoln. It is simply venal idiocy.

People whose world is horizoned by their one provincial paper are likeliest to think that Imperialism is "the American policy." Those who read a little more broadly know better. Many of the ablest newspapers in the United States are against the "expansion" craze; and so are all the leading weeklies and monthlies. In fact, if you know the standing of a periodical, for brains, you know pretty well on which side of the fence you will find it.

It is a fat joke when "an old Boston crank's" mail is stopped. It is so funny that many of the unthinking fail to remember that the United States has never been used to seeing *anyone's* mail meddled with. Such things have been left to France, Russia and other lamentable countries of the spy-system. The trouble is that the next Administration might happen to think that *you* were a crank.

As to "encouraging the Filipinos" will they be more likely to desire our "good government" when they learn that we have just flung 10,000 Civil Service pearls before the Spoils swine? President McKinley should have thought twice. Atkinson never did anything half so likely to make a patriotic foreigner fight against being ruled by us.

You have noticed, very likely, that the newspapers which today account it High Treason to deny, ever so respectfully, the infallibility of their Pope in Washington are the same newspapers which, when the United States had another president, daily blackguarded him, and still pursue him in private life with vulgar gibes.

This is the first time in our history that the nation has ever waged war upon a country against which Congress has not declared war. It may be necessary to inform those who never heard of the Constitution of the United States that Congress is the only power in this country that can legally declare war.

It is particularly meet that the country's teachers should be holding their annual convention in this State. As some of them are aware, California taught the Union fully half the geography it knows—and a still larger share of its financial arithmetic.

All initials and tailpieces used in this magazine are Californian. A new and very attractive series, now beginning in these pages, is of California wildflowers; and is drawn by Leonard Lester, whose work in this line has never been surpassed.

There are men in the United States who would not fight if they were in the Filipinos' shoes. But luckily there are not many. Every American knows that, if he ever stops to think what he would do if England tried to civilize us.

A Los Angeles court has just found a "sport" guilty of cruelty for chasing jackrabbits with greyhounds for an admission fee. And our "rabbit drives" in the Philippines?

O Liberty! How many Benevolent Assimilations are committed in thy name!

A man is known by the company he keeps. The Administration keeps Alger.

"Destiny" is the excuse of cowards. Brave men make their destiny.

CHAS. F. LUMMIS.



THAT WHICH IS WRITTEN

Perhaps one reason why so many reviewers of the day are so optimistic is that they do not read through (if they really read at all) the books they "review." It is hard to conceive of any mind so resilient that it could return instantly to benevolence from such a test. On the other hand, these critics who can so easily acquit them of a duty probably know nothing of the keen comfort their more slavish fellow finds in a sound book amid the weary wilderness. It is a very cheap critic who is afraid to find fault; it is a very miserable one who likes to.

Wha—wha—what? Is things what they seem, or is visions about? Here for years we have gone hungry for a California novel big enough to make a mouthful; and of a sudden the whole table falls on us, a comestible avalanche. In thirteen years there have not been as many California novels of serious consideration as already punctuate this year of grace and odd numbers—*The Procession of Life*, *A Soul in Bronze*—and now *McTeague*, a *Story of San Francisco*. Evidently civilization is not a total failure, nor the Caucasian irremediably played out. For here are three books that California can and will add to its slim fiction shelf with pride. And the best of it is, perhaps, that all three are growth in the unforeseen. It would not be half so promising if Bret Harte got back a flash of his old fire.

ANOTHER
CALIFORNIA
NOVEL.

Precisely like Mr. Vachell and Miss DuBois, Mr. Frank Norris has emerged into open type before, and with credit. But precisely like them, again, he bursts upon us now with every quality of a surprise. All three have just turned out their masterpieces—to date. There could be no sounder fulcrum for the hope that all three will astonish us again—and we shall not again be so easy.

McTeague is a hideous story. It deals wholly with humans so uninformed of humanity at their best, so sodden at their worst with the thing we flatter ourselves to call brutality (meaning something so base that no brute but man ever dreamed of it), as to be haunting. In the whole 450 pages there is not a rift in the sullen horizon. It is a depressing story to the humanist; and as to California it is about as characteristic as any Peter Funk shop on Kearney street.

But it is a story. "McTeague," the giant quack dentist, "Trina" his sordid doll of a wife, "Marcus Schouler" the man whose brains as well as his heart are in his mouth—they are genuine characters. "Schouler" doubtless is more a caricature than a character; yet at times he is the one thing needful. The ancient lovers are also a Dickensesque exaggeration, but a tolerable one. And the story as a story is literally strong. Above all, it is character drawing of a high order. A simple but consistent plot, a firm hand in its development, and generally admirable restraint in the tragedy—these are part of Mr. Norris's endowment. Far less than either of the stories ranked with it, is *McTeague* of California. But quite as much as they, it is a human document, a fine and a powerful piece of work, an honor to its smith and a matter of pride to those of us who love literature, love California and respect honest craft. The Doubleday & McClure Co., N. Y. \$1.50.

AFTER
MANY
DAYS.

Charles A. Keeler could afford to wait for justice to his remarkable book on *The Evolution of Colors in North American Birds*. At the time a veteran closet-naturalist named Allen abused his authority to discourage the young man who dared to think ahead of him. Now the highest authority in the United States points out that the California stripling knew more in 1893 than the arm-chair Goliath knew then or has learned since. For it is Dr. Elliott Coues to the rescue—a scientist who is also a man, and free from the mean little cowardices which mark too many library explorers. He vindicates Keeler and leaves Dr. Allen in the pillory, after a fashion to delight every lover of truth and fair play. The April *Osprey* (Washington) is the scene of this handsome and just adjudication.

A BOOK
AMONG
A THOUSAND.

A most extraordinary book, a book which will never be dropped out of the reckoning so long as its problem is a problem, an enduring meteor in its sky, a flaming sword which wise enemies will shrink from (and now and then a wise friend be nicked withal), is Charlotte Perkins Stetson's *Women and Economics*. Mrs. Stetson has long been known for brilliancy almost beyond her kind; as easily the satirist of her day; and as a strenuous crusader in several causes not yet popular. Her poems are sui generis—and a mighty good genus, though against the established order, we may sometimes fear, she doth protest too much. But this grave, deep, high-thinking and far-thinking book, *Women and Economics*, is a revelation. Those who have sometimes wished that her brilliancy might be better coördinated, may dismiss their fears, in face of this great work. The *Nation*—severest and most expert critic in America—justly rates it "the most significant utterance on the subject since Mill's *Subjection of Women* reached a class of thinkers never before touched by any views later than those of Noah." And there have been a good many people writing about it, since John Stuart Mill.

Mrs. Stetson's argument is not unvaryingly sound. There are flaws—and some rather funny ones. But her main and essential contention is as scientific as it is high-minded. It is a book which will be egregiously abused by cheap space-writers and little sewing-circle people; a book which every serious brain will value and respect, whether accepting its doctrine or not. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. \$1.50.

FROM
ANOTHER
VIEW-POINT.

With Mrs. Stetson's book should be read Laura Marholm's *Studies in the Psychology of Woman*, which is also an unusual and brilliant work, and from an absolutely different point of view. Frau Marholm's serious studies, translated by Georgia A. Etchison, are revised and edited by Grace Ellery Channing; and thus is the curious coincidence that the two most important books in a decade on "The Woman Question" come from members of the SUNSHINE staff. The two works are properly mates—one might almost say antidotes, for one another, the attraction of unlikes. The German woman has the German brain, the German evenness; and her pages are not to be neglected by those who care to entertain thought. H. S. Stone and Co., Chicago. \$1.50.

THE
ISLAND
EMPIRE.

Probably the handsomest, and certainly one of the very best books on that inexhaustibly interesting land, is Mrs. Hugh Fraser's *Letters from Japan*. Two sumptuous volumes, profusely illustrated in an unconventional fashion, these are incidentally an ornament to any shelf. But the vital part is that their contents is good furniture for any mind. Mrs. Fraser is a sister of F. Marion Crawford; her literary gift has been proved by her successful novels; she knows her ground far more intimately than most, and writes from an experience of as many years as some authors have given months. As wife of the British Minister to Japan, she had every chance to know the country;

and above all she saw it through clear eyes. The highest value of this genuinely charming work is her human attitude toward the Japanese ; for without that attitude, without the appreciative comprehension which it enables, even the greatest genius has never yet been competent to arrive at the deepest scientific truth about any country. Mrs. Fraser's is to be commended as almost a model among books of travel. The Macmillan Co., N. Y. 2 vols. \$7.50. Los Angeles, for sale by C. C. Parker.

The industrious J. V. Brower has published privately, but sumptuously, two large monographs on *Quivira* and *Harahey* respectively, in identification of the localities sought and found by Coronado in 1541, at the end of his unprecedented exploration. Bandelier's exhaustive documentary and field research, following out and establishing Gen. Simpson's early inspiration, and accepted now by all serious scholars, settled the general lines of Coronado's march, and even, within close limits, its Eastern terminus. Mr. Brower has gone into tireless neighborhood exploration there, and in groups of ancient village sites has identified, beyond reasonable doubt, the exact locus of the ancient "Kingdoms" of Quivira and Harahey. Lavish illustrations of sites and of the artifacts found there, and a bibliographic list on Quivira, add much to the value of these volumes. The most scientific—and by far the best written—portion of the work is F. W. Hodge's elaborate historical sketch, in the second volume, of "Coronado's March to Quivira." His identification of the Quiviras as Wichita Indians, and the Haraheys as Pawnees, dwelling in 1541 in the valley of the Kansas river, in the region about Manhattan and Junction City, seems complete. He also shrivels up F. S. Dellenbaugh (whose astonishingly ignorant and immodest "True Route of Coronado" was criticised in these pages some months ago) with something of that thoroughness with which he finished Prof. Libbey.

Nine powerful stories, each a study as well, make up R. V. Risley's uncommonly strong book, *Men's Tragedies*. Told with insight and restraint, colored little with violence, but tinged deep in the greater tragedies that are played within the soul, these stories take a strong grip on the reader. Their interest is intrinsic, not adventitious. "The Man Who Loved," "The Man Who Hated," "The Man Who Fell," "The Man Who Sneered," and all the other men who were unhappy—they are, despite an occasional over-morbidness, full of stress and meaning.

"For the play was the tragedy 'Man,'
And its hero the conqueror Worm."

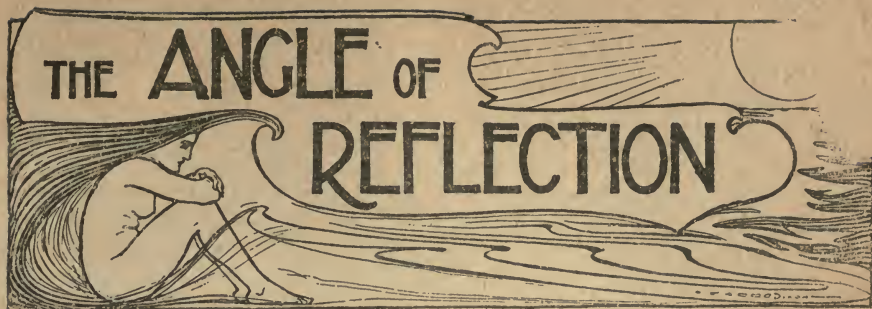
The Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$1.50. Los Angeles, C. C. Parker.

A sufficiently breathless number in the "Blue Cloth Books" is Ann Devoore's *Oliver Iverson*. It is, in fine, a sort of glorified dime novel. But we all like the motion of dime novels if they had some style. This has style as well as motion ; and for all its "bluginess" is a pleasant companion for an idle hour. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. 75 cents.

Still another strong book by a Californian. This time it is *The Taming of the Jungle*, by Dr. C. W. Doyle, of Santa Cruz, who recently won the *Argonaut's* short story competition—a new man, but, by this volume, a promising one. There is visible coloring of Kipling in title and narrative ; but more of Dr. Doyle. The author lived a dozen years among the jungle-folk of the Terai as many have done ; and learned something, as most did not. His cumulative chapters—of which each is really a story, wherein Ram Deen grows taller and more vital and steps a little forward to his goal—are all good reading ; adventurous, human, and with a great deal of power in the telling. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila.

- A GOOD
MAN GONE
GUNTERING. George Horton, who wrote a year or two ago a quiet and estimable story of life in Greece, seems to have changed his standards, and not for the better. *A Fair Brigand*, now from his hand, is much more exciting, but also much less sound. Mr. Horton knows his Greece apparently (he was our Consul at Athens); but in the desire to make a more popular book he has rather patterned after the cheap melodrama. His character-drawing, which would be effective with more restraint, is carried into sheer farce; the pedantic professor, the inflated consul, the newspaper Creelman, all are carried beyond the limits of reasonable judgment, and become burlesque. The plot is better done. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.25.
- A STRONG
DASH OF
CHILE. Whatsoever reviewer knows his Mexico, picks up with great misgiving any new story of Mexico; for he has learned in sorrow that not one in forty of them has the faintest resemblance to truth. Yet that fascinating country is ready to furnish forth a thousand splendid novels whenever our writers learn the common sense or conscience to get the straight of it. Joseph Gordon Donnelly (who was our Consul General in Mexico some years ago) has prepared a pungent surprise for us in his *Jesus Delaney*, a novel as striking as its title. The hero is a Mexican with an Irish father (his name of course is the Spanish *Hay-súse*), and a stirring character he is. The story is framed with the Protestant missionarying of Mexico—a field so suggestive that it is a wonder no one has exploited it before—and with a plot astonishingly true to life in that queer world there runs a satire which will penetrate many skins. The book has faults, and is often willful, but is eminently readable; and its sharp drawing of the "Consul Leeches" and the "Rev. Lambs" is remarkably truthful. The Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$1.50. Los Angeles, C. C. Parker.
- CAMBRIDGE
AND
LETTERS. *Old Cambridge* is the first volume of a well-planned series of "National Studies in American Letters," edited by Prof. G. E. Woodberry. It will at once occur to the elect that the man to write that book would be Thomas Wentworth Higginson; and he is the very one who has done it. The Cambridge of 50 years ago, and this side, was one of the focal points of American literature when we really began to have such a thing. It was much more potent than any other town of its size in the country. Of its associations and influence, of Holmes, Longfellow and Lowell and their circle Mr. Higginson has made not only an entertaining but an illuminating book. The Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$1.25.
- MORE
WESTERN
TALES. Fifteen short stories of the West, by F. W. Calkins, are bound up in an attractive volume, opened and given name by "The Cougar Tamer." Ranging from Arizona to Manitoba, of the average *Youth's Companion* stature (or rather above it), pretty "steep" in places but generally well taken and told without affectation, the stories have, with some faults, a certain real westernness. Those of New Mexico and Arizona are least in verisimilitude. Mr. Calkins appears not to know that environment except by reading. The illustration is not satisfactory; and the frontispiece is worse than misleading—as a glance at its corresponding story shows. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.
- AT EIGHTY
MILES
AN HOUR. *The Short-Line War*, by Merwin Webster (two young men collaborating) is a "rattling good" railroad story—and a through train at that. No reader will get off these cars while they are in motion. The characteristic methods of "absorbing" a railroad, in their crescendo of stock-scheming, pocket courts, armed gangs, train-wrecking and stealing the books, are drawn rapidly, sharply and from near the "inside." "Jim Weeks," the General Manager, is a good deal of a character, as campaigner and as man; and the love-story of his private secretary and the daughter of the enemy gives zest to the "war." The Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$1.50. Los Angeles, C. C. Parker.
- AS WELL
HAVE
SLEPT. Kate Chopin, whose *Bayou Folks* made a favorable impression, is out with a longer, more ambitious story, *The Awakening*. It has the same rather flexible wrist and attentive eye, and its atmosphere is equally Louisianian. But it is not so healthful. The "*Awakening*" is of the animal in a Kentucky woman, née decent, married to a New Orleans Creole, and very cheaply kindled by almost any other male person. It does not seem wise to put skill to the telling of this sort of story. The book is handsome—naturally, being published by its publishers. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.
- GOOD
GOSPEL. There are few more agreeable writers and few so excellent preachers as Rev. Henry Van Dyke, of "the Brick Church," in New York city. His *Gospel for a World of Sin* is an uncommon book of sane and fine theology, high thought and graphic expression. The Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$1.25. Los Angeles, C. C. Parker.
- Charlotte Perkins Stetson's grim and powerful story, *The Yellow Wall-Paper*, is issued in a very handsome little volume by Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. 50 cents.
- The *Tenth Report* of the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, is workmanlike and valuable

CHAS. F. LUMMIS.



BY MARGARET COLLIER GRAHAM.

Society hungers and thirsts after originality that it may have something to imitate. The cunning few who "set the fashions" know the value of invention—and obscurity. The mob, rushing like sheep after some new abomination in dress or furnishing, would turn about as sheepishly if confronted by the real originator and his artless greed.

To dress or to furnish one's house "out of the fashion" to-day is expensive. Taste is not always accompanied by ability to invent or construct, nor does it always find time to hunt for specialists. The men and women in the shops are listless when you seek their aid, and tell you this, that and the other is "all the rage." The dress-makers, the tailors and the milliners whom you ask to clothe you show you countless pictures of other people, none of whom resemble you in the least, and studiously ignore so much of your personality as is not reducible to inches.

The mechanic receives your instructions with skeptical incomprehension, and mentally resolves to save you from yourself by a rigid adherence to precedents. The man or woman who tries to have the simplest article made after his own design loses heart and patience, and if he is not a permanent candidate for office will frankly acknowledge that American workmen are generally a stupid lot.

"ALL WE
LIKE SHEEP"

AND SO
THEY ARE.

In the scramble of the rich for expensiveness and the poor for cheapness, good taste has been trodden under foot. Our millionaires collect quantities of metal and jewels which must be kept in safe-deposit vaults, since they are most desired by burglars. Our poor squander their small substance on gilded imitations of the vulgar belongings of the rich, so that one may go from palace to cottage without respite from our national devotion to ugliness. Nor is this, as many think, a superficial matter. Taste lies at the root of thrift. It is the knowledge of, and the consequent love of good things. It is a large, if not the largest, factor of content. Artists are proverbially a happy people. Nowhere do we find so much mer-

OUR UGLY
FETICH.

riment on so little money as in Bohemia. An appreciation of beauty is a safeguard against squalor.

A LONGER

HERO.

The craftsman who stays at home and makes a good thing well may in the end do more for true national expansion than the hero who goes forth to make way for civilization by mowing down "fluttered folk and wild." Popular energy need not seek an outlet abroad while so much work remains undone or ill done at home. There may be men everywhere looking for work, but there is vastly more work looking for men. Work that was badly done last year at two dollars per day and must be repaired this year at the same price. Work that cannot hold conventions or pass resolutions or form unions; inarticulate unorganized work which can only remain undone because there is no one to do it well. Not lack of work but inability to find it constitutes the real labor problem; lack of invention, of adaptability, of insight and of conscience; a lack, in short, of moral and mechanical good taste. Peering into the history of languishing industries one often comes face to face with facts which are entirely useless for campaign purposes and yet of national import.

THE FINISHED

PRODUCT.

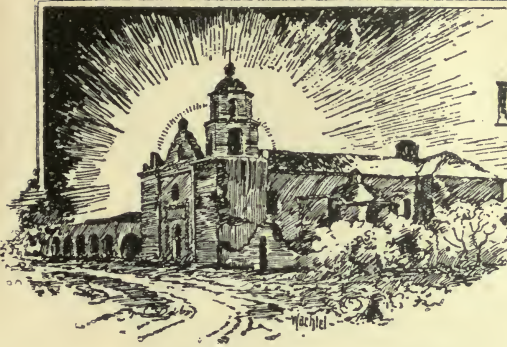
We are told that machinery and division of labor have destroyed personal responsibility and taken the conscience out of the crafts; that no one man must answer for the finished product. But was not labor always divided? Did not one man make a shoe and another a coat, and is not a good eyelet or a good buttonhole a finished product in the sight of conscience?

CHILDHOOD

AND MATURITY.

The great enterprises of life all originate in daily human wants. Bridges are built, ships are sailed, wars are fought that you and I may have the food, clothing and shelter we most desire. It is sometimes easier to subdue savages than to face the problems of every-day life. Bloodshed and destruction are easy and primitive, and belong to the cruelty and crudity of national childhood. The full-grown among the peoples of the earth will learn by-and-by to fight error with truth, and to extend civilization by advancing it. Bullets are not the seed from which grow the good things of life, however necessary they may be at times to protect the crop; and ethics will ere long learn from science that blood-letting is not a sovereign remedy.

Meanwhile, let him who honestly believes that a distasteful duty has been forced upon us as a nation, remember the sullen fealty that owes its origin to force, and write his belief in small type and modestly, knowing that the world will need no proof that ours is the "home of the brave" so long as we keep it the "land of the free."



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Chairman Membership Committee, Mrs. J. G. Mossin.

The Landmarks Club, which is engaged in preserving the old Missions and other historic monuments of Southern California from decay, has begun work at San Diego, the Mother Mission (founded 1769), and will prosecute it as long as the funds hold out. This should not be soon; but it will be, unless former members of the Club are a little more thoughtful about paying up their annual dues.

The Club is not a close corporation. Any man or woman, anywhere, who cares a dollar's worth for history and romance is welcome to membership. The dues are \$1 a year and there is no initiation fee. The money goes net to the preservation of the noblest antiquities in the United States.

The attempt to erect a monument to Olive Mann Isbell, the first American teacher in California, thus far seriously lags. It is not flattering to the present school teachers of California that thus far not a single one of them has cared to contribute a dollar to do honor to their pioneer. It may be simply carelessness; but it is not a creditable carelessness. If among the thousands of California teachers there aren't enough with soul enough to put a memorial stone above the first and bravest of their tribe, why, California schools are in pretty poor hands.

The general work of the Club is progressing steadily if slowly. Contributions already acknowledged in these pages amount to \$3661.96. Mrs. Frederick Fogg, St. Paul, Minn., has since contributed \$10. New contributions of \$1 each have been received from Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York; Miss C. M. Seymour, Miss J. D. Gibbs, Los Angeles; Miss Anna Park Barstow, San Rafael, Cal. \$5 from Mrs. J. E. Meeker, Miss A. L. Meeker and Miss J. A. Meeker, Pasadena.

CALIFORNIA BABIES



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A LOS ANGELES BELLE.

Photo. by Marceau.



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"CONSIDER THE LILIES."

Photo. by Schumacher.



ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION.



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TICK ! TICK !



L. A. Eng. Co. A CALIFORNIA NUGGET.

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L. A. Eng Co. "WHERE'S PAPA?"



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SIX MONTHS AND THREE YEARS.

THE LAND WE LOVE

(AND HINTS OF WHY)



SAN LUIS REY MISSION.

(Founded June 13, 1798. Had in its prime 2869 Indian neophytes.)



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THE GIANT GRAPE-VINE.



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DOÑA LUISA DOMINGUEZ.



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WINTER IN THE OJAI.

Photo. by Mrs. Agnes D. Brown.



C. M. Davis Eng. Co. THE GROWTH OF A HOME IN SIX YEARS.
(Residence F. J. Ganahl, Los Angeles.)

CALIFORNIA HOMES

RIVERSIDE, CAL.
View from residence of Priestly Hall



C. M. Davis Eng. Co. RESIDENCE OF J. MESMER, LOS ANGELES. Photo. by Putnam

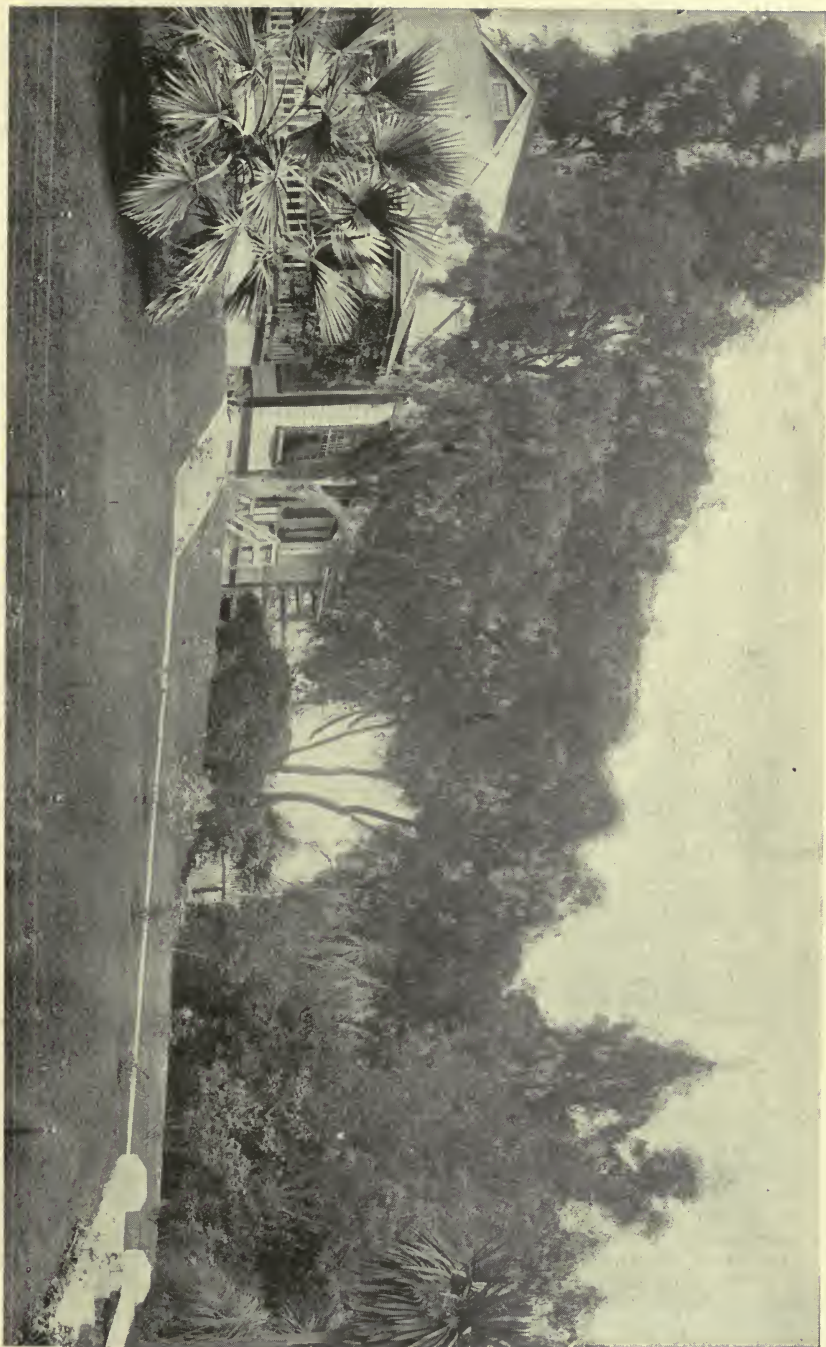


THE CHILDS PLACE, LOS ANGELES.



SANTA MÓNICA RESIDENCE OF SENATOR JONES.

RESIDENCE OF A MC ERLAND LOS ANGELES



THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT LOS ANGELES.

BY MELVILLE DOZIER.

PROBABLY but few of our citizens fully appreciate the growth and the importance of this institution, situated among us, and quietly working out to the best of its ability the great problems of education—the problems which lie at the very foundation of our civilization. Organized in 1882 with a corps of three teachers and about fifty pupils, it has grown into a school in which the annual enrollment is about six hundred students under the instruction of a faculty of twenty-five teachers. During the seventeen years of its history, upward of a thousand graduates have gone out from its walls, nearly all of whom are actively engaged in the school-room, diffusing the influence of the school, and causing the principles for which the institution stands to be felt in thousands of homes in the land.

Situated in the very heart of the city and upon a commanding site, it combines all the elements of business convenience without noise and bustle; the advantages of quiet and privacy without the usual accompaniment of distance and seclusion.

Its elevation, crowned as it is with a noble pile of masonry, makes it an object of distinguished beauty and attractiveness from many parts of the city, while, at the same time, it affords to those whose duties require their attendance there a series of views of the city which are of surpassing loveliness.

It will never be known to what extent these scenes of perpetual beauty have contributed to the unfolding of the recognition of that kinship of the soul with all that is beautiful in art and nature, which is so essential to the character of the true teacher. All that is best and purest in the heart of man seems to be stirred and energized on looking out upon the broad vista of streets and houses and plains and mountains and ocean, as viewed from almost any standpoint in or about the building. While not too much elevated for ready and easy approach, it is sufficiently so to afford, in every direction but the north, views limited only by the horizon, and to catch the full benefit of the sea-breeze in its gentle and inspiring sweep from the ocean to the mountains.

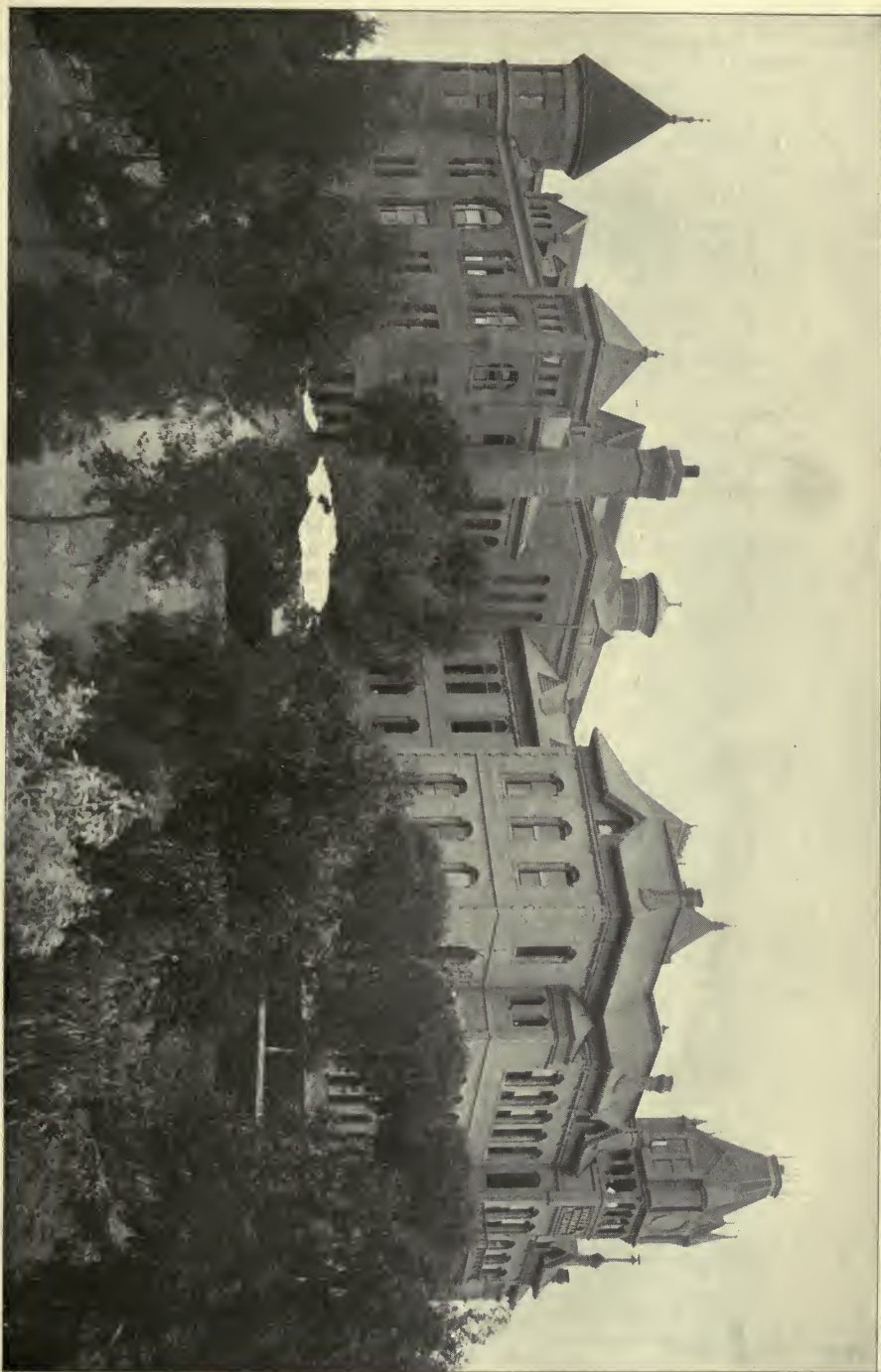
But, as charming as are the material surroundings of the Normal School, that which is of far greatest import, the work it is doing and the ideals for which it stands, is none the less pleasing to contemplate.

From the beginning, the work and management of the school have been characterized by a degree of harmony, energy, and foresight quite remarkable in an institution of such proportions and embodying so many diversified elements.

The growth of the institution was steady and marked from the beginning, and in 1893 the Legislature made liberal provision for its enlargement, to meet the rapidly increasing demands. At the same time a change of headship went into effect; Prof. Ira More, who was identified with the earlier history and policy of the school, giving place to Prof. Edward T. Pierce, late of the State Normal School at Chico, Cal.

This change of administration, however, was not accompanied by any change in the teaching force, except by way of increase, made necessary by the greatly enlarged structure and the addition of fully-equipped departments of work, some of which had been carried on under embarrassing limitations and others added outright.

Among these may be mentioned greatly increased facilities for the study of chemistry, physics, botany, zoölogy, drawing and geography, and the organization of the departments of pedagogy, sloyd, and the kindergarten. The changes and expansions at once placed the institu-



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES.

Illustration from "Famous Southern California Scenes," B. R. Baumgardt & Co., publishers, Los Angeles

tion in the first rank among the normal schools of the nation, and caused its reputation to spread far and wide. During the five years that have passed since the occupancy of the enlarged building there has been no cessation to the growth and strengthening of the school in each and all of its departments of work, and at the same time an eye has been had to the material aspect of the grounds which has resulted in making of them a model of beauty and convenience.

In all these changes a careful regard has been had to both the mental and physical well-being of the students, contributing as far as possible to the simultaneous and uniform development of mind and body, and under circumstances calculated to quicken and strengthen the esthetic nature as well.

The library has kept pace with the growing needs of the school and has become a most potent factor in its work. Notwithstanding all this development, however, another period of marked change and progress is in the near future.

At its last session the Legislature again responded to the demands for a more complete education, and made provision for such an increase of space as will permit of the organization of a department of domestic science and greatly increased facilities for work in art.

Through the thoughtful regard of Gov. Gage for the welfare of the State's treasury, this appropriation does not become available until January 1st, 1900, when the treasury will have been strengthened by the payment of the fall taxes, and, for this reason, the contemplated improvements cannot be executed until next year. The changes will consist chiefly in the removal of the gymnasium some fifty feet farther away from the main building, its elevation to a level with the second floor, with which it will be connected by a covered way, enclosed with movable windows, and the construction of two floors beneath the gymnasium floor, one of which will be devoted to an enlargement of the art department, including sloyd, and to the department of domestic science, then to be newly organized, while the other floor will be fitted up for the work of the training school. An increased capacity for training school work has been made necessary by the change in policy, touching the requirements of the senior class in this department. Thereafter students, instead of being required to teach for a period every day in various classes, will be put in charge of a class of some grade, and be held responsible for the entire management and instruction for a given number of weeks, thus securing for the student teacher all the varied experience that can arise in his work when in charge of a school of his own.

In connection with the proposed department of domestic science, where cooking, sewing and other housework will be taught, it is expected that a large and comfortable lunch-room can be maintained for the accommodation of both teachers and students, thus supplying a long-felt want, and at the same time affording useful exercise to classes along the line of their study.

When these changes and additions shall have been realized, it may confidently be stated that Los Angeles is the seat of a normal school which for completeness of course and thoroughness of execution, is the peer of any on the American continent.



Main School Building.

Dormitory

LOS ANGELES ACADEMY:

A CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.

E DUCATION is something more than building in a young brain. It is *bringing out* whatever may be in a boy or girl, and guiding to its highest potentiality the quality brought out. Naturally the "hopper" system which is necessary in education by mass, does not secure the best individual results in the attempt to draw out. It is a law so universal and so clear that no one nowadays would think of denying it, that the ideal education is that in which the personal ability and needs have the fullest consideration.

Among the most hopeful signs amid the spread of the best new educational methods in California, is the inception and sturdy growth of special preparatory schools based on that fine old model of the Boston Latin School—and conducted by men who have the full right of succession. Such institutions are not only feeders for our colleges; above all, they are builders of character. They take a boy as young as they can and proceed at once to begin making a man of him. They go at him not as if he were merely a walking memory which could be stuffed with so many terms of fact. They accept him as a human being, with brain, heart and body, and develop him on all three lines. The military drill is not just a matter of brass buttons and "guide left." It teaches a boy how to stand, how to walk, how to hold himself steady in mind and body. It is the discipline parents ought to give—and that most of



Business Mgr. WALTER R. WHEAT.



Photo. by Maude.

MILITARY AND FOOT-BALL EXERCISE.

C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

them do not. It teaches the self-restraint which every boy and man ought to have—and that most of them never learn.

Los Angeles Military Academy is so situated as to bring the best of nature to its aid; so officered as to promise each student the best that trained and conscientious care can give. It brings to bear upon the education of our boys a plan of evident utility, and carries out that plan with fine sincerity and competence. It has already become, in this community, a force to be

reckoned with, and it promises to have a growing influence.

By a recent reorganization of the school, its founder and manager, Mr. Walter R. Wheat, has associated with himself two prominent educators from the East, Messrs. Sanford A. Hooper and Edward L. Hardy. Mr. Hooper, head master of the Academy, has been principal of the Milwaukee South Side High School for the past six years.

Mr. Hardy, associate master, has been head of the Department of History in the same school for five years, the last of which was spent, on leave of absence, in studying the boys' schools of France and Germany, as well as many of the best preparatory

schools in America. Under the direction of these gentlemen, together with Grenville C. Emery, principal of the Academy for the past two years, and formerly master in the Boston Latin School, Los Angeles Academy will rank with the best preparatory schools for boys in the West.

A visit to this institution can but impress one with its beautiful and healthful location, its facilities both for study and play, and the orderly bearing of its intelligent, happy-faced boys.



A MODERN ADVANCE.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is not a backwoods community with a good climate. It is not a country whose skies alone are precious to the cultured traveler and home-seeker, but its people to be shunned. On the contrary, it is probably the most refined community in the United States. The tourist of today is not the first discoverer of its advantages. For more than a decade it has been attracting the well-to-do, the educated and the refined. The result is that its population is of a higher average of intelligence, as well as of financial independence, than any other numerically equal population in the country. The average is high; and among the residents are many of national reputation as



BLANCHARD MUSIC AND ART BUILDING.

A MODERN ADVANCE.

artists, musicians, and authors. Los Angeles, the chief city of this extraordinary territory, keeps fully abreast with the best Eastern cities in all that makes for progress and refinement. One typical proof of this is the opening of Blanchard Hall, designed to be the home of music and art in this city. Competent judges, of wide comparison, declare it one of the most perfectly appointed halls for its purpose to be found anywhere. And in connection with this hall may be mentioned another token of the advancement of Los Angeles along the best modern lines.

The violin is acknowledged king of musical instruments because it



BLANCHARD HALL, USED BY CUMNOCK SCHOOL, FOR RECITALS AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

can be made to approach nearer than any other to the quality of the human voice. Because it is the noblest, it is also the most difficult of mastery. Anyone can strum on a banjo; but to play the violin requires patience and work. And fortunately for our ears, people are aware that they cannot play the violin by guesswork.

The one nobler medium of expression, the human voice, has no such general respect. It is an instrument we are born with and cannot evade, it has commonplace uses as well as high ones, it will serve many purposes even when it scrapes and squeaks; and the natural result is that carelessness, thoughtlessness and habit have left it sadly neglected. A fine

LAND OF SUNSHINE.

voice for singing is pretty sure, indeed, to receive training—because that gives it a market value. But nine out of every ten people, in conversation or in public speech, use an instrument they have never learned to play—not even “by ear.” To trained perceptions the average voice is pitiful; that even to the thoughtless it is unconsciously disappointing is proved by the quickness with which all are warmed by a voice used as it should be.

Intelligent training in the fit use of this potentially magnificent instrument should be universal. To certain professions it is an absolute



RECEPTION ROOM, CUMNOCK SCHOOL OF ORATORY.

necessity; but there is no use so commonplace that an educated voice is not of distinct service in it.

A finely effective school for the study and mastery of vocal expression and interpretation, a school not of mimetics or rantings, but basing its training upon the deeper and larger principles, has been built up in this city within five years by Addie Murphy Grigg and the faculty she has drawn to her. It is called the Cumnock School of Oratory, after the forceful director of the Northwestern University School of Oratory, at Evanston, Ill., whose first assistant Mrs. Grigg was for three years. Its success has been significant. Its numerical growth has compelled four enlargements of quarters; and the standard of its work has come

A MODERN ADVANCE.

to be widely respected. It is now very handsomely housed in the Blanchard Hall, and has 70 students in the school proper, besides 303 more in special classes and private schools. Its course covers two years, and there are post-graduate courses. It recognizes, of course, that mere voice is only a small part of expression, and that vocal expression itself is but a means to an end, just as music and poetry are. Back of all these must be something worthy of the best expression—that is, thought; and it studies to store the mind, to cultivate the emotions, to develop bodily grace. Physical culture, vocal culture,



A RECITATION AND CLASS ROOM, CUMNOCK SCHOOL OF ORATORY.

rhetoric, English history and literature, on broad and expert lines, are among its machineries, and indicate the catholicity of its ideals and standards. Its most serious work is bent to true interpretation of the best literature. It looks upon the voice not as something which may be taught to trick and tickle shallow ears—*vox et praeterea nihil*—but as the organ whose trained harmonies may translate the greater mind behind the expression. With this wise and high standard it builds its foundations deep in the greatest literature, and its major work is in the interpretation of that literature. This is sufficient to show how radically it differs from the ordinary catchpenny “schools of vocal culture,” and indicates one of the several reasons why the Cumnock School is entitled to be ranked as a modern advance.

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Occidental College was founded in 1887. A commodious building was erected in 1888 near the Los Angeles city limits, east of Boyle Heights. This building was destroyed by fire in 1896. The present location is in East Los Angeles, on the electric line to Pasadena. The campus commands a fine view of the Sierra Madre mountains, and has an elevation two hundred and fifty feet higher than the center of Los Angeles. The main building is devoted to class rooms, music rooms, library and chapel. The Chemical Laboratory is in a building at the rear.

On the campus are two double tennis courts, a football field and a bicycle track. The College does not claim to be a university, but aims to do first-class undergraduate work.

There are three courses: the Classical, the Literary and the Scientific, leading respectively to the degrees of B. A., B. L., and B. S.

The College allows a limited choice of election in the Junior and Senior years, but holds to the theory that for the best results, in the long run, the undergraduate should follow a prescribed course, thus securing a good general education, on the basis of which he may specialize after graduation with a much greater prospect of ultimate success.



THE MAIN BUILDING

L. A. Eng Co.



THE LABORATORY

The Classical Course is modeled after that of the best Eastern colleges, including Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Science, History, Economics, Psychology, Ethics, etc.

The Literary Course substitutes a modern language for Greek, and contains, as a unique feature, a course in general literature, in which representative authors of Greece, Rome, Italy, France and Germany are studied in the best English translations.

The Scientific Course is a general one, laying a broad foundation for subsequent specialization.

Occidental College admits both young men and young women on an equal footing.

In connection with the College is a thorough preparatory department, into which students can enter who have completed the eighth grade in the public schools. The Preparatory Course requires four years, and a consultation of the catalogue will show that the standard of this department is high.

Students are offered the best advantages in vocal and instrumental music, elocution and art.

The College has no dormitory system. The students board with families in the neighborhood who are recommended by the faculty, and a lady principal has a general oversight of the young ladies.

It is proposed after the fall rains to plant a lawn and beautify the grounds with flowers, trees and shrubbery, and thus make the surroundings in keeping with the Grecian architecture of the main building.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.


The Classical School for Girls, Pasadena, was established in 1890 by Miss Anna B. Orton, daughter of the late Prof. James Orton of Vassar College. Its standing as a College Preparatory is best shown by the work of its graduates in the respective colleges which they have entered. Some of these students upon entrance have passed into the Sophomore and Junior classes in certain subjects. While in college one received a scholarship prize, another developed a marked talent for writing, while a third distinguished herself with a little research work in science, the result



RECITATION HALL, AND GYMNASIUM.

of which was published, together with her illustrations, in a German scientific journal. One is an assistant instructor in a University, another who graduates this year with honor in science has already received the offer of several positions to teach. The attainment of scholarship is not more the aim of the school than is the physical development of the pupil. The healthfulness of Pasadena climate is a well established fact. This added to a largely out of door life, sunny rooms, and a well conducted gymnasium, make it possible for even a delicate girl to prepare for an Eastern College without being physically taxed. The number of boarding pupils is limited that they may enjoy the privileges of home-life where true culture is fostered and the little things of life which make up the great are not forgotten.

THE IDEAL HOME.



THE ideal home is a composite product, the factors of which are of both internal and external origin ; but it is surely not too much to say that its location and surroundings must have in them the elements of beauty, attractiveness and harmony. Healthfulness may be considered by some a mere utilitarian contribution to the making of a true home spot, but its importance cannot, of course, be overestimated from any point of view. In all essential particulars there are locations in the vicinity of Los Angeles and Pasadena whose advantages as home sites it would be difficult to overmatch. Such a one is made the subject of illustration on this page.

San Rafael Heights is a portion of the beautiful San Rafael ranch, immediately opposite the central section of Pasadena, and but a stone's throw from some of this famous residence city's most elegant homes. The Heights comprises a ridge extending parallel with the Arroyo Seco and high above this stream's wooded course, which may be seen in its winding way from the mountains miles southwest. Not only is the outlook one which takes in a wide scope of country north and south, but the view includes the entire San Gabriel Valley eastward, bounded by the towering Sierra Madre range, and dotted thickly with orchards, grain fields and clustering groups of villas and cottages. Immediately in the foreground Pasadena itself lies spread out in view, with which city the Heights is connected by two convenient bridges.



A BIT OF THE LAKE ON SAN RAFAEL RANCH.

These are the surroundings that appeal to the eye and impress the mind with a sense of being in the midst of an inspiring environment. At closer range San Rafael Heights meets all expectations from the standpoint of the seeker for an ideal home spot. The soil is rich ; the water supply is of the best ; the sizes of the building tracts (from three to twelve acres each) are such as to afford room for ample grounds for orchards and gardens ; and there are congenial neighbors to relieve any sense of isolation.

Nothing more charming for suburban residences may be found in all California. The photographs from which the accompanying illustrations were made were taken on the San Rafael ranch in the immediate vicinity of the Heights, and give glimpses of characteristic scenery. The owners of all this property are gentlemen who have proved their love for it by building fine homes upon it, and in the matter of either small or large tracts they have enough left to afford a considerable range of choice as to location, size and price. There is nothing of a speculative character in the sale of either lots or acreage from the San Rafael ranch, but the owners can spare some of their holdings and are willing to do so upon a reasonable basis. Their own residence, as well as one near by lately completed, furnishes the proof that these building locations leave nothing to be desired, while their nearness to Pasadena on one side and to the electric cars at Garvanza on the other, place them barely without the pale of city conveniences.

Those desiring further information regarding the properties named may obtain it by addressing the San Rafael Ranch Co., Box 84, Garvanza.



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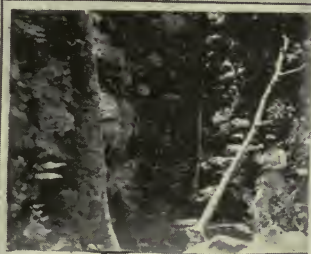
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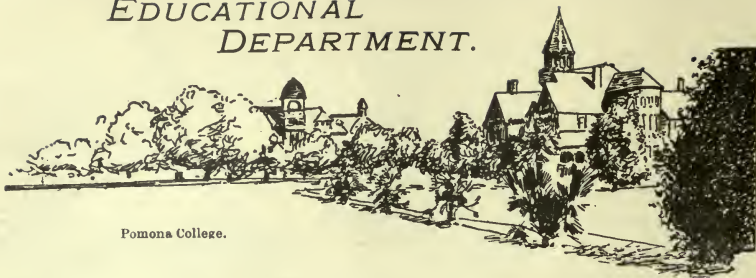
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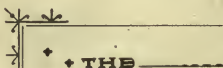
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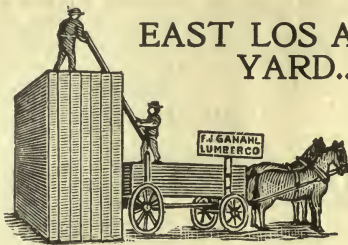
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The City Council of Los Angeles recently passed an ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of clothes orally by laundries and Chinese laundries have petitioned for 10 days' grace in which to adjust themselves to modern customs.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Life Income Investments.

BEARING CALIFORNIA ALMOND ORCHARDS

In the South Antelope Valley, the Greatest Almond
District in the World, on the

Insurance - Annuity Plan

Safest and Most Remunerative Proposition Ever Devised. Cash or Time
Payments. No Interest. Perpetual Income Assured to Investor
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Cancels all unmatured payments, beneficiary secures bearing five-year-old almond orchard and
income from same free and clear, also \$250.00 to \$1,200.00 a year in cash, and \$1,000.00 to \$5,000.00
residence erected on the property, or one-half the cost of residence in cash. Death of investor with-
out other estate or insurance leaves beneficiary amply provided for for life. Property deeded in trust
at the outset to the

STATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

Of Los Angeles, Paid-up Capital \$500,000.00

Cash Benefits Guaranteed by the TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.

Of Hartford, Conn., and other old line companies.

TWO PLANS.

Sale of Individual Orchards. Sale of Undivided Interest in the American
Almond Grower's Association,

Requiring no personal attention now or in the future. Will pay 60 per cent net profit
per annum, based upon the last

United States Census Report as reproduced herewith

| Nuts and Citrus Fruit | Acre- age | Yield per Acre | Total Yield | Selling Price | Value | Yield per Acre | Land Value (b) (c) |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | | pounds | pounds | per lb. | \$ | | |
| Almond | 6,098.00 | 2,501 | 15,251,078 | 0.1000 | 1,525,109.80 | 250.00 | 95.00 |
| Fig (a)..... | 1,274.00 | 8,784 | 11,190,816 | 0.0233 | 298,421.76 | 204.66 | 110.50 |
| Madeira Nut.... | 3,834.00 | 3,600 | 13,802,400 | 0.0900 | 1,242,216.00 | 324.00 | 111.43 |
| Olive | 3,237.00 | 2,984 | 9,659,208 | 0.0400 | 386,368.32 | 119.36 | 55.83 |
| Orange | 13,096 50 | boxes 95 | boxes 1,245,047 | per box 1.8200 | 2,271,616.30 | 172.90 | 186.00 |

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\$1.25 a month will receive same proportionate profit as larger investments, free on application.

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SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

Life Income Investments.

TEN-ACRE ORCHARD TABLE.

Brought into bearing, trees five years old. Rates for all cash to 9 years-time, at ages 35 to 65. Based on American Mortality Table. No interest on deferred payments.

BENEFITS IN CASE OF DEATH.

We cancel all unmaturing payments, pay beneficiary \$500.00 a year until six years from date of purchase, payable semi-annually, quarterly or monthly as desired, and whenever beneficiary furnishes building plans, erect buildings on the property costing \$1,000.00.

OR, cancel all payments, pay beneficiary \$350.00 a year and erect a \$1,600 residence; OR, cancel all payments, pay beneficiary \$200.00 a year and erect a \$2,000.00 residence; OR, cancel all payments, pay beneficiary \$250.00 a year, erect no buildings, but pay beneficiary \$1,000.00 in cash.

| Age of Purchaser | All Cash. | 1/2 Cash, 1/2 in 1 Year. | | 1/4 Cash, Balance in 2 Yrs. | | 1/8 Cash, Balance in 3 Yrs. | | 1/16 Cash, Balance in 4 Yrs. | | 1/20 Cash, Balance in 5 Yrs. | | 1/24 Cash, Balance in 6 Yrs. | | 1/28 Cash, Balance in 7 Yrs. | | 1/32 Cash, Balance in 8 Yrs. | | 1/36 Cash, Balance in 9 Yrs. | | Age of Purchaser |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | Cash Payment. | Quarterly Payments. | Cash Payment. | Quarterly Payments. | Cash Payment. | Quarterly Payments. | Cash Payment. | Quarterly Payments. | Cash Payment. | Quarterly Payments. | Cash Payment. | Quarterly Payments. | Cash Payment. | Quarterly Payments. | Cash Payment. | Quarterly Payments. | Cash Payment. | Quarterly Payments. | |
| 25 | 2,463.50 | 1,263.00 | 315.75 | 871.17 | 217.79 | 676.83 | 169.21 | 560.70 | 140.18 | 453.52 | 120.86 | 428.48 | 107.12 | 387.20 | 96.80 | 355.15 | 88.79 | 320.60 | 82.40 | 25 |
| 26 | 2,466.30 | 1,264.40 | 316.10 | 872.10 | 218.03 | 677.53 | 169.35 | 561.26 | 140.32 | 454.38 | 121.12 | 429.38 | 107.22 | 387.56 | 96.86 | 355.45 | 88.86 | 320.88 | 82.47 | 26 |
| 27 | 2,469.50 | 1,265.90 | 316.43 | 873.10 | 218.28 | 678.28 | 169.57 | 561.86 | 140.47 | 455.08 | 121.32 | 430.27 | 107.33 | 387.95 | 96.98 | 355.80 | 88.95 | 321.16 | 82.55 | 27 |
| 28 | 2,473.00 | 1,267.55 | 316.80 | 874.20 | 218.55 | 679.10 | 169.78 | 562.32 | 140.58 | 455.80 | 121.52 | 431.16 | 107.44 | 388.35 | 97.09 | 356.16 | 89.04 | 321.44 | 82.63 | 28 |
| 29 | 2,476.50 | 1,269.25 | 317.21 | 875.33 | 218.83 | 679.95 | 169.99 | 562.82 | 140.80 | 456.60 | 121.72 | 432.05 | 107.55 | 388.79 | 97.20 | 356.54 | 89.14 | 321.72 | 82.71 | 29 |
| 30 | 2,479.50 | 1,271.00 | 317.75 | 876.50 | 219.13 | 680.83 | 170.21 | 563.90 | 140.98 | 457.40 | 121.92 | 432.95 | 107.66 | 389.21 | 97.30 | 356.93 | 89.23 | 322.00 | 82.80 | 30 |
| 31 | 2,483.20 | 1,272.85 | 318.21 | 877.73 | 219.43 | 681.75 | 170.44 | 564.64 | 141.16 | 458.20 | 122.12 | 433.85 | 107.77 | 389.67 | 97.42 | 357.34 | 89.34 | 322.28 | 82.89 | 31 |
| 32 | 2,487.20 | 1,274.85 | 318.71 | 879.05 | 219.76 | 682.75 | 170.69 | 565.44 | 141.35 | 459.15 | 122.32 | 434.75 | 107.88 | 390.18 | 97.55 | 357.78 | 89.45 | 322.56 | 82.99 | 32 |
| 33 | 2,491.30 | 1,276.90 | 319.23 | 880.43 | 220.11 | 683.78 | 171.21 | 566.25 | 141.57 | 460.10 | 122.52 | 435.65 | 107.99 | 390.69 | 97.67 | 358.24 | 89.56 | 322.84 | 83.09 | 33 |
| 34 | 2,495.50 | 1,279.00 | 319.75 | 881.83 | 220.48 | 684.83 | 171.21 | 567.10 | 141.78 | 461.05 | 122.72 | 436.55 | 108.10 | 391.21 | 97.80 | 358.70 | 89.68 | 323.12 | 83.20 | 34 |
| 35 | 2,500.00 | 1,281.25 | 320.31 | 883.33 | 220.83 | 685.95 | 171.49 | 568.00 | 142.00 | 462.00 | 122.92 | 437.45 | 108.21 | 391.78 | 97.93 | 359.21 | 89.80 | 323.40 | 83.31 | 35 |
| 36 | 2,504.80 | 1,283.65 | 320.91 | 884.93 | 221.23 | 687.15 | 171.79 | 569.96 | 142.24 | 463.00 | 123.12 | 438.35 | 108.32 | 392.38 | 98.05 | 359.74 | 89.94 | 323.72 | 83.43 | 36 |
| 37 | 2,509.80 | 1,286.15 | 321.54 | 886.60 | 221.65 | 688.40 | 172.12 | 571.04 | 142.46 | 464.00 | 123.32 | 439.25 | 108.43 | 393.00 | 98.18 | 360.30 | 90.08 | 324.00 | 83.56 | 37 |
| 38 | 2,515.20 | 1,288.55 | 322.21 | 888.40 | 222.10 | 689.75 | 172.44 | 572.24 | 142.76 | 465.00 | 123.52 | 440.15 | 108.54 | 393.63 | 98.31 | 360.86 | 90.23 | 324.28 | 83.68 | 38 |
| 39 | 2,521.20 | 1,291.55 | 322.96 | 890.40 | 222.60 | 691.25 | 172.81 | 573.24 | 143.05 | 466.00 | 123.72 | 441.05 | 108.65 | 394.26 | 98.44 | 361.45 | 90.38 | 324.56 | 83.80 | 39 |
| 40 | 2,528.20 | 1,295.35 | 323.83 | 892.73 | 223.18 | 693.00 | 173.25 | 575.24 | 143.41 | 467.00 | 123.92 | 442.00 | 108.76 | 394.93 | 98.58 | 362.04 | 90.50 | 324.84 | 84.02 | 40 |
| 41 | 2,536.20 | 1,299.35 | 324.84 | 895.40 | 223.85 | 695.00 | 173.75 | 577.24 | 143.81 | 468.00 | 124.12 | 443.00 | 108.87 | 395.60 | 98.73 | 362.64 | 90.67 | 325.12 | 84.14 | 41 |
| 42 | 2,545.20 | 1,304.35 | 326.03 | 898.30 | 224.64 | 697.35 | 174.34 | 579.24 | 144.29 | 469.00 | 124.32 | 444.00 | 108.98 | 396.30 | 98.88 | 363.24 | 90.84 | 325.40 | 84.26 | 42 |
| 43 | 2,555.20 | 1,309.35 | 327.40 | 901.40 | 225.59 | 700.25 | 175.00 | 581.24 | 144.86 | 470.00 | 124.52 | 445.00 | 109.09 | 397.00 | 99.03 | 363.84 | 91.01 | 325.68 | 84.38 | 43 |
| 44 | 2,566.20 | 1,314.35 | 328.90 | 904.60 | 226.65 | 703.40 | 175.65 | 583.42 | 145.49 | 471.00 | 124.72 | 446.00 | 109.20 | 397.70 | 99.18 | 364.44 | 91.16 | 325.96 | 84.50 | 44 |
| 45 | 2,578.20 | 1,320.00 | 330.30 | 911.36 | 227.89 | 707.13 | 176.78 | 586.24 | 146.24 | 472.00 | 124.92 | 447.00 | 109.31 | 398.40 | 99.33 | 365.04 | 91.31 | 326.24 | 84.62 | 45 |
| 46 | 2,591.00 | 1,326.35 | 331.74 | 918.60 | 229.25 | 711.20 | 177.80 | 589.20 | 147.00 | 473.00 | 125.12 | 448.00 | 109.42 | 399.10 | 99.48 | 365.64 | 91.46 | 326.52 | 84.74 | 46 |
| 47 | 2,604.00 | 1,333.25 | 333.24 | 926.10 | 230.73 | 715.63 | 178.91 | 592.34 | 147.84 | 474.00 | 125.32 | 449.00 | 109.53 | 400.00 | 99.63 | 366.24 | 91.61 | 326.80 | 84.86 | 47 |
| 48 | 2,618.20 | 1,340.60 | 335.15 | 934.20 | 232.30 | 720.45 | 180.11 | 595.74 | 148.74 | 475.00 | 125.52 | 450.00 | 109.64 | 400.90 | 99.78 | 366.84 | 91.76 | 327.08 | 84.98 | 48 |
| 49 | 2,633.20 | 1,348.20 | 337.55 | 942.90 | 233.93 | 725.68 | 181.42 | 599.78 | 149.69 | 476.00 | 125.72 | 451.00 | 109.75 | 401.80 | 99.93 | 367.44 | 91.91 | 327.36 | 85.10 | 49 |
| 50 | 2,649.00 | 1,357.15 | 340.34 | 952.30 | 235.98 | 731.39 | 182.85 | 604.36 | 150.99 | 477.00 | 125.92 | 452.00 | 109.86 | 402.70 | 100.08 | 368.04 | 92.06 | 327.64 | 85.22 | 50 |
| 51 | 2,706.80 | 1,384.65 | 346.16 | 962.25 | 238.07 | 747.45 | 184.10 | 609.36 | 152.34 | 478.00 | 126.12 | 453.00 | 109.97 | 403.60 | 100.23 | 368.64 | 92.21 | 327.92 | 85.34 | 51 |
| 52 | 2,723.80 | 1,398.16 | 349.16 | 961.25 | 240.32 | 757.05 | 185.41 | 614.36 | 153.69 | 479.00 | 126.32 | 454.00 | 110.08 | 404.50 | 100.38 | 369.24 | 92.36 | 328.20 | 85.46 | 52 |
| 53 | 2,743.00 | 1,412.50 | 353.20 | 961.53 | 242.76 | 767.00 | 186.90 | 620.02 | 155.16 | 480.00 | 126.52 | 455.00 | 110.19 | 405.40 | 100.53 | 369.84 | 92.51 | 328.48 | 85.58 | 53 |
| 54 | 2,764.00 | 1,428.55 | 357.14 | 961.53 | 245.30 | 775.00 | 188.90 | 626.02 | 156.73 | 481.00 | 126.72 | 456.00 | 110.30 | 406.30 | 100.68 | 370.44 | 92.66 | 328.76 | 85.70 | 54 |
| 55 | 2,820.00 | 1,446.05 | 361.51 | 963.20 | 248.30 | 788.35 | 192.01 | 633.22 | 158.48 | 482.00 | 126.92 | 457.00 | 110.41 | 407.20 | 100.83 | 371.04 | 92.81 | 329.04 | 85.82 | 55 |

TEN-ACRE ORCHARD TABLE--Continued.

AVERAGE GROSS ANNUAL REVENUE

From this orchard for first 16 years of bearing, based on results already obtained by growers in Antelope Valley and elsewhere in California, and on U. S. Census Report covering all bearing orchards in the State, old and young, good and bad, as per reports reproduced elsewhere herein.

U. S. Census Report, all Almond Orchards, \$54.21 per acre, \$5,742.10 for 10 acres, \$2,501.00 for 10 acres.

| Age of Pur- chaser | 1/20 Cash, bal- ance 6 Years. | | 1/24 Cash, bal- ance 6 Years. | | 1/28 Cash, bal- ance 7 Years. | | 1/32 Cash, bal- ance 8 Years. | | 1/36 Cash, bal- ance 9 Years. | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Cash Pay- ment. | Quar- terly Pay- ment. | Cash Pay- ment. | Quar- terly Pay- ment. | Cash Pay- ment. | Quar- terly Pay- ment. | Cash Pay- ment. | Quar- terly Pay- ment. | Cash Pay- ment. | Quar- terly Pay- ment. |
| 25 | 489.52 | 120.85 | 428.48 | 107.12 | 387.20 | 96.80 | 355.15 | 88.79 | 320.60 | 82.40 |
| 26 | 489.98 | 121.00 | 428.88 | 107.22 | 387.56 | 96.89 | 355.45 | 88.86 | 320.88 | 82.47 |
| 27 | 484.48 | 121.12 | 429.30 | 107.33 | 387.95 | 96.98 | 355.80 | 88.95 | 321.16 | 82.55 |
| 28 | 484.00 | 121.25 | 429.77 | 107.44 | 388.35 | 97.09 | 356.16 | 89.04 | 321.44 | 82.63 |
| 29 | 486.00 | 121.40 | 430.25 | 107.55 | 388.79 | 97.20 | 356.54 | 89.14 | 321.72 | 82.71 |
| 30 | 486.18 | 121.54 | 430.75 | 107.66 | 389.21 | 97.30 | 356.93 | 89.23 | 322.00 | 82.80 |
| 31 | 486.90 | 121.70 | 431.28 | 107.82 | 389.67 | 97.42 | 357.34 | 89.34 | 322.28 | 82.89 |
| 32 | 487.45 | 121.86 | 431.85 | 107.96 | 390.15 | 97.55 | 357.78 | 89.45 | 322.56 | 82.99 |
| 33 | 488.15 | 122.04 | 432.44 | 108.11 | 390.69 | 97.67 | 358.24 | 89.56 | 322.84 | 83.09 |
| 34 | 488.85 | 122.21 | 433.04 | 108.26 | 391.21 | 97.80 | 358.70 | 89.68 | 323.12 | 83.20 |
| 35 | 490.00 | 122.40 | 433.68 | 108.42 | 391.78 | 97.93 | 359.21 | 89.80 | 323.40 | 83.31 |
| 36 | 490.40 | 122.60 | 434.38 | 108.59 | 392.38 | 98.10 | 359.74 | 89.94 | 323.72 | 83.43 |
| 37 | 491.23 | 122.81 | 435.08 | 108.77 | 393.00 | 98.25 | 360.30 | 90.08 | 324.00 | 83.56 |
| 38 | 492.13 | 123.03 | 435.85 | 108.96 | 393.68 | 98.42 | 360.90 | 90.23 | 324.28 | 83.68 |
| 39 | 493.18 | 123.28 | 436.71 | 109.18 | 394.43 | 98.61 | 361.56 | 90.39 | 324.57 | 83.84 |
| 40 | 494.30 | 123.58 | 437.71 | 109.43 | 395.30 | 98.83 | 362.34 | 90.60 | 324.97 | 84.02 |
| 41 | 495.65 | 123.91 | 438.85 | 109.71 | 396.30 | 99.08 | 363.23 | 90.81 | 325.47 | 84.22 |
| 42 | 497.21 | 124.30 | 440.21 | 110.05 | 397.88 | 99.47 | 364.27 | 91.07 | 326.07 | 84.46 |
| 43 | 499.11 | 124.78 | 441.84 | 110.46 | 398.91 | 99.73 | 365.55 | 91.39 | 326.76 | 84.74 |
| 44 | 501.23 | 125.31 | 443.65 | 110.91 | 400.36 | 100.13 | 366.93 | 91.74 | 327.50 | 85.06 |
| 45 | 503.71 | 125.83 | 445.78 | 111.41 | 402.38 | 100.59 | 368.62 | 92.10 | 328.29 | 85.43 |
| 46 | 506.48 | 126.41 | 448.01 | 112.00 | 404.90 | 101.20 | 370.43 | 92.61 | 329.15 | 85.84 |
| 47 | 509.38 | 127.04 | 450.64 | 112.66 | 406.61 | 101.65 | 372.40 | 93.10 | 330.00 | 86.28 |
| 48 | 512.58 | 128.14 | 453.68 | 113.34 | 409.01 | 102.25 | 374.93 | 93.63 | 331.12 | 86.78 |
| 49 | 516.06 | 129.07 | 456.38 | 114.10 | 411.65 | 102.91 | 377.41 | 94.22 | 332.40 | 87.29 |
| 50 | 519.80 | 129.87 | 459.65 | 114.91 | 414.50 | 103.63 | 379.96 | 94.85 | 333.81 | 87.80 |
| 51 | 524.06 | 131.01 | 463.22 | 115.80 | 417.62 | 104.25 | 382.17 | 95.54 | 335.93 | 88.48 |
| 52 | 528.58 | 132.14 | 467.08 | 116.77 | 421.00 | 105.41 | 385.18 | 96.20 | 338.03 | 89.16 |
| 53 | 533.75 | 133.37 | 471.27 | 117.82 | 424.66 | 106.15 | 388.44 | 97.11 | 339.70 | 89.89 |
| 54 | 538.70 | 134.67 | 475.78 | 118.94 | 428.60 | 107.15 | 391.94 | 97.90 | 342.71 | 90.58 |
| 55 | 543.53 | 136.13 | 480.77 | 120.19 | 432.97 | 108.24 | 395.83 | 98.66 | 346.21 | 91.55 |

MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY

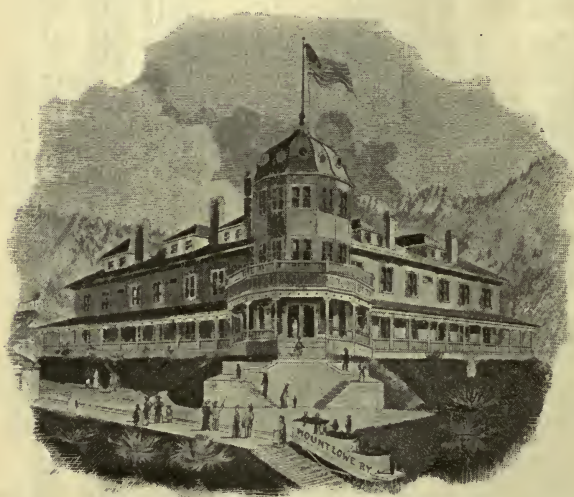
Grandest of all Mountain Railway Rides—Magnificent Panorama of Earth, Ocean and Islands.

RUBIO CANYON, 2200 feet above sea level.

ECHO MOUNTAIN, 3500 feet above sea level.

YE ALPINE TAVERN, 5000 feet above sea level.

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WITH A SYNDICATE
 OF WESTERN WRITERS

EDITED BY
 CHAS. F. LUMMIS
 ASSOCIATE EDITOR
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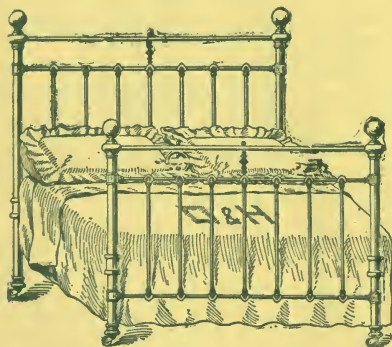
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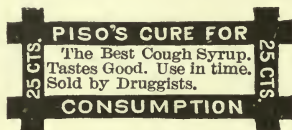
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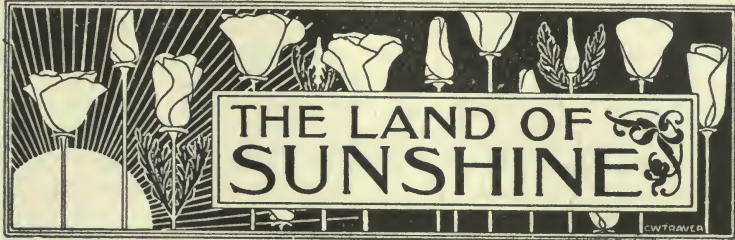
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A PUEBLO GIRL, AT HOME.

Photo. by C. F. Lummis.



"THE LANDS OF THE SUN EXPAND THE SOUL."



VOL. 11, No. 3

LOS ANGELES

AUGUST, 1899.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER.

BY CHAS. F. LUMMIS.



THE meeting in Los Angeles, in July, of a national convention of our Indian educators and managers gave the Frontier a chance to "size up" just what is doing now in a policy which concerns all of us more, perhaps, than we ordinarily realize. The Indian, poor devil, will presently die off. His obliteration, somewhat gruffly begun by the

border ruffian, is now much more spiritedly (though less courageously and less frankly) carried on by those who make their living by philanthropy. But *we* shall remain—and our children's children will have to live by the record we make.

It is entirely true that our long-infamous Indian Service is grown cleaner. There are fewer thievish agents, fewer vile school-principals, fewer tangible scoundrels and visible ignoramuses. The moral sense of the United States has begun to take account of these things, and has greatly bettered them. But its task is only begun. As much injustice is done the Indian as ever; but now under the name and fetish of civilization. The First Americans, upon whose stolen lands we live, have been taken out of the hands of the ward-healers and given into those of theorists and ignorant system-makers. And not to their gain.

The most protuberant feature of the recent convention was its absolute innocence of scientific knowledge. There was nowhere in it (save by Supervisor Wright's short paper) any recognition of the fact that scholars have at last made it possible for even politicians and Indian Commissioners to understand the Indian—if they care to. Certainly wisdom is not useless even in statecraft. Yet 300 of the people whose livelihood it is to "teach" the Indian (and who are incidentally deciding our attitude toward this and other "weak races") sat here for a week in sol-

emn conclave, as naked of all that scholars know and prize—scholars in London, Paris, Berlin, even Washington—as if Humboldt, or Lewis J. Morgan, or Bandelier, or Matthews and all that immortal school had never lived. Yet it takes no great mind to realize that no man can understand a people by sedulously avoiding all knowledge about them. The history, the social organization and therefore the needs of the Indian—all these are (so far as the convention showed) a sealed book to our Indian-educators.

No less notable in the atmosphere of the convention was the superb vacancy of humor in some of its larger dignitaries. A very nice and very high official of good head and heart, who never read any book standard to his profession, in any language; who knows no more of the literature or history of the subject than he does of the Maya pictographs; who never saw an Indian except—*boiled*—who never talked with an Indian except as a patronizing “boss,” who does not even know enough natural history to be aware that maternal love was invented by Nature to preserve the race, but actually thinks and declares a human being cannot love his mother well until he has been to school—this handsome and reverend gentleman solemnly rose and said he thought “More study and experience would change the opinions” of men who have already studied more of his own ignored specialty than he ever studied of everything together; who are masters of thousands of books (without knowing the chief of which, at least, no man can pretend to know much about Indians), not one of which books this unconscious humorist ever read, nor could read if he tried. And not books alone (though the man is a fool who thinks to get along without them); but in actual human experience with Indians, as students and as men, these whom the amiable Secretary of the Indian Commission thus patronized have had more, a thousand fold, than he ever had or has the physical or moral courage to get. For it costs something to acquire a real education; whereas to draw a large salary for knowing very little is easy—to a certain conscience.

The attitude of the convention was as far from humanity as from scholarship and humor. By convention be it understood that I mean no slur on the bulk of the delegates. They were largely women; and with the one notable exception of an unbalanced though well-meaning person, who has been for years a firebrand to the Indians and the service alike in New Mexico, they are mostly honorable, Godfearing, hardworking women; not scientists, certainly, but humane and womanly. There were some manly men, too. And these people do not think with the machine. Scores of them have told me their shame and grief at the way things are going; but they say, when asked why they do not protest, “For what? We have



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OUR "BARBARIANS."

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found it does no good." Not only does it do no good, but they are punished in the indirect and cowardly ways a political system has at hand.

The convention had 315 delegates ; but the convention was merely Major Pratt, of the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian school—a man of brains ; a man, I believe, of the strictest integrity, a man I admire for his tremendous force. It *takes* a Man to be in his proper person a National Convention. If Major Pratt were not one of the most undilute materialists ever born in civilization, if he were not a soldier to whom these quarter of a million human beings are merely an awkward squad and he the

recruiting sergeant to lick them into shape, I know no man in the United States to whom I would more confidently entrust the adjustment of our relations with the "inferior race." For he is a monumental organizer, a just man, a manly man. Only, he has known (boiled) Indians for thirty years, and has not yet learned that the Indian has a soul; that he loves his parents and his children, and even the birthplace that we have stolen from him. This, which is literally true, and which I am prepared to prove before any audience, is as structural a thing as need be said, and as harsh a thing as should be said of a most gallant man. He is as little to blame for being born rather short on sentiment, as the Indian is to be blamed for



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ONE OF OUR WARDS.

Photo. by C. F. Lummis.

being almost as slow of civilization as we ourselves were. Major Pratt believes he is trying to make the Indians citizens of the United States; as a matter of fact he is trying to make them soldiers.

For years our heartless "philanthropy" has been taking Indian children from home, "educating" them impossibly—and then turning them adrift. This was cruel enough, but worse follows. The core of the "system" now (mostly Major Pratt's organizing) is to take the Indian from home as young as possible, "educate" him, and turn him loose in the population—as many thousand miles from home as possible, and

never let him go home again. The confessed theory is that he has no right to have a father and mother, and they no right to him ; that their affection is not worth as much to him as the chance to be a servant to some Pennsylvania farmer or blacksmith, and generally at half wages.

Now only a professional fool—or an Indian educator—is unaware that even an Indian child has a home ; that God was able to invent mother-love without waiting for any help from the present United States Indian Commission, and did it, hasty



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A FATHER WHOSE SONS WERE STOLEN.

as His action may seem ; that all humanity rests on the family and that nothing can compensate for the wreck of it.

Only a man totally ignorant of all that has been done by scholars even in his own lifetime—or a man to whom the Indian is a livelihood and the salary sufficient substitute for an education—can so blind himself as to blink the cruelty (and, unless all justice is a lie, the folly) of such a policy as is now proposed. It makes small difference to the Indian whether he



be killed off in the name of education or in the name of war—except that the latter is manlier and more merciful. The present project means nothing else—though really good people and people not altogether fools delude themselves to believe in it.

The whole new plan is—as every man who is a scholar either in the books or the field knows—either heartless or childish. I do not believe it knowingly heartless. It means well. It is simply unread and unhorizoned as a ten-year-old. Ignorant of history and of anthropology, it insists that the Indian shall civilize as much in twenty years as our own Saxon or Teuton ancestors did in five hundred. It means well—and tries to do what even the primary scholar in evolution or anthropology knows to be sheer impossible; breaking thousands of homes and ruining thousands of lives in its freshman experiments. It expects to



C. M. Davis Eng. Co. "OF COURSE AN INDIAN HAS NO HOME."

subvert the law of gravitation—in a word it thinks it is smarter than God. It is ignorant not only of science, history and humanity; it does not even know what the Indian is, what he was, how he has changed and can be changed more; what he needs and how it can be given him. It is a mere philanthropic Procrustes; if the guest is too long for the bed, cut his legs off; if too short, rack him out till he fills from head to foot-board. If he does not jump readily from the time of Abraham to the time of Edison, take an axe to his fool skull. Not a real axe, which might get bloody and turn our refined stomachs. Just rob him of his children.

Now no man—and no woman—is fit to be a teacher, or a superintendent or a system maker, who doesn't know yet that the pupil is human; that every human thing is born of woman



and loves her and is loved by her ; was gotten by a man, and is by him more or less valued ; and that until they shall become criminals (and it is not yet criminal to have been owners of the land we have robbed) begetter and begotten, conceiver and conceived, have some sacred human rights the one in the other—rights even as big in the sight of God and honest men as the right of some fellow to draw a fat salary in a profession he never earned by study. And any system of "Indian education" which is founded on breaking up the family is accurst. That is the system our block-builders now design to give us.

This is not a simplex question. It is no pleasure to any honest man to say harsh things of other honest men. I would not lift my voice if I were afraid to stand before any audience face to face with those criticised, and prove that I have studied the Indian more honestly and more fully than all his Washington oppressors put together, in books and in fact ; that I know him better, and know better what better men had done for him before the first traceable ancestors of his present self-deceived foes were born, than all the systematic Procrustes. This will not sound vain to any one who has ever studied the subject at all. One need not have read many old books nor have lived long on the human side of Indians, to know more than any of the salaried gentlemen who live by the Indians. Without consulting a single one of them, I am willing to leave the question to any man of national or international reputation in these lines. The sober, enormous truth is that our present Indian service is a political machine. There is not one scholar remotely connected with it, nor, so far as I know, in remote sympathy with it. The only men who do sympathize with it are the border tough and the Service officeholder.

I intend to say much more about this matter. It concerns all the nation I love, particularly the West. And I will say not only no word that is not true, but no word I am not ready to prove anywhere. I ask nothing better than the chance to prove, before their own audiences, that these whom I accuse never did and never can talk to an unspoiled Indian, nor with any Indian till he has learned what they are too lazy to learn ; that they are as ignorant of history, of ethnology and of evolution as the Indian himself, except that they know the dictionary names ; and that they are no less heartless than the Apaches whose roasted victims I have seen "pegged out"—only that they fool themselves (as well as us) into believing that their torture is a means of grace. And if I seem to bear hard on the men who make the system, my only intrinsic hope is to touch those who do the largest work in it and draw the smallest salaries ; who are mostly less influential but more human. And above all, to stir the big American conscience in which, slow as it is, I believe as I do in my mother.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ARIZONA'S BIGGEST GOLD MINE.

BY CHARLOT M. HALL.



ALMOST midway, as the miles go, between Prescott and Phoenix, but a little to the west of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix railway, just where the Hassayampa mountains tumble their tons of sun-bleached granite abruptly into the skirts of the desert and the tourist going south finds the first giant cactus elbowing the last piñon, is one of the most "typical" things in Arizona—only a little bigger than the rest.

It is unfortunate that just about this point the casual traveler is too busy reconstructing his notions of Southwestern geography and straining his eyes for the first glimpse of a desert that does not materialize, to guess that the twinkling lights up the mountain side beyond Congress Junction mark something better worth seeing than miles of verified atlas.

The axis of the earth may not stick out visibly in this region, but the ribs of the continent do; and some restless prospector delving among the disjointed vertebræ struck one of those "pay streaks" with which nature sometimes chinks her most unpromising handiwork.

The landscape immediately about Congress inclines to the perpendicular, with no suggestion of effort wasted in fertility. If Josh Billings could have cast his eye over the rocky hillside, spattered with the quartz line of Congress ledge, he would have amended his famous remark about piety and beans, and added that gold also seems to flourish best in the poorest soil. The very cacti look dizzy with clinging to their uncertain perches, and the mill buildings rest on made foundations or straddle over ditches and boulders like Landes peasants on stilts. But a mining camp would not be "typical" if nature had pre-ordained its site for a human dwelling place—or its inhabitants for neighbors. Congress had more to recommend it than convenience; it had wealth.

Forming one segment of a circle which has given the mining history of Arizona its farthest-known names, it is little wonder that scarcity of water did not deter nor greatly delay prospecting in the Congress hills.

From the dump at the mouth of the main shaft a triple-notched peak thirty miles to the southward marks the Vulture, once a Dorado of fabulous richness; as far to the west is the Bullard, held for half a million in gold, and like to bring its price, and to the east are Stanton, Rich Hill, and Weaver of evil reputation but the heart of a rich placer belt.



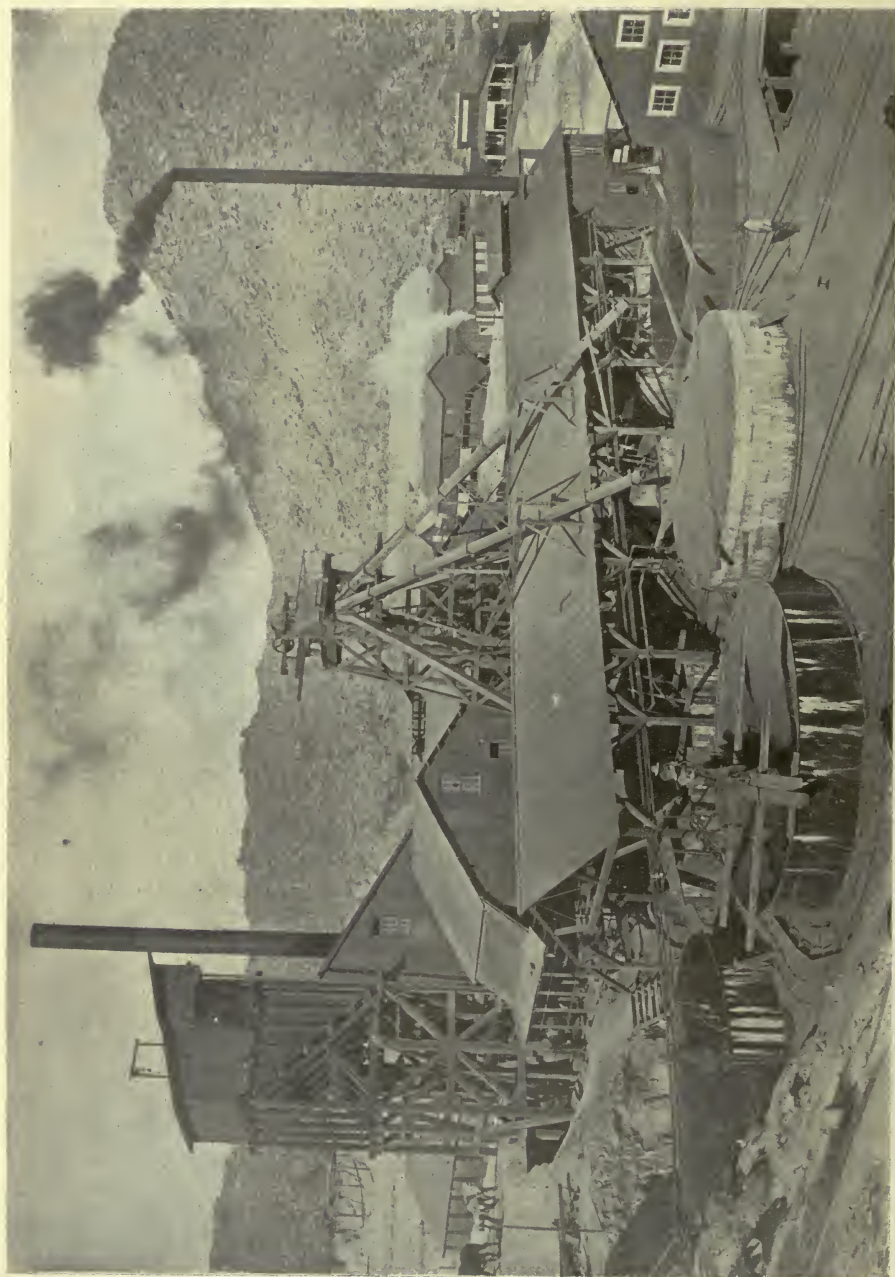
A GENERAL VIEW OF CONGRESS, A. T.

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Though prospectors came and went through this section in the days of the Argonauts, it is only about twelve years since the original owner of Congress came down the little cañon "at the wake end of a burro," and selecting a favorable location on the big ledge which may be traced a mile or two across the hills, presently uncovered "pyrats as big as me fist, sure" and rich enough to warrant a prolonged celebration.

Whether through this cheerful tendency, or in deference to a proverb current among old prospectors, that the man who strikes a big lode never makes a stake out of it, the discoverer of Arizona's richest gold mine drifts about the camp in time-worn jumper and overalls.

The property

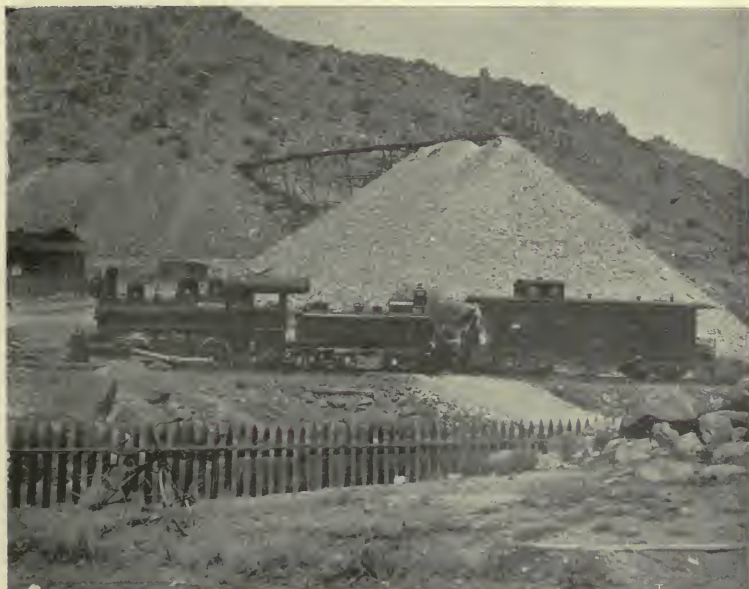






changed hands a good many times in the early years following its discovery before coming to its present owners, the Congress Gold Company, an association of experienced mining men who have made it a standard for progressive and successful operations. There is not today a better ordered camp in the Southwest nor one in which employers and employed work in greater harmony.

An old man sweeping the already clean floor of the shaft-house leaned on his broom and said with a leisurely smile of proprietorship: "Twenty years I've worked for Mr. Gage; Tombstone first, then right here at Congress ever since the



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TAILING-DUMP AND LOCOMOTIVE.

Photo. by Hamaker.

company came. That boy over yonder hasn't lost a shift in four years; lots of the men have worked two and three years without a lay-off. Nobody quits here except to die or to go to work for himself—and we're mostly too busy to die"—a statement borne out by the meagerly filled little graveyard across the cañon back of the town. Though, perhaps, its tenantless condition is due in part to the scarcity of saloons that usually form such a liberal portion of a mining camp, for here those vultures must perforce set themselves apart, with their black kin of the desert, beyond the limits of Company ground.

The atmosphere of the camp (and incidentally its difference from some other mining camps) is indicated by that one re-



SLUM-POOL, AT CYANIDE PLANT.

mark, "Nobody quits." Many of the miners have built neat little houses and have their families with them; and though there are not probably two dozen men of any one nationality among the 350 or more employed in mill and mine, it is "home" to all alike. A school-house that would do credit to a prosperous village overflows with sun-browned children, and the camp even boasts of a tennis court tipped up against a grand slope overlooking the town.

All this busy life centers around some big red-roofed buildings high up on the hill, and some cool, dark openings in the



TAKING OUT ORE.

mountain side whence come the "sinews of war"—a car a day of concentrates and fifteen tons of shipping ore, with the largest cyanide plant in the United States pounding away on the tailings to run the monthly tally up by many thousands.

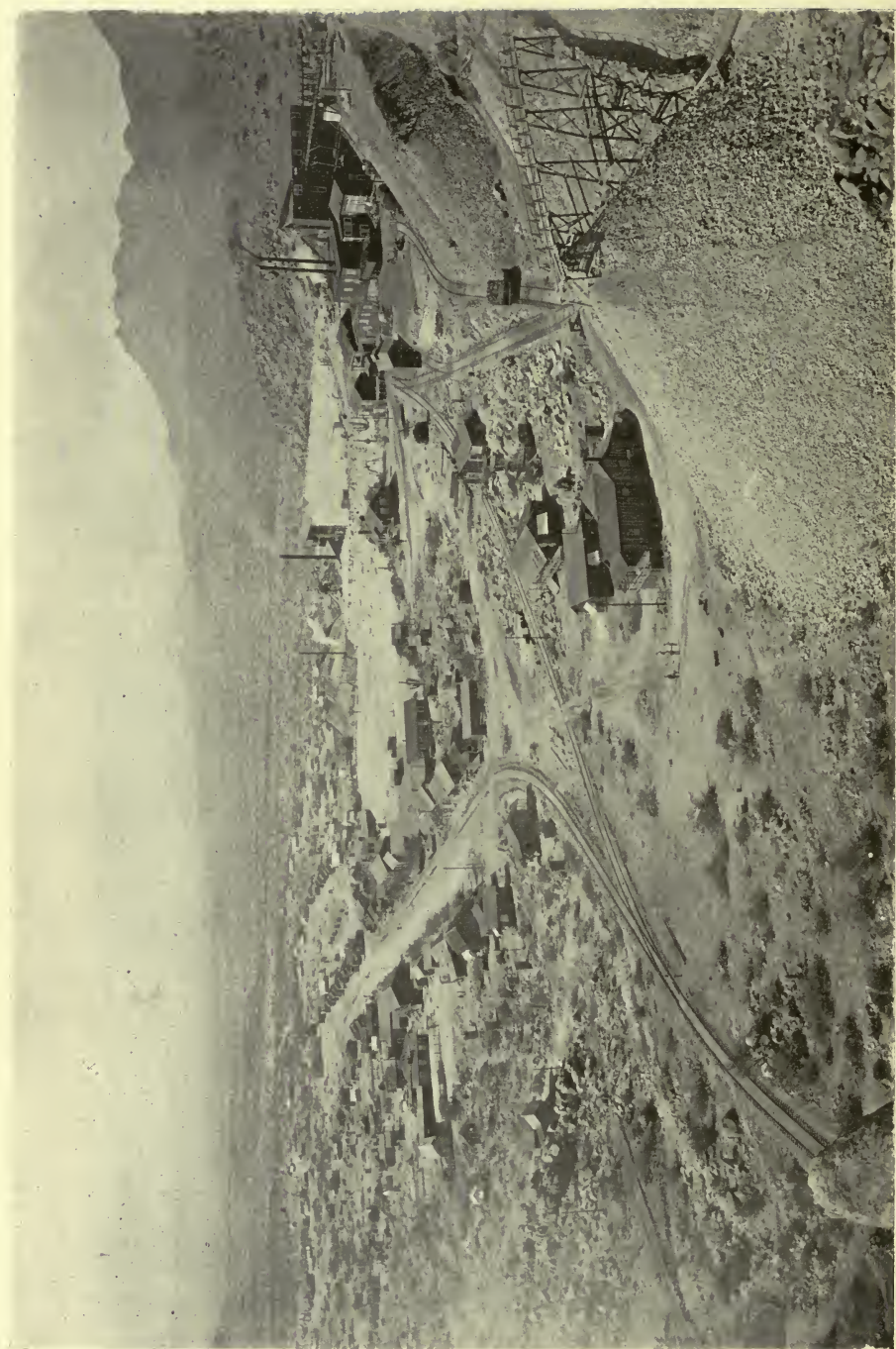
The reduction works at Congress consist of a forty-stamp mill and the above mentioned cyanide plant. The mill has some of the finest machinery in the West and eats up one hundred tons of ore a day as easily as a hungry man eats dinner. Coming up four cars at a time from the stopes and workings, hundreds of feet below, the ore is dumped on "grizzlies" to sort itself, much as oranges and potatoes are sorted for



SOME OF THE CONGRESS ROCKS.

market, the oversize going to two huge Blake crushers where it is chewed, literally, in the awesome iron jaws to the required size. Slipping on into storage bins it is fed out through Tullock feeders to the forty 850-pound stamps that out-distance the seconds, and drop six inches ninety times a minute. The mill-house rocks and roars like a ship in a stormy sea, or a city in the gripe of an earthquake, as the great stamps rise and fall. In sets of five, with rhythmic movement of clock-work, they beat up and down, strong pulses from the mighty heart of gain.

The rock-pulp, wet now, flows from the stamps to the van-ners, twenty ever-shaking, endless belts, like broad dining



tables ; it is "concentrates" at last, and with a brief interval of draining on the sand filter is ready to go, all moist and unsacked, into the cars for shipment to the smelter at El Paso. It is done with, so far as the mill is concerned ; but partly because the water supply is short ; for every quart of water used in mill, mine and camp comes from Martinez Creek, a mile away, and is raised 500 feet to get it over the intervening mountain. There is some gold left in the car-loads of tailings that are rolled out on long trestles and dumped in putty-colored mountains below the mill.

A great mine is not unlike a well managed household ; there are no wastes permitted, small or great ; so in the spring of 1895 a cyanide plant with a capacity of 100 tons a day was put in to work on these gold-bearing tailings.

The ninety-ton leaching tanks, pumps, pipe lines, zinc boxes and mechanical roaster form another plant, approaching the stamp mill in size and even more interesting.

"Cyaniding," as it is briefly called, is a comparatively new treatment, and its principles are but dimly understood except by persons actively engaged in the work.

That gold is as soluble in certain solutions as a lump of sugar in water is a surprising statement to the average mortal, yet it is quite true, and is the basis of all gold-plating processes used by manufacturing jewelers as well as of the cyanide treatment for ores and tailings.

At Congress the process is adapted to local circumstances ; the tailing dumps are plowed to assist in drying them, and the dry product carried by wheel scrapers to a pulverizer from which it is discharged by an elevator to the storage bins and thence to the self-feeder of the furnace.

In the long furnace, capable of roasting one hundred tons a day, each "roast" stays four hours, passing to a cooler and at last, as needed, to the leaching tanks. Here, in a solution of cyanide of potassium, the gold is dissolved and drawn off by filtration, leaving the sand and waste behind. The filtered solution next enters an intricate arrangement of boxes filled with shavings of pure zinc, where the gold is precipitated, and the water, carrying some zinc and the remaining cyanide, goes on to storage tanks, from which it is used over and over again. For water is next in value to gold at Congress, and never a drop is wasted.

The cyanide treatment changes the tailings from a dirty white color to red, and the busy plant is hemming itself in with great mountains of impalpable red dust that wheels in blinding clouds before the desert wind. Contrasting sharply with the red waste of the cyanide plant looms up the tons of dump from the mill, enough tailings, it is said, to keep the lower plant running night and day for five years if the mill

were to shut down tomorrow and not crush another pound of ore in that time.

The mine itself is made up of twenty-three claims, following the snake-like trail of the croppings across the hills. There are three big openings in the mountain-side along the Congress vein, and two smaller but very important ones on the parallel Niagara ledge. The main shaft, No. 2, is nearing the 2500-foot level, and still the beautiful white quartz, rich with sparkling iron pyrites, goes on to unguessed depths. Another shaft, 650 feet, and another something less, are connected with No. 2 by levels at intervals of three hundred feet, the levels serving to perfect the air circulation and to facilitate working. There is free passage through the thousand foot tunnels from shaft to shaft all over the mine, and it is said that ten miles would scarcely cover the horizontal workings.

Congress is not a wet mine nor a warm one; no water has been found so far (except a small seep in the shaft near the 1800-foot level), hardly enough to wet one's shoes; and possibly because the shaft follows the dip of the ledge, having an incline of only about thirty degrees, the deeper levels are cool and pleasant. A forest of Oregon pine has been stowed away in timbering this gold-lined under-world, and the waste trap-rock and tailings taken out have filled up cañons and built new mountains rivaling the old. Half of the waste perhaps never sees daylight, but is used to fill up worked-out stopes and drifts, so the immense dumps are a very modest index to the underground workings.

Mine, mills, and all company buildings are lighted by electricity, and the company owns and operates its own railroad connecting the mine with the main line between Prescott and Phoenix. A wonderful road it is, with sharper curves and heavier grades and more of them to its four miles than are to be found on any other standard gauge road in the United States (a thirty degree curve is coming close to railroading around a corner, and five per cent. grades are not seen every day), getting up the mountain at last by a series of switch-backs to the very mouth of the mine and discharging its freight on the edge of a sky-sweeping view.

To be "typical" a mining-camp must have two distinct sections, "Mill Town" and "Lower Town." Mill Town at Congress, with its store, offices, bunk-house, and homes of the employees, toes the line along the railroad track with conscious virtue: it is a place where good people eat and sleep between times of working, and, considering the lack of water, it has a right to be proud of itself. Lower Town, straggling along the cañon half a mile below, is like all of its kind—only more so; a few less pretentious frame buildings, a few more roofless adobes and canvas lean-tos, with acres of battered tin cans and ragged gunny sacks between.

Two fires in ten months have nipped its enthusiasm, and besides in a climate where clothing is a concession to prejudice, houses are superfluous.

Its citizens would be as typical in Klondike or Kimberly ; they have foregathered from all ends of the earth and no man knows his neighbor's mother tongue or the gods he was born to. Gold is the business of life and delvers into ancient history are not encouraged.

There are no holidays at Congress ; down in the mine the cables whiz and picks tap day and night, week in and week out, the year through. Nothing stops, except when once a month the forty rumbling stamps stand still for a few hours, and a "clean up" is made. Then all ears ache with the silence till the thud and roar begin again.

The mountain sides all along are dotted with fresh dumps and burrowing prospect holes—for every miner in camp is ambitious to "strike another Congress," another lead that will turn out 3,600 ounces of gold a month and keep it up as regular as the march of the seasons.

Prescott, Ariz.

A COWBOY'S PENCIL.*

A REAL cowboy, by the way, and not a Buffalo Bill melodrama of that much abused and much distorted class ; a quiet, sober, hard-fisted, hard-working compeller of cattle on the great ranges, not a dime-novel, six-shooter rioter. In a word, as Hough puts it in his sane and authoritative book, "not a freak but a factor." It is one thing to "shoot up the town" in a circus tent, and play cowboy with variations for the amaze of Eastern "culture," which likes to think of the West as fierce and "woolly ;" it is very much another thing to be a real cowboy. One is play and a good salary, the other hard work and small pay ; but somehow the manlier. That is doubtless the reason why the best cowboys do not adorn the Wild West shows. There have been and are daredevils and desperadoes on the "range ;" but the vast majority of these men of the wilderness are serious, steady, manly men, not vaudeville fire-eaters. If this were not true, the West would not have been conquered to civilization, that's all ; for it was men's work—not child's play nor horse play. It was as sturdy and noble a pioneering as Daniel Boone's ; an accomplishment that any sort of sober thought must realize was not achieved by any dime-museum freaks. It needed men—and it had them, and still has.

I have known cowboys with college degrees and cowboys who could not read ; gentle cowboys and rough ones ; experts and the ruck ; thousands of them in all, and in many

* Illustrated from drawings by Ed. Borein.





C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

ONE OF THE RURALES.
5th Corps, Celaya.



Brown
Mexico

A MEXICAN VAQUERO.

C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

lands between Idaho and Argentina ; but very seldom a scrub and not often a fool. It is a hard, dry life, which breeds virility, indeed, but has few "advantages" as we use the word. And to those who know that life there is a dignity in its men—above all in those who try to be not only good cowboys but something more.

Ed. Borein, some of whose drawings are here reproduced, is an average cowboy, perhaps, of this latter day. A quiet, modest, unassuming boy—for he is not much more by the almanac, though a good deal more in the fiber of his spine—his school has been the cattle-ranges of California and Mexico ; his book, Nature ; his tools the reata ; his home a California saddle. And yet he has other horizons.

There is no pretense here of having discovered "some mute, inglorious Remington" (as if a *mute* Remington could fail to be rather glorious) ; but here certainly is a young man who has had no chance to learn technique, nor much of any other chance, yet draws, despite many crudities, with a certain freshness and feeling—with an unmistakable sincerity, which is more than can
 be said of some of his big-cost the Successful Ones so it does this tired "puncher,"





toiling over his paper after a day's work that would send an easy master to bed for a week.

Borein was born in San Leandro, Cal., in 1873. His father was an "old-timer," a deputy of the famous sheriff Harry Morse. A little turn in the public schools, a few months in an architect's office, a year as carpenter's apprentice — and then the boy "bought a good horse and lit out" to the open which had always been calling him. A little contact with L. Maynard Dixon, the most promising of the younger California illustrators and the one likeliest to understand him, confirmed Borein's youthful thirst for drawing—but did not by any means give him a livelihood. That he found in a calling not unnatural to his love of the saddle and the wilds; and presently he was a cowboy on the Jesus Maria rancho in Santa Barbara county. After some years there he was awhile on the Malibu, whose owner, F. H. Rindge, encouraged him and helped out his ambition to work his way through Mexico. He over-



ONE OF THE "BOSSSES."

ran the peninsula of Lower California, horseback; and later the Mexican States of Sinaloa, Jalisco and Colima, and in general the roughest and least known parts of the Republic. He is now in New Mexico, cowboying, drawing from life; working and learning; unassuming and persistent.

C. F. L.

MEX.

BY SAM T. CLOVER.

The city chokes me! Burning in my breast
I feel an ardent longing for the West—
The broad free prairies and the pure ozone—
Which man may breathe in comfort all
alone!

I'm not content! I mope and wonder when
My feet may stray to those old haunts again.

Content? Not I.

I want my freedom and the pure, clear sky;
I long for Mex—my little bronco mare—
I want the prairie and my gallops there!
Those mad, wild dashes on the yielding sod
Unknown to plowshare and by man untrod;
Lord! how the blood went tingling thro'
my veins

As on we sped across the boundless plains;
In long, delicious breaths I drank the air
And thought that life was never half so fair!
All cares and troubles lingering far behind,
My soul was mated to the morning wind.
I yelled to Mex, and, throwing loose the rein,
A thousand fancies flitted through my brain;
No more a plodding scribe, unknown to
fame,

I dreamed of fortune and an honored name;
No longer scorned, I fancied that instead
The critics heaped the laurels on my head—
Just then, alas! the iron pierced my soul,
For horse and rider tumbled in a hole!

Then, more sedate,

We traveled homeward at a steadier gait;
The little mare, still restive at the bit,
And half inclined, at times, to swallow it—
Anxious as ever for a reckless run—

And caring nothing for the rising sun.
But I, poor mortal, blind to nature's
beauties,

Thought of my morning task and
daily duties;

And so, despite her jerks and angry
frown,

We both reluctantly returned to town.



GOING TO THE RODEO, BAJA CALIFORNIA.



"TAILING" A STEER.



Brown
Mexico 98.

RUNNING WITH THE ROPE.

EARLY CALIFORNIA.

UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS—THE VICEROY'S REPORT CONTINUED.

A CONTINUATION of the report of the Viceroy of Mexico, the Count of Revilla Gigedo, on the history of California from 1768 to 1793, follows :

108. All these matters I took into consideration when formulating the rules which *ad interim* govern in San Blas, and by which I order that double the salaries and rewards fixed by the "Reglamento" of the South Sea should be paid, as had been done by the Viceroy, Frey don Antonio Bucareli, in virtue of royal orders commanding him to take this step, and by which afterwards his measures were approved.

109. However, I economized as much as possible in the pay of the ships' companies without injuring the interested parties, and in my letter, No. 191, of December 27, 1789, I reported to His Majesty, enclosing a copy of the provisional "Reglamento" and timely remarks on this subject.

The English Vessels are Set at Liberty.

110. Many were the inquiries I instituted after receiving information of the detention and taking of the English dispatch boat and bilander. It always seemed to me that the temporary commander of Nutka, don Esteván José Martinez, had acted hastily; that no good could result from complaints impossible to investigate, extravagant claims for damages; and that the royal treasury had really suffered loss by maintaining decorously and generously the English prisoners, keeping their vessels in repair and furnishing to them everything necessary for the free return to Macao.

111. The captains, James Colnet of the "Argonauta" and his employé, Thomas Hudson of the bilander "Princess Royal" requested permission from me to come to this capital (Mexico) and I conceded it. They presented their complaints against Martinez, and I ordered an investigation to be instituted against him, but these proceedings could not be continued as it had been necessary to employ the accused and some of the witnesses in commissions and the service of the king, and also because the plaintiffs desired their prompt liberty and could not conveniently await the end of an ordinary law suit.

112. The fact is that Colnet had established himself on our northern coasts of the Californias without just title, and in a harbor and territory of which formal possession had been taken in the year 1774 by the brevet lieutenant of the second class, don Juan Perez.

113. It is also proven that Martinez, in taking prisoners the English vessels and all the foreigners that had entered the harbor of San Lorenzo de Nutka, could base his action upon the royal "cedula" of November 25, 1692; the treaty of peace of 1670, to which said "cedula" refers, ratified and confirmed by the treaty of 1783; upon article II, treatise (tratado) 6th, title 5th, part 1st of the Ordinances of the royal navy; and upon the peremptory royal order of October 18, 1776, transmitted to the viceroy, don Antonio Bucareli, to *detain, take prisoner and prosecute by law whatsoever foreign vessel should arrive in our ports of the South Sea.*

114. Finally there is no doubt that, running all these risks, Colnet had entered the port of San Lorenzo. John Mears ran the same risks when he was at Clayucat, traded with the Indians, and built the miserable abandoned hovel (xacal) or hut, which is used as a pretext whereon to base an imaginary right in opposition to the legitimate and perfect title possessed by the king of Spain to a harbor and territory discovered

and acquired by the commander of an expedition undertaken in vessels of his royal navy and at the expense of his royal treasury.

115. In my opinion all these reasons remove the causes for complaint on the part of the English about detaining their two small vessels, whose profit derived from the fur trade could never have been so enormous as Mears claims in his statements; but in reference to this matter, which was also one of those I tried to end in preference, I refer to the statements and documents contained in my letters, numbers 530 and 538, of March 1st and 2d, 1790, addressed to the Ministry of the General Offices of War and Treasury of the Indies in charge of don Fr. Antonio Valdéz; and to numbers 87, 91, 126 and 132 of March 31, April 30 and November 30, 1792, forwarded to the Count de Aranda, predecessor of Your Excellency in the Ministry of State.

Boundary Expedition.

116. Through this medium I received the copies of the convention made between our Court and the one of St. James on October 20, 1790, and different other communications of anterior and posterior dates relating to this important and grave matter.

117. All these dispositions had for their object that the just rights of our sovereign should be protected, without infringing upon the points amicably settled in reference to fisheries, navigation and trade in the Pacific ocean and South sea.

118. Our king has undoubtedly just titles to the dominion of the coasts situated in the N. W. of North America, and to the adjoining islands, because we have occupied during a period of nearly three centuries a considerable part thereof; repeatedly costly expeditions for discovering and settling them have been undertaken, as well at the expense of the king's treasury, as with funds of his vassals. Formal possessions have been taken in the royal name of His Majesty of everything discovered. Settlements of foreign powers and the navigation of their vessels have always been prohibited, and proceedings were instituted against the violators of the treaties of peace wherein it is declared and decided.

119. For these reasons I stated in my letters, numbers 34 and 44, of March 27 and September 1, 1791, as I do in this detailed report, that the subjects of His Majesty were never dispossessed of lands or buildings on the frontier coasts (*costas avanzadas*) to the north of our peninsula of the Californias, but that I was ready to comply punctually with the provisions of article 1 of the convention of October 28, 1790.

120. I also stated in the same letter, that in my opinion the compensation provided in article 2 had been made, and I believe to have proven my reasons with the documents which accompany the reports numbers 87, 91 and 126, of March 31, April 30 and November 30, 1790.

121. I said nothing specially about the points agreed upon in articles 3 and 4, because I am aware that on the coasts of the Pacific ocean and South sea, which comprehend our actual established possessions, there are few or no vacant localities (*parajes*) whereon the English could establish themselves and carry on a trade with natives not subject to Spanish dominion.

122. After considering what has been decided upon by article 5 and in the royal order of December 25, 1790, transmitted to me by the Count de Florida Blanca, in reference to the English occupying in Nutka the territories situated to the North, and we those on the southern part, fixing in 48° latitude the dividing line of the establishment of our legitimate ownership and those for joint occupancy, use and commerce by both nations, I was convinced that it might be convenient to cede Nutka entirely to the English, and for us to transfer that establishment to one of the best points on Juan de Fuca straits, and this to be precisely the dividing point, running therefrom another boundary or

meridian line north and south to 60°. Thereby the English would be hindered from entering the province of New Mexico. In accordance with these propositions, I said in my mentioned letters, numbers 34 and 44, that I would formulate the instructions governing the person to whom the exploration of the northern coasts of the Californias and the marking of boundaries would be entrusted.

123. The baylio frey don Antonio Valdés had already informed me on this matter in a royal order of December 11, 1790, advising me that the viceroy of Peru had received the corresponding command to order that a frigate should sail from Callao to San Blas, same to be detailed for the aforesaid commission, leaving it at my discretion to place this man-of-war under the command of the captain of the first-class, don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Cuadra, commander of the port of San Blas, if I thought that his experience and knowledge might contribute to carry out the work more successfully.

124. This the good character, zeal and aptitude of Cuadra promised me, whom I ordered at once to come to this capital (Mexico) and I lost not a moment in making preparations beforehand, so that the supplies and everything else which the frigate might require should be in readiness at its arrival in Acapulco.

125. The man-of-war "Santa Gertrudis" in command of don Alonzo de Torres, dropped anchor October 31, 1790, and after repairing the damages suffered by a heavy storm, set sail December 19 and arrived in San Blas, January 15, 1792.

126. All this information I conveyed to the Count de Florida Blanca and to don Antonio Valdés in my letters, numbers 60, 88, 105 and 113 of November 17, January 1, and February 3, of said year. The letter, number 56, of October 27, 1791, to the Count de Florida Blanca was accompanied by a copy of the instructions given by me to the commander of our boundary expedition, don Juan de la Bodega, how to accomplish and perform his commission, and how to treat with and be governed in his actions with the commander of the other expedition on joining him in Nutka.

127. This letter was an answer to the royal order of June 29, 1791, in which the Count de Florida Blanca acknowledging the receipt of former ones, promised to inform me as to what His Majesty should decide in reference to my representations contained in letter number 34, ordering me, *that in any case I should conduct myself in these matters, as I had done since the beginning in matters relating to the English, with no less prudence than zeal.*

128. I expressed my gratitude for these kind words, and reported afterwards, in letter No. 64, of Nov. 27, 1791, on the active measures taken by me for sending the vessels of our expedition to Nutka. With letter No. 71, Jan. 3, 1792, I transmitted a copy of the second instructions delivered to the commander, don Juan de la Bodega, containing additional clauses to those inserted in the first instruction I had addressed to him.

129. Although this first one covered the necessary ground, I based the second upon the last papers published by the English under the title of appendices or supplements to Mears' voyage, and making an extract of same, annotating some of its errors and the weakness of its argumentation, I transmitted the whole to the commander commissioner.

130. He called on me for some necessary assistance, which I rendered promptly, and on the first day of April, 1792, he left San Blas in the "Santa Gertrudis," which was under the command of its captain, don Alonzo de Torres, and accompanied by the frigate "Princesa" and the new schooner (goleta) "Activa," rigged as a barkentine in command of the respective officers: don Salvador Fidalgo, lieutenant of the first class, and don Salvador Menéndez Valdés, first pilot.

131. The last two vessels, having suffered some damages, returned on

the same 1st of March into port. The schooner had lost the main top-masts which had certainly to be provided for ; others had to be replaced ; the main-topsails had to be shortened so as to correspond to the length of the new top-masts, and other details of work had to be perfected.

132. The frigate "Princesa" made more than four inches of water an hour. Its hull was cleaned of everything (se puso á plan barrido) and the keel exposed. Then it was discovered, that the rats had gnawed and penetrated in three different places on the larboard side, and in the stern post near to the rudder fastenings.

133. After both vessels had been repaired, the schooner "Activa" set out again on its voyage, March 15, and the frigate "Princesa" the 23d of the same month. The one arrived without accident at its destination, the strait of Fuca, and the other at Nutka.

134. The "Santa Gertrudis" made its voyage to the same harbor in 60 days, arriving more than two months ahead of the vessels composing the English expedition ; and I, through the Count de Aranda, received the royal order, dated February 29, of last year, approving all my instructions to the commander, don Juan de la Bodega, as also all my measures relating to the commission he had been charged with ; but I was advised, that His Majesty would not agree to the relinquishment or integral cession of the establishment of Nutka to the English.

135. This cession might have taken place, for, as I had received no answer to my letters (numbers 34 and 44 of March 27 and Sept. 1, 1791) nor any other royal order besides the one of June 29 of the same year which entrusted to my zeal and prudence those determinations for sustaining the King's rights in questions which might arise, I ordered (previne) Bodega in article 8 of the first instruction, that after having made delivery of Nutka to the English (as His Majesty had commanded by another royal order of May 12, 1791, which was immediately transmitted to the commander of that port), he should transfer our establishment to that locality on Fuca strait offering the best advantages, and to procure that said place should be the point of the dividing line.

136. I was very much pained for having erred even if only in this measure, and it was my desire to take steps which would impede its effects ; and although the distance and want of vessels at San Blas were difficulties in the way of applying remedy, at the first opportunity and without loss of time I dispatched the small schooner "Saturnina" to Nutka, communicating the royal order of February 29, 1792, to the commander of the expedition, so that, if it was yet possible, he could comply with same.

137. This schooner arrived in the port of San Francisco, when Cudra on his return entered the harbor of Monterey ; and as the delivery of Nutka had been suspended because the English commander, George Vancouver, would not agree to its conditional surrender, there was yet time to comply with the contents of said royal order, which Bodega forwarded immediately to the lieutenant of the first-class don Salvador Fidalgo, who remained in command of Nutka, by the bilander "Horcasitas" which returned to Nutka in place of the schooner "Saturnina."

138. As His Majesty had approved my measures in reference to the government, preparation and carrying into effect of the Boundary Commission, and as the only error I committed, thinking to have rendered a service to the king, is remedied, I shall now report upon the incidents which passed with the English commander, his explorations, those undertaken by the commander of our vessels and the ones to be made in the future. With this matter and other needful propositions, I shall end this unavoidably detailed report.

139. The English frigate "Dédalo" which left Portsmouth August 18, 1791, under the command of Captain Thomas New, arrived at Nutka July 4, 1792 with supplies for the vessels commanded by Vancouver and

brought instructions for him from His Britannic Majesty to take possession of the buildings and territories, which were supposed to have been occupied by English subjects in April, 1789.

140. Richard August, lieutenant of the royal navy, was the bearer of said instructions contained in the royal order of May 28, 1791, which the Count de Florida Blanca addressed to the commander of Nutka for the purpose of surrendering said English possessions; but August was killed by the Sandwich Islanders and the captain of the "Dedalo," New, substituted him.

141. Even if this officer could treat at once with reference to the delivery, he and the commander of our expedition agreed with pleasure to suspend everything until the arrival of the principal commissioner, Vancouver.

142. The last named finally arrived at Nutka, and Cuadra, in compliance with his orders, consequently offered the English commander to place him in possession of the territories which Mears had enjoyed, and to cede to him the houses, gardens, storehouses and shops of our establishments, without prejudice to the legitimate right by which we had occupied it, and with the understanding that on the part of the Spanish, the English should never experience any act of violence nor suffer the slightest injury. But Vancouver, cutting off all discussion on the matter, solely insisted in his answer: that formal surrender without any restriction should be made to him of all the territory of Nutka; that the Spanish flag should be hauled down; and, his sovereign to be recognized as the sole lord of that port.

143. Cuadra was ever ready to accede to everything regular and just. He retired to Fuca and manifested that said point should be the dividing line, but Vancouver gave to understand that the real boundary was the port of San Francisco occupied by us.

144. Notwithstanding this pretension, Curada insisted on his propositions; and as the last and safest course proposed that after dividing the territory of Nutka, the English should occupy the part to the north and the Spanish that to the south, and the port should remain common to both nations.

145. Vancouver, inflexible in his opinions and claims, did not agree to the propositions of Cuadra; but it was amicably decided to suspend the surrender of Nutka, the same to remain in our power until both Courts, informed of what had been done and alleged by their commissioners, should in the best of harmony and concert agree and decide what may be convenient to their legitimate rights.

146. In consequence the lieutenant of the first-class, don Salvador Fidalgo, took interim command of Nutka, with the frigate "Princesa" remaining under his orders.

147. Cuadra entered Monterey Oct. 9, 1792; the English frigate "Dedalo" Nov. 21; and the commander, Vancouver, with the two vessels of his expedition, "Descubierta" and the barkentine "Chatham," arrived Nov. 25.

148. The "Dedalo" set sail Dec. 21 to comply with its commission in Botany Bay, and on the way stopped at the island of Oaiti. Vancouver started again on his navigation, Jan. 13, of the present year.

149. The English were treated with the greatest consideration and in the most friendly manner; and whatsoever they asked for or could desire for continuing their voyage was generously placed at their disposal.

150. As Vancouver was convinced that these supplies represented a considerable amount, he offered drafts against his Court, but Cuadra refused to accept same, assuring the commander that he had my orders to treat him generously, and that he desired as well on his own as on my part to prove to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty our full and sincere friendship.

151. Acknowledging this favor, the English commander stated that

nothing could erase from the memory of his countrymen the friendly treatment and favors which they had received from the Spanish. He also expressed to me in writing heartfelt thanks, and in proof of his gratitude made a gift of the value of two thousand dollars, more or less, to the "presidio" and mission of Monterey in implements useful for agriculture and timber cutting, beads and other small articles.

152. Finally Vancouver informed Cuadra that it would be a great convenience for him to send Robert Broughton, captain of the barkentine "Chatham" to his Court with the report containing the result of his commission, begging Cuadra to take Broughton to San Blas and extend to this officer his help so as to enable him to continue on his journey to Vera Cruz and Spain.

153. Cuadra complied with this request, which he considered in order, and having left Monterey, the next day after Vancouver had gone to sea, in the schooner "Activa," accompanied by the frigate "Aranzazu" and the bilander "Horcasitas," which had just returned from Nutka, bringing Fidalgo's answer, wherein he offered on his part to comply with the royal order of February 29, 1792, Cuadra's vessels met those of Vancouver.

154. Both sailed of their own accord together from the 14th until the 17th of January, on which date Vancouver had arrived at the point whence his course to the Sandwich Islands diverged, when they separated after a mutual exchange of favors and courtesies. Cuadra's long voyage ended in San Blas, Feb. 1st, his mission finished.

155. During the same and in the preceding years of 1790 and 1791, the following explorations, which I will relate briefly in their chronological order, were carried out.

Fifth Exploration to Latitude 60° and to Cook's River by Don Salvador Fidalgo.

156. The lieutenant of the first-class, don Salvador Fidalgo, left Nutka in the dispatch boat "San Carlos" May 4, 1791, and on the 24th of the same month reached the port of Prince William, which he reconnoitered in its entire length on the east and north sides.

157. Afterwards he discovered Montagú and Las Vertiz islands; entered into Cook's river, sailed down to the island of Kodiak, and returned again on his course to the eastern coast with the intention of retracing and reconnoitering from 57° latitude to Nutka, but fogs and bad weather hindered him from doing so.

158. Therefore, as also on account of the scarcity of provisions and the near approach of the equinox, he arrived Sept. 14, at Monterey, where he remained until Oct. 25, date on which he set sail, anchoring at San Blas Nov. 13.

159. These explorations corrected in a few points those made in 1789 by the brevet ensign of the first class, don Esteván Martínez, and the pilot, Lopez de Haro; and also verified the notices in reference to the Russian establishments, because Fidalgo visited two on Cook's river and one on Kodiak island in the bay of cape "Dos Puentes." He also took possession, according to custom, of a bay and of a cove, which he named respectively Córdova and Menéndez, both east of Prince William; of the port he called Gravina to the north, and of the harbor named by him Revilla Gigedo on the before-mentioned Cook's river. All this I reported, accompanied by charts and documents, in my letters, Nos. 19 and 31, of Jan. 12, 1791, the first addressed to the department under the charge of Your Excellency, and the second to the Secretary of the Navy.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



Doubtless it surprises no one. Only a fool ignores what our politics are today. But, please God, there are still a good many Americans who find a shock even in the expected thing. Alger could stay in the Cabinet so long as he had done nothing worse than kill off two thousand American soldiers. He had a "pull" stronger than the practically unanimous wish of the American people. His rotten beef contracts were no bar. But when from these venial offenses he graduated to the crime of locking arms with a man who does not think that Prest. McKinley is infallible—whop goes his head, instant. Secretary Alger has not served his god; but if he had served his king he would not in his age be left naked to his enemies.

THE
MODERN

A Bloody Tyrant, whose Washerwoman had struck because she was Tired of Washing for Nothing and Board Herself, Sold her to a Perfect Gentleman for a specified Sum. The Degraded Creature, who could not perceive the Difference between a Perfect Gentleman and a Tyrant, still maintained that her Time was her Own. "When I Marry you," she said, "will be time enough for me to do your Washing Gratis."

"Well, of all Ungrateful Scrubs!" cried the Perfect Gentleman. "It was noble to Refuse the Tyrant, for he was a Brute. But if I kick you, it is merely to Improve your Manners and Morals. I'm a Liberator, I am." And he swatted the Erring Lady and Tromped upon her.

Thereat, some of his children cried: "Let go, Dad! You do not look Pretty!" The Neighbors likewise congregated, murmuring: "It's a darn shame! Why don't he beat his wife?"

But the Perfect Gentleman retorted: "If you Mugwumps would cease your Seditious Utterances there would be no Friction between Me and this Misguided Person. You make her Think a Woman ought not to be Licked. I would not have knocked her Down at all if you hadn't been Going to Object. So you see you are Responsible for her Bruises, not I. You do not seem to Know who I Am. I am a Perfect Gentleman; and no Gentleman will stop Licking a Lady till she admits his Divine Right to Lick her. I perceive that you are Traitors to Me and god. What do you Suppose he gave me such a biceps for? As for Licking my Wife, I guess you never saw her Arm. It would take a Man to make her keep Our House in order. But I reckon I can Reform this Washerwoman's domestic affairs. Go to!"

POETRY
AND
FACT.

Next to *The Recessional*, Edwin Markham's *The Man With the Hoe* has created a deeper sensation than any other poem of many years. Not so much for its poetry—which, with some reservations, is rather tremendous—but for its sociology, which is intrinsically bad. If the public ear had been for art, it would have recognized Markham's voice long ago; for it is a fine, sonorous voice, never petty, never brazen but never commonplace. If sensation, however, be the better advance agent, we can forgive it so long as it brings in its train the Real Thing—and this it seems to have done. Certainly sensation is not fame; but here is one man at least who can afford to stand on

merit after the empiric discovery. Mr. Markham's slender book of verse, *titled by the famous poem, is a gain to our literature. It has a dozen poems anyone now extant might be content to have written.

As to the caved forehead and bent shoulders of the Hoe-Man and the trying to charge them to the Oppressor, Mr. Markham has lived better than he has written. He was outfitted with a hoe himself; but nothing ails his forehead or his back. He had it in him to be Markham. No one could hold him down; none could have put him up. No theorist coaxed the blacksmith to grow into a sonorous poet and a man than whom not one in California is more loved or more useful in a circle constricted only to his own choice. Markham did it.

And that's what ails the Man with the Hoe. We may itch to kick or guillotine the "lords and rulers" or ward-healers who are content to see him there; but he doesn't stay there unless *he* is content. It is a cowardly trick of the day to lay our faults to heredity and destiny, and our virtues to ourselves. This is very comfortable, but it is no more science than it is religion. The only oppressor a man can't get away from is himself.

There really seem to be sober people who "don't know how" "WHAT WE COULD GET OUT OF THE PHILIPPINES WITH HONOR." CAN

Easy enough, if we care to. Easy now, easy before we began to fight those poor fools for wanting to be free, easy any day between, WE DO? easy and effective.

We can get any partnership we ask of England; and we do not need it. If we—or England and we—had said to the Filipinos: "Gentlemen, you are free of your tyrant. See if you can govern yourselves. No other nation shall meddle with you, but we will hold you responsible to civilization. Make a good, decent country of yourselves, or we will fall upon you"—why, no nation or conspiracy of nations would have meddled; and the Filipinos would have been our loving friends. We should have saved some thousands of American lives. We should have saved some thousands of American girls from marrying nameless diseases from Luzon. We should have saved the honor of the United States. And we can just as well do it today. The war goes on not to save American principles but to save the pride of the administration. It thinks a lie well stuck to as good as the truth. And knowing that some American speculators can make money if the deal goes through, it expects the American people to pay the freight.

Prescott, Ariz., has a chance to distinguish itself. Capt. A MAN "Bucky" O'Neill, of that town, was one of the first Americans AND A killed in the war of '98. To this day not a man has been MONUMENT killed whom the nation could less afford to spare.

There is now a question of building that man a monument—and how. The unhatched would erect a cast-iron or granite abomination in the plaza; the deeper hearted (and I believe the hero's widow first suggested it) prefer to build something worthier of "Bucky" O'Neill. Prescott has no public library. If it would honor the man who was not only a hero but a scholar, the best friend that education ever had in that frontier town, it will make that memorial a public library building. And there are a good many people rather interested to watch what Prescott will do.

Admiral Dewey, in a message sent the Secretary of the Navy, NOW, June 28, 1898, said of the Filipinos: IS DEWEY

"Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, with 13 of his staff, arrived A "TRATOR May 19 by permission. . . . I have given him to understand that I consider insurgents as friends, being opposed to a common enemy. He

* The Doubleday & McClure Co., New York, \$1. Los Angeles, C. C. Parker.

has now gone to attend a meeting of insurgent leaders for the purpose of forming a civil government. In my opinion these people are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races."

Now will some administration flunkey newspaper please rise and call Dewey a "Copperhead"?

AFRAID

TO FACE

THE TRUTH.

This magazine certainly cannot be accused of unmixed admiration of the newspaper. The newspapers alone—and almost alone the worst of them—brought on the war. That the Manila censorship pinches the newspapers is a minor affair. The vital thing is that the administration is shutting off information from the American voters. The truth about the Philippine war would hurt no one. No one, that is, except the administration. It would not help the Filipinos nor embarrass our army. But it would lose votes to McKinley. Therefore the people are to be kept from the truth, so far as possible.

Now Abraham Lincoln had a grown war on his hands. He had a nation's life to save—not the pockets of a few speculators to fill. His armies met not runaway "niggers," but fierce Americans who could "kill even." But Abraham Lincoln never had to gag the newspapers nor pry into the mails nor try to fool the people. He cared more for his country's honor and safety than he did for a second term. He listened to his God, not to Hanna. And, with all due reverence, he was not a fool. Any man is a fool who thinks he can cheat history—or even bamboozle all contemporary America. The Lion is a Republican—but a Lincoln Republican, not a Hanna-Alger Republican. The ablest men in America today, who oppose the sin of Imperialism, are Republicans. It is not partisanship. It may be conscience, it may be only common sense. But at any rate, the strongest opposition to the President's course is within the President's own party. At any rate, any man in a Republic who is afraid to face the truth doesn't "belong." Because a Republic ceases when it ceases to be truth.

GH-

CLASS

ESSAYS.

A woman of affairs as well as of letters, and seriously occupied with her mundane duties, Margaret Collier Graham brings to a finish in this issue the series of little essays which has been running for a full year in this magazine, under title "The Angle of Reflection."

In all seriousness, and without suspicion of boastfulness, no magazine in the United States is publishing today an editorial department quite so high in literary quality, nor anywhere near so durable in morals, as this little "Angle" of Mrs. Graham's has been. It is many years since any American magazine has published in a year twenty-four pages of philosophy so deep and sane and so masterfully expounded. Indeed, very little matter of this calibre is printed anywhere these flabby days.

ST

THE

DIFFERENCE.

The passing of a *temblor* in California the other day has pleased some of the hard-luck States; and they are welcome. No one was hurt, and no damage was done. Just here it is as well to recall the historic fact that this same summer more people have been killed by sunstroke in the one State of New York than have been killed by earthquakes in California since history began.

HEY ALSO

NEED

CONDENSING.

There is nothing more evident in the cosmogony than that Heaven loves a good joke. It is all the time having fun with us. There are some of its human practical jokes to whom this idea will seem disrespectful; for God appears to have amused Himself by making some people who think that they have a sense of humor and that God hasn't. As a matter of fact that is probably the only thing that reconciles Him to looking upon His human handiwork. For instance, the Anthropological Society met in Wash-

ington the other day, and decided to call our aborigines "Amerinds," as a neat logotype for American Indians. The Lion suggests that in turn, these Anthropological Idiots should be condensed—since our time is as valuable as theirs. Anthropoids seems to fulfill their etymology—and their nature.

No man who understands the value of words pretends that our war in the Philippines is popular. Some Americans believe it an outrage on liberty; a great many look upon it as an unhappy mess we can't get out of—but no one, not even the "professional patriot" is proud of it. Even those who cannot see any principle involved, are getting tired of it—and will be more tired before we are done. The curious thing is to observe how many forgetful souls imagine the United States "has to have" a war that is unpopular.

Three thousand American soldiers sick, July 15, in the hospitals of Manila. One thousand American soldiers dead in Luzon already. And what are we getting for those American homes forever clouded? That is the beginning. All the world knows—the Filipinos included—that we can "lick" the Filipinos, if we are fools enough to keep at it long enough. If it were to save our country, a million American homes would cut off their right-hand hopes to lay them upon the altar. But what feeds the war fire now is not the patriotic homes. It is the politicians. And they leave us to furnish the kindling.

In 1898 we saw American homes giving up their sons for volunteers. We see nothing of the kind now. Right or wrong, a year ago the country was behind the war. Today, only the politicians are. You knew a good many of the volunteers of 1898. You don't know any of the volunteers of 1899. Today the recruits are leaving no homes desolate. They are the homeless and the failures. Our American boys are getting home as fast as they can. In their place go none but the usual \$13 a month machines. Does that mean anything?

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, the leading Republican daily of California; the *Call*, next in size in the Republican ranks; the *Argonaut*, Republican and strongest weekly in the West; the *Portland Oregonian*, foremost Republican paper in Oregon—these are a few of the big Coast papers that are against the administration's war. In the East there is the same state of things. Really, there is no lack of precedent for any American who would rather not rent his ideas.

The unbiased patriot who draws, as postmaster of San Francisco, a larger salary than he ever saw before or will ever know again, offers to sniff the United States mails and intercept, in good Russian fashion, anything which does not please his Master. Amen! The sooner the better. We cannot find out too quickly just how much American freemen will stand. And even Californians. There has been a time in history when the name Montagu was worn by men, and had not been given to lap-dogs. And the time has not come in history when lap-dogs can scare Americans out of the house.

Not long ago the Administration was wonderfully anxious to know what the Dear People wished. Today, if the Dear People attempt to say what they wish, the Administration threatens to prosecute them.

Now the Cubans are to be allowed to "vote for annexation or independence." In other words, we leave it to a ballot of the Cigar Island whether the United States shall be a liar or not.



THAT WHICH IS WRITTEN

There is a certain pessimism in having any fears for the present trend of literature. Never before in the world's history has literature swarmed with so many writers of almost human intelligence.

JAMES
TURNED
MAN.

If Mr. Henry James would like to know what Henry James might look like if suddenly invested with a backbone and rescued from the parenthetical kittens which now steal in at every comma to run away with his thread, he would better step before the mirror of Edith Wharton's *The Greater Inclination*. For here he is regenerate—James turned Man. There is no blunting of that abnormal activity of insight which has condoned the faults of James; but also, there are none of his faults except the basic one. With Mrs. Wharton, intuition is normal, not a progressive disease. Where James dawdles, too weak to let go of his own content with his wire-drawing, she is master of herself. She tells in a sentence what he would need a page for; as spiritually and far more clearly.

There are exquisite pastels, and they have their place. They are a medium for drawing little things out to such thinness that we call it great. But the Masters always have painted and always shall paint in the oils of humanity. Consumption has its certain beauties; but it is not so beautiful, nor even so refined, as red health. A story that has in it no woman we would fall in love with, no man we would like to thrash—in a word, no human beings—is, after all, not quite a story. It may be a very delightful Delsarte exhibition by a most flexible mind. But I am not here to growl at Mrs. Wharton. Her eight stories are of extraordinary skill. And I am profoundly grateful to her for proving, so unconsciously but so inevitably, that one needn't be as effeminate as James to be so intuitive. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.50.

A BROAD,
FAIR

VIEW.
So noble a book as Prest. Jordan's *Imperial Democracy* ought to be read by every man who has the confidence to call himself an American. He may not agree with it; but if he is half-way fit to belong to this republic he will feel uplifted by it and grateful that there are still such Americans.

Dr. Jordan has not only the large (though unstudied) expression, but the structural point of view. This book, to a theme which interests every sober American—and every drunken one as well—is valuable not only for its patriotism. It has the generic foresight; it sees things as history sees them; and there is a special value and a special interest in this getting a verdict from "a sort of contemporary posterity." D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$1.50

A VERY
UNCOMMON

NOVEL.
A truly large and truly delightful novel—rare things, both, in these smallish days—is Winston Churchill's *Richard Carvel*, and one to advance its author at once to serious consideration amid the stronger writers of the day. As a stage-manager he is admirable, handling a large company without a hitch, and keeping the stage always in action—not only that, but with good, real figures. His character-drawing is no less notable; and "Richard," "Dorothy,"

"Jack," perhaps above all "Patty," are vital persons, who come into our affection as "Grafton" into our hate. The Maryland and the London of just before the Revolution are painted with convincing skill; and such historic figures as Charles Fox and John Paul Jones—dangerous actors—are used with considerable success. All in all it is one of the novels of the year, and merits the extraordinary success it is meeting—three or four editions before it is fairly cold from the press. The Macmillan Co., New York. \$1.50.

Jeremiah Curtin, "the man of fifty languages," and of several valuable books of folklore in other lands, has just added to our obligation to him a fat and handsome volume of the myths of the Wintus and Yanas, two tribes of "Digger" Indians in the Sacramento Valley, Cal. The title, *Creation Myths of Primitive America*, is a trifle over-catholic, as are some of Mr. Curtin's sweeping assertions in the like line. Nor does the annotation of the book indicate so much knowledge of the myths of the many hundred other and larger and more important Indian tribes as of Irish or Russian folklore.

AMERICAN
PRIMITIVE
LITERATURE.

The myths, however, are important and typical, and Mr. Curtin has told them well and in the Indian spirit. In his notes he properly refers to Schoolcraft's "remarkable genius for missing the truth and confusing everything he came in contact with." Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

In the golden days of the frontier there was no good reason why an adventurous person might not have his fun with big game and be strictly conventional. The foolish desperado killed for fun, hate or plunder, and generally died violently and an outlaw. The foreseeing one became a deputy sheriff, a ranger, or some such thing, and the more fun he had the better peace officer he was. If the outlaws "got" him he died a hero. To have killed twenty men in saloon or street was a sure road to the shrievalty.

THE
TEXAS
RANGER.

A Texas Ranger, by N. A. Jennings, gives a frank and rather naive picture of that picturesque, half-bandit mounted police of the uneasy border 25 years ago. Mr. Jennings, now a newspaper reporter in New York, was one of McNelly's men, and without constructive skill at all in painting a general picture, "reminisces" most entertainingly. Not so well disciplined, so well organized or quite so legal in status, the Texas Rangers very much resembled the Mexican *Rurales* of today in devil-may-care, dash and effectiveness. They did much the same work in much the same method. The chief difference is that the *Rurales* are a government machine, as strictly organized as any regular army, while the Rangers were a sort of guerrilla police—the border's self-defense. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.25.

Not because he wished to, but because if he didn't someone else would, Mr. Kipling has made into two quiet-looking volumes the newspaper letters of his literary youth, with title *From Sea to Sea*. It would be foolish to pretend that these journalistic matters are up to the top notch of Kipling; but, on the other hand, here is certainly newspapering of a class we would rather not lose.

KIPLING'S
NEWSPAPER
LETTERS.

The most valuable, though perhaps not the best, of these epistles to an India paper are the "American Notes." These are the egregious impressions of a—Bleeding Briton, very new but also very thick in the biceps. His bludgeoned criticisms of things American are mostly true in the positive—but this world is comparative. Doubtless Mr. Kipling knows our faults less intemperately now. Still, there is use in reading his entirely unconstrained strictures, and in knowing how our faults and follies struck the sophomore who has become the wisest traveler of his time. The Doubleday & McClure Co., New York. 2 vols. \$2. Post-paid to any address "on approval."

ONE
OF OUR
POETS.

There is a most rare quality in the poems of Grace Ellery Channing—now collected in a slender volume under title *Sea-Drift*. Several of them—and several of the best—were first printed in these pages; and there are many who will never again see the Sierra Madre without recalling "The Violets of Mountains." An exquisite simplicity, an unmodern sincerity mark these verses. Without self-consciousness, without affectation, here is the expression of that rare thing—a woman wise enough to be a woman. Of imagination there is much; but the great beauty of these poems is their unspoiled heart. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. \$1.50.

ARMING
AND

HORSE SENSE.

A book that should be on the table of every man that tickles the soil, particularly in California, where there is a higher average of intelligence engaged in agriculture than elsewhere, is *The Modern Farmer*, by Edward F. Adams. The author is agricultural editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*; he lives on his farm; he is himself a modern farmer. This large, sound, interesting book claims to be, and probably is, the very first book to treat of the farmer as a business man. Doubtless, there is no other point of view from which the farmer is so much in need to see himself and his environment. The book is eminently sensible; and the farmer to whom its message is not worth many times its cost is a curiosity. The N. J. Stone Co., San Francisco. \$3.

N
EX PARTE

PLEA.

The Real Hawaii, by Lucien Young, U. S. N., is so palpably a book with a purpose that it will take no serious place as history, and will be valued most by those who desired beforehand to believe it. Lieut. Young saw enough of Hawaii (he was in the "Boston" affair) to have learned a great deal; and of his honesty there is no question. Yet the book is chiefly an example of the ease with which we can believe the thing we would like to. The unredeemed wickedness of the Hawaiians who had fat lands; the celestial nobility of the missionary tramps who now have that land, and are glad to show that the transfer was in the interest of God and morality; the purity of our politicians and adventurers in releasing the ignorant natives from bad monarchs and giving them over to good ward-heelers—these are the book. Compared with Miss Craft's unpretentious but deep and true *Hawaii Nei*, this is a partisan editorial beside a scientific work. But it may be popular—as partisans are more common than scholars. The Doubleday & McClure Co., New York. \$1.50. Sent to any address "on approval."

HANDY
AMERICAN

BIOGRAPHIES.

An attractive and worthy series of American biographies, in admirable duodecimos, and by competent persons, is issuing from the press of Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, a young house which has already won distinction by its good taste in matters literary and mechanical. M. A. de Wolfe Howe is editor; and the five volumes already issued are: *Phillips Brooks*, by the editor; *David G. Farragut*, by James Barnes; *Robert E. Lee*, by W. P. Trent; *James Russell Lowell*, by Edward Everett Hale, Jr.; and *Daniel Webster*, by Norman Hapgood. 75c. each.

ANOTHER
PAVING

Will R. Halpin has published a genial and gentle novel of California, entitled *Juan Pico*. The book is unusually beautiful, the story full of feeling. Unhappily this is all. The local color is not Californian. The local geography is a sad muddle; the picture of Los Angeles rather absurd; and the California terms much misapplied. Mr. Halpin's only Spanish seems to be "Madre Mí;" and this grotesque impossibility he employs scores of times. The book is kindly and of good intention, but it has nothing to do with its field. The Robert Lewis Weed Co., New York. \$1.50.

Dross, by Henry Seton Merriman (author *The Sowers*, etc.), is so good a story of the First Empire in France that this reviewer found excuses for reading it from cover to cover after his bedtime. To a busy man that means something. The story has in plot a certain quality of Charles Reade—and a style absolutely unlike. It anyhow gets to the sympathy; which is what fiction is for. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.75.

UNDER
THE
TERROR.

The "San Pedro Harbor Fight" was one of the most curious and one of the most instructive episodes in modern American politics; and as such has a more than local interest. How impudent a corporation can be, yet how surely the people—not the populists but the people—can hold their own, has perhaps never been so strikingly proved before. A dispassionate history of this very remarkable affair has been printed by Charles Dwight Willard, who, as secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, bore an honorable brunt in the fight. He tells the story in a slender local volume; but frankly, with fairness, and sufficient detail. His little book of *The Free Harbor Contest* is an authoritative addition to the material of which Southern California history is to be made. Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Co., Los Angeles.

THE FIRST
DEFEAT
OF ALGER.

The Pedagogues, by Arthur Stanwood Pier, is a fully amusing, if somewhat unconstrained, story of the Harvard Summer School. For a new author here is a considerable promise, both in plot and in a not too vicious sarcasm. The character-drawing is, indeed, a little unreined; "Prof. Palatine" and "Jessie" and "Gorch", at least, are exaggerated somewhat—not so much from truth as from the convention we agree to accept as truth—but they are tangibly real. Mr. Pier seems to "have it in him." Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. \$1.25.

AN
AMUSING
STORY.

Vengeance of the Female—an odd enough title to be piquant—is really "a little book of travel," by Marrion Wilcox, author of *A Short History of the War with Spain*. It is a gossipy, familiar picture of parts of Spain, England, Italy and other lands, with enough thread of story to make it human. Some handsome photographic illustrations add to its interest. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.

A STORY
OF
TRAVEL.

A cheerful prevaricator, branded even among the many, is Albert J. Capron, with his "Legend of the Pueblo of Acoma" (N. M.), in *The Pacific Monthly* for July. It is long since anyone has seen such impudent mendacity—while the ignorance is fully up to the worst. The pictures of "Acoma" happen to be of Hualpi; but that is the least dishonesty. *The Pacific Monthly* is a young magazine of Portland, which has shown some growth already. It is a pity that it has been imposed upon so wretchedly in this case.

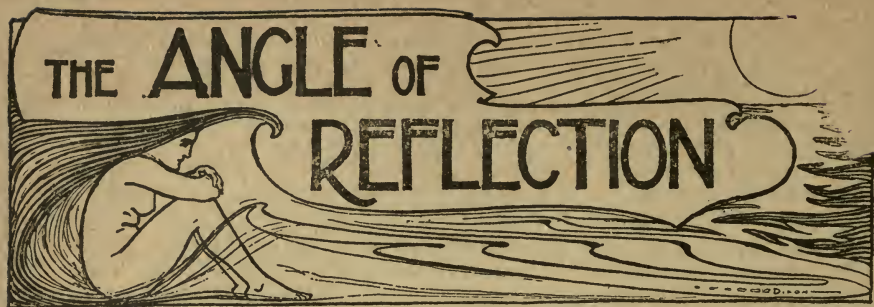
ANOTHER
RED-
HANDED.

The sober *Review of Reviews* is latest victim of the person who has confidence to write of the Southwest his own ignorances, the facts he borrows from honest students (and distorts) and his own peculiar brand of misspelling proper names and historic words.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher, that gallant worker in science and in human rights, has published the last message of John Comfort Fillmore, *The Harmonic Structure of Indian Music*. This paper was indirectly Prof. Fillmore's death. He had written it for the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and was on his way to Boston to deliver it when an Eastern sunstroke finished his brave and useful life. As we have frequently remarked, Fillmore turned folk-music from guesswork to a science; and this comprehensive paper is a fair summary of his great discovery.

Fleming Bremner (Calle Nueva, 6, City of Mexico) publishes an English metrical version of Bequer's *Rimas*, with some "rondels" and other rhymes of his own.

The Forester (Washington, D. C.) is an excellent little monthly in a good cause.



BY MARGARET COLLIER GRAHAM.

THE TREE
OF KNOWLEDGE.

Why a knowledge of good should be called innocence, and a knowledge of evil experience, is hard to explain. Wise men blush at the charge of ignorance brought by those learned in iniquity, forgetting all the good of which their accusers have no ken. Vice turned virtue is generally braggart and dictatorial, essaying to guide the steps of those who have avoided pitfalls. Character is the only garment of which the wearer boasts that it has been often to the cleaner. Men flock to hear a blatant "evangelist" vaunt himself on his struggle from the mire and all around are men whose better wisdom has kept them clean. "But the good men were not tempted" you say? Then go to them in crowds and learn why. They have something to tell worth while.

OUR
APOLOGY.

The society that commits its virtue to the keeping of the physically weak, will always defend evil by calling good effeminate. Have we any right to wonder when callow intellects deduce the virility of vice? Society is suffering for a little fearless honesty. Legislation might rest from the suppression of evil if only those who hate it dared to show their hate. What save cowardice gives us the laughable spectacle of good men separating themselves from iniquity by a public ordinance and walking arm in arm with the offender? Loving the sinner and hating the sin? My good friend, the sin *is* the sinner.

ARTISTIC
VIRTUE.

Most picturesque of all our would-be virtues, and therefore dearest to the sentimentalist, is forgiveness. And what is it? A chimera. Your friend plays you false; what is he to you ever afterward but a traitor? You have forgiven him—you love him still? Have a care how you love falsity. But he is sorry—he repents? Love him then with a reservation, for part of him is not your friend. Not all the power of the universe can get a man back where he was before he did his neighbor wrong. Every step taken in returning to the right path might have carried him forward in it. All the moral energy exerted in overcoming unrighteousness might

have made for righteousness. We may blot out our share in his punishment but his sin cannot be blotted out. Strange that man retains a moral sense in spite of all his efforts to strangle it with dogma!

It is humility rather than pride that keeps the clear-sighted from perpetually suing for pardon. The futility of the plea oppresses him. Wrong cannot be righted, it may only be avoided, and that is a matter of future conduct not of present words. It is better that sorrow for one's misdeeds should lie too deep for words, than too shallow for actions. The man of shuffling morals is easily brought to his knees. The valiant soul confesses to itself, does penance until death, and looks for no absolution. God and man may forget my offense, but when I forget it the numbness of spiritual death has set in. He who asks that his sins be washed away begs for moral blindness. Far better ask that the memory of his good deeds be blotted out. Character would suffer less from the loss. Remorse is tonic, forgiveness is anæsthetic. The truly repentant cannot forgive himself and why should he ask another to do what he finds impossible? Why claim a miracle at the hands of his maker? That he does is but another evidence of the colossal conceit of mortality.

PRIDE

OR HUMILITY?

There is no charity so popular as that which covers a multitude of sins and keeps them warm and comfortable. Tenderness to evil is very often an indirect cruelty to good. Forgiveness too easily shades off into connivance. The world may be so busy reforming the wrong-doer that it finds no time to encourage the right-doer, and yet there may be more genuine philanthropy in smiling upon the good man than in weeping over the sot. A little undisguised scorn is valuable at times.

COVERING

OR WARMING?

The youth looking about for a career which will bring him most readily into social prominence today might logically fix upon crime. The criminal is on every tongue and on every page. Government, education, conditions are held responsible and vigorously attacked. The individual alone is treated gently as an irresponsible effect. And yet man is, and always has been, the great first cause of evil.

AS A

PROFESSION.

Society rallies eagerly at the call of an abstraction. It is so much easier to build "rescue" homes than to close our own to well dressed vice. "Judge not," we say virtuously when we are too cowardly to follow our judgment. In all our analysis of evil, all our wordy efforts at its suppression are we forgetting the vital remedy—to hate it?

THE VIRTUE

OF HATING.



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THE Club's work at San Diego, the Mother Mission, is now practically at a standstill for lack of funds. One hundred dollars was sent down from the Club's treasury for a starter; and San Diego has raised \$115 at home. A very handsome money's worth of work has been done for this small sum—thanks to the care of Mr. Hebard, architect in charge—in putting brick foundations under tottering walls, and cement-capping wasted ones. But this is not enough to do for a monument so important in history. The Club will try to set the ball rolling again; and again hopes that San Diego will match its contribution. The appeal is to Americans everywhere. Contributions from \$1 up are welcome and go net to the work of preserving these historic piles.

Of the 15,000 American educators who met in national convention in Los Angeles in July, 72 by count cared to see a California Mission. Sixty went to San Fernando, July 15; and two days later 12 stepped off at Capistrano from a train of 500 with stop-over privileges. In both cases, members of the Club did their best to make the day pleasant and instructive.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE WORK.

Previously acknowledged, \$3680.96.

New contributions: A Friend in San Diego, \$25.

\$1 each: J. E. O'Brien, D. Hitchcock, W. A. Scripps, Mrs. W. A. Scripps, Maj. H. Sweeney, Geo. J. Bickel, Dr. R. M. Powers, Miss S. S. Crocker, Miss Helen Ballard, all San Diego; Bertrand E. Taylor, Boston, Mass.

WAR VIEWS IN THE PHILIPPINES.



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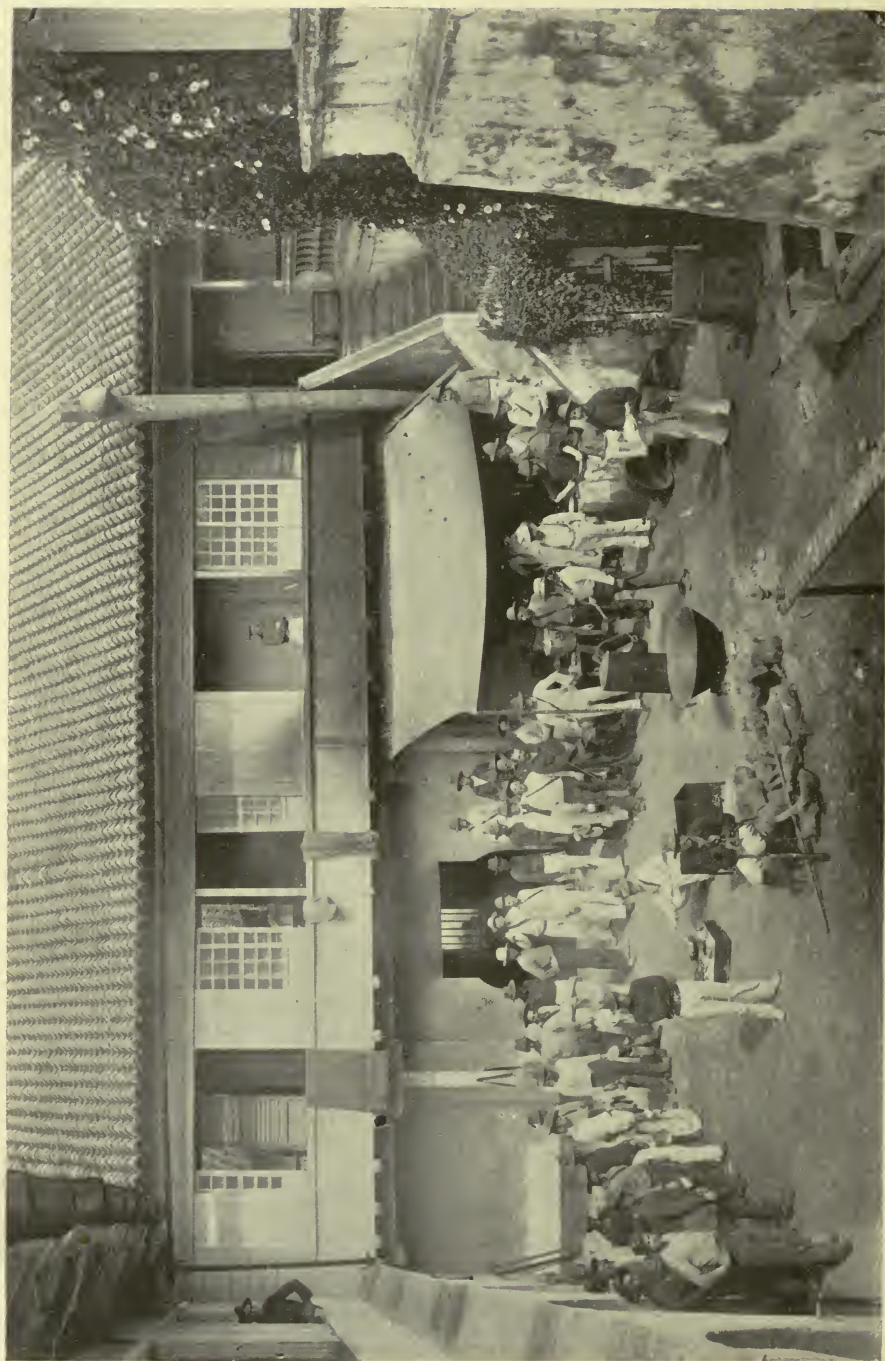


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NATIVE WOMAN, MANILA.

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A NATIVE WOMAN IN MANILA.

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"I'M NO HOT-HOUSE FLOWER."



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"I'M NO TENDERFOOT."



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A DAUGHTER OF NATURE.

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Get Posted

We are in receipt of a charming booklet from Jones-Mullen Co., of New York city, entitled "Umbrella Economy," which is certainly worth a two cent stamp to secure. It thoroughly illustrates and describes what the advertisement suggests on the outside of the back cover of this issue.



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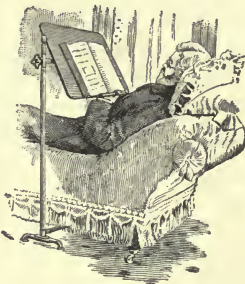
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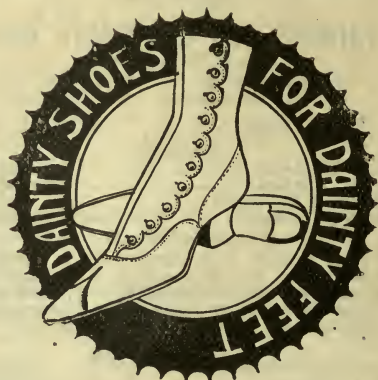
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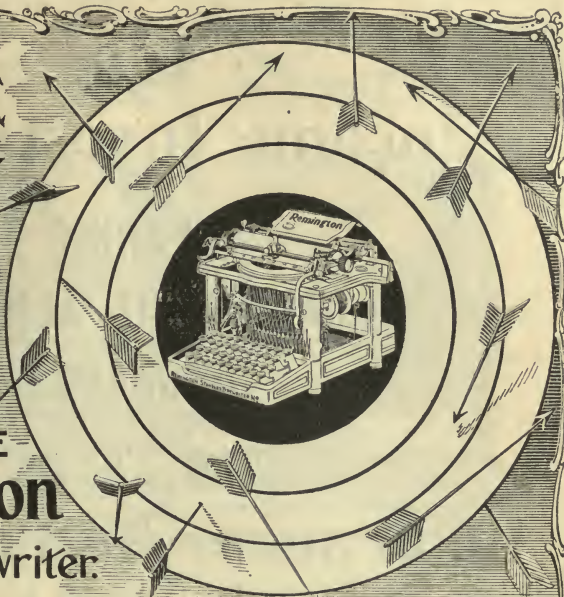
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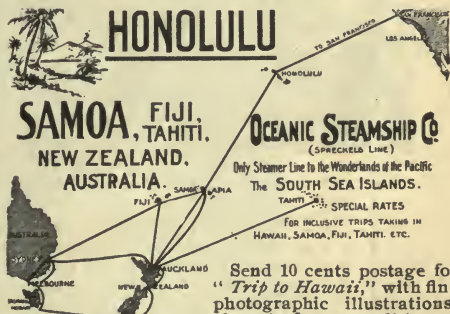
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| Leave Los Angeles | Leave Redondo |
|---|---------------|
| 9:30 a.m. daily | 8:00 a.m. |
| 1:30 p.m. daily | 11:00 a.m. |
| 5:30 p.m. daily | 4:15 p.m. |
| 11:30 p.m. Saturday only | 6:30 p.m. |
| 8:10 a.m. Sundays | 7:00 a.m. |
| 9:30 a.m. Sundays | 8:00 a.m. |
| 10:45 a.m. Sundays | 9:30 a.m. |
| 1:30 a.m. Sundays | 11:00 a.m. |
| 5:30 a.m. Sundays | 4:15 a.m. |
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WITH A SYNDICATE
OF WESTERN WRITERS

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
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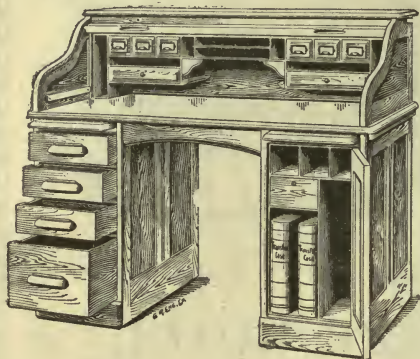
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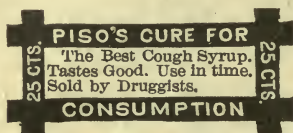
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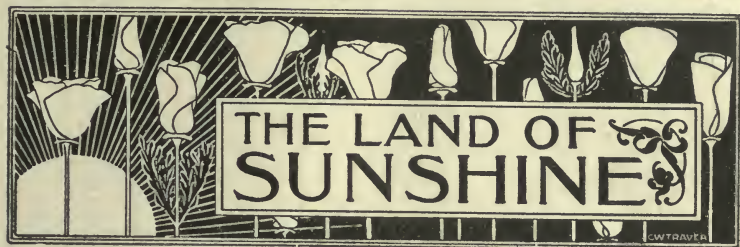
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"THE LANDS OF THE SUN EXPAND THE SOUL."



VOL. 11, No. 4

LOS ANGELES

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

MORN ON THE PACIFIC.

BY HERBERT BASHFORD.

Asleep lie the waves on the black, winding beaches,
The peaks to the west are dim shadows afar ;
A gull drifts high over ; the sacred dawn reaches
A wan, holy hand to the pale morning star.

A bird thrills the silence ; the eastern sky flushes ;
Now comes the fair Morn with a rose on her breast,
While the great sea awakens and trembles and blushes,
Then dons a gold garment to welcome his guest.

Tacoma, Wash.

SUMMER DUSK.

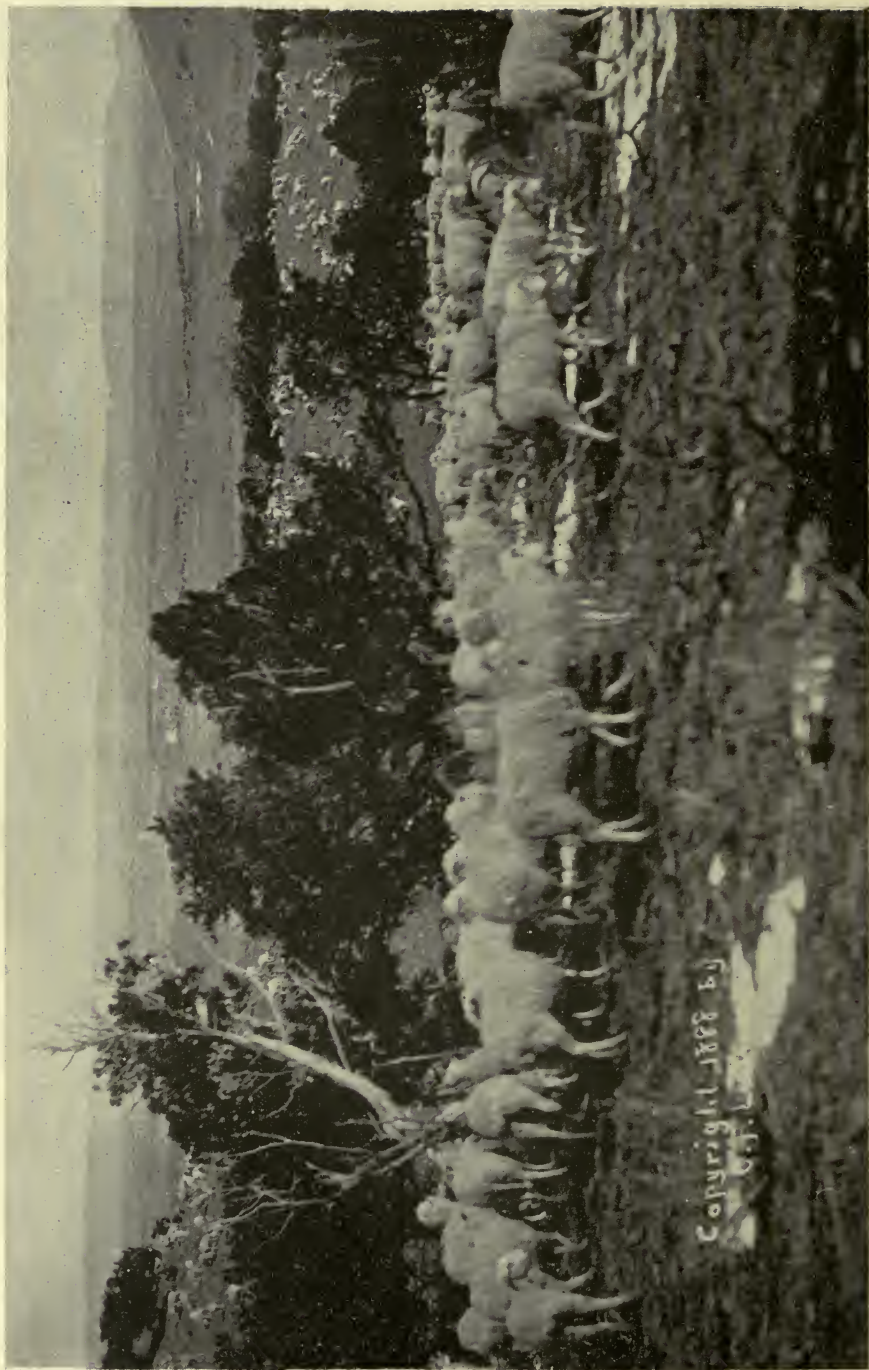
BY NORA MAY FRENCH.

Earth's parched lips
Drink coolness once again, for daylight dies,
The young moon dips
A threaded gleam where sunset languid lies,
And slowly twilight opens starry eyes.

Low in the west
Day's fading embers cast a last faint glow
Behind a crest
Where curving hills on primrose paleness show
Sharp-lined in jet. Dusk stillness broods below.

A first long sigh
Stirs from the broad and dew-wet breast of night ;
The leaves reply
With soft small rustlings ; moths take ghostly flight,
And waking crickets shrill long-drawn delight.

La Canada, Cal.



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A NEW MEXICAN SHEEP-KING.

NEW MEXICO was the first "sheep country" in the United States. Juan de Oñate, the founder of Santa Fé and first colonizer of the territory, brought fine Spanish merinos with his costly expedition, and sheep have never since failed in New Mexico in spite of the wild beasts and nomad Indians. Coronado, by the way, had brought sheep to the territory in 1540; but they were killed by the savages as soon as he returned to Mexico.

In time sheep became almost the only wealth of the lonely and harrassed territory. A few wealthy men had enormous herds; and though the Apaches and Navajos swept off sometimes as many as 30,000 sheep in a single raid, the wool industry has remained through so many adverse centuries the chief reliance of New Mexico. In 1822, Francisco Xavier Chavez, then governor, better known as El Guero ("The Blond"), owned over a million sheep. These were let out on shares to men all over the territory. A later governor, Bartolomé Baca, had nearly as many. An old Mexican is still living who used to be one of Gov. Baca's *mayordomos* and had charge of 500,000 sheep, with seven hundred shepherds under him. All the shepherds were armed with flintlock muskets, and frequently had to use them against the savages, as well as in keeping down the bears, cougars, wolves, coyotes, and other animals.

This old Spanish governor of New Mexico before the United States had fairly heard of the territory, was not a bad sort of millionaire, and neither wealth nor power spoiled him. Besides his enormous holding of sheep, he owned a great proportion of the whole territory, and had mortgages on a large part of the remainder. The little hamlet of Cebolleta was for twelve successive seasons devoured by the grasshoppers, which left no green thing. The people would have perished but for Don Bartolomé. He gave them 10,000 sheep; and the whole town turned shepherd. They drank the milk and ate the lambs and wethers, and in fine lived off the sheep. When the plague of grasshoppers ceased and good times came again for Cebolleta, the whole ten thousand sheep and their natural increase had been devoured, and not one was left to repay Don Bartolomé. Nor did he ever ask a reckoning.

When this gallant old czar of the Southwest was upon his death-bed, his sons begged him to arrange his affairs—which were all at loose ends. He bade them bring all the papers; and after a grand ransacking of the house the expectant heirs brought him in a Navajo blanket several bushels of mortgages and notes. The veteran said:

"They who have given me these papers are poor people. That they shall not suffer, and to avoid litigation, there is an

easy settlement''—and crawling from bed he flung the great mass of papers into the blazing fire-place. It was the fitting last act of a cavalier's life.

Don Bartolomé's daughter Lugarda, by the way, married Don José Luna, uncle of the ex-delegate to Congress from New Mexico. Both were immensely wealthy, but put all their money in sheep—and lost them all by Indian depredations. The last I knew of them, this aged couple — he over one hundred and she in the nineties — were living in abject poverty in a little adobe room, and would long before have starved but for their daughter-in-law. A strange irony of fate for the heirs of the big-hearted Don who had been for a generation the practical king of a territory 300 miles square! C. F. L.



C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

THE BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.

THE BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.

BY JULIETTE ESTELLE MATHIS.

THIS is the familiar name by which is designated the flock of golden wings, touched with a glint of brightest blue, poised butterfly-fashion on the tips of their tall green perches and scientifically christened *Strelitzia Reginae*, whose glittering groups conspicuously promote the gayety of Southern California gardens. Wanderers from the distant Cape of Good Hope, and originally destined to occupy conservatory cages, they have come here to open-air freedom.

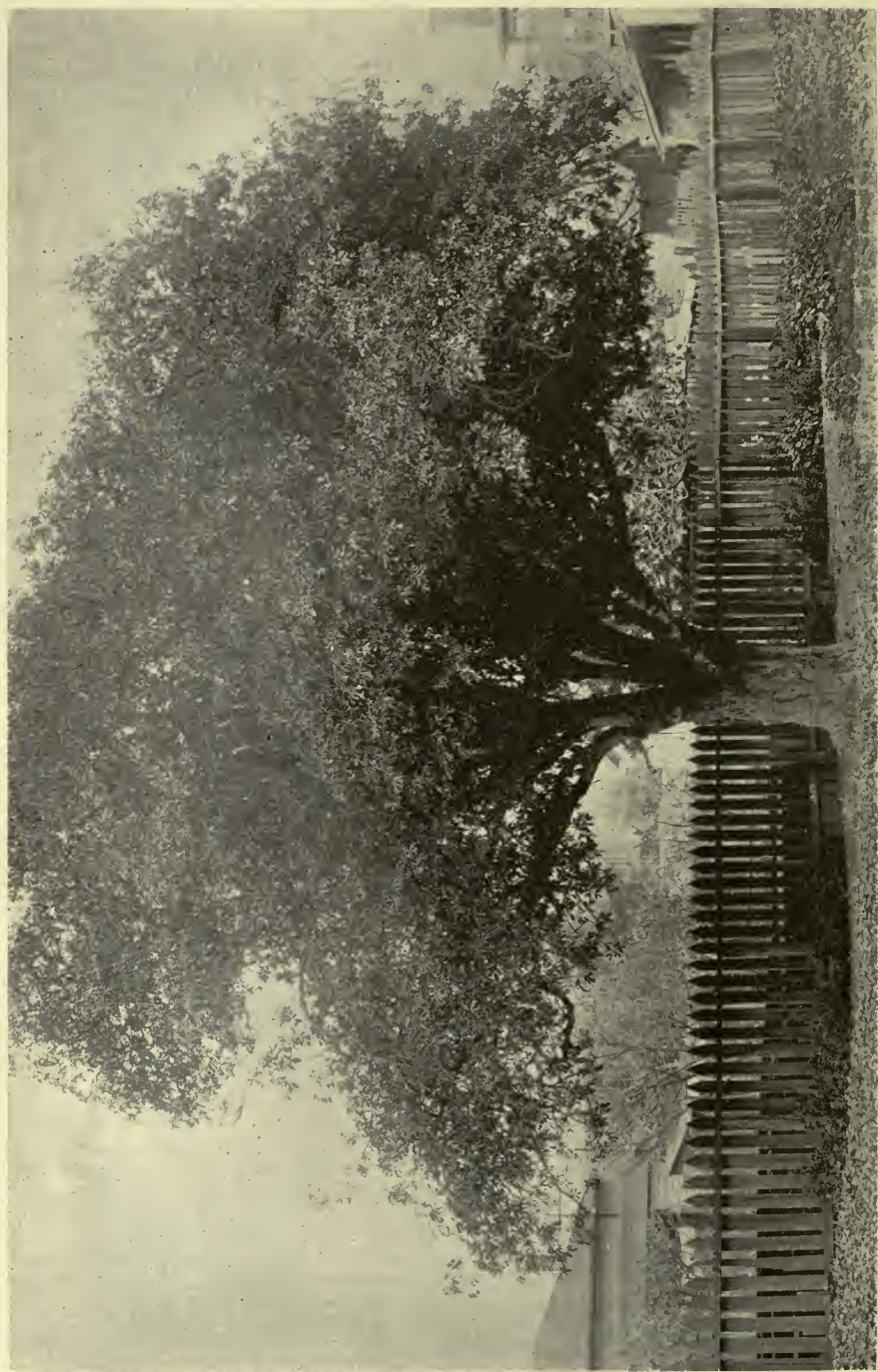
The plant is classified botanically as a member of the banana family, and its long leaf-spears suggest, if they do not betray, its near relationship to the banana palm and tropical canna, from which the principal difference of foliage lies in the absence of a leaf-stalk, all the leaves starting near the ground, forming a general cluster. The flower-bearing scape rises reed-like and naked, tipped at each apex with an oblique or horizontal and rigid, conduplicate spathe from which several large and most extraordinary blossoms successively unfold. The three outer divisions of the perianth are from three to four inches long and brilliantly yellow in color, one of them conduplicate, tapering to a point and resembling the two larger of the vivid blue inner set, which are the true petals and united, covering the stamens. The remaining petal is small and unobtrusive. There is a rare variety whose blossoms are white and larger than the *Strelitzia Reginae*; of this I have seen only one specimen.

The *Strelitzia* is never a wall-flower, but invariably successful as a candidate for floral honors, never failing to arrest attention and elicit admiration not only for its splendid coloring, a sunbeam incarnate, but also for the strangely animated quality of its bird-like bloom, literally creatures with wings, apparently threatening to cleave the upper air if approached incautiously or too near.

THE ZAPOTE-BLANCO.

BY DR. F. FRANCESCHI.

SOUND and vigorous, although nearly a centenarian, the pioneer of exotic trees introduced into California stands in the very heart of Santa Barbara, on West De la Guerra street, two blocks from State street. *Casimiroa Edulis* (this being its botanical name) is a native of Sonora and other temperate regions of Mexico, and belongs to the order of Rutaceae, which comprises also the so-called "Citrus fruits." It has a huge warty trunk, dense spreading crown, evergreen trifoliate leaves, and bears small greenish flowers followed by globular yellow fruits, very sweet, and endowed with very remarkable narcotic power, so that they are said to be used in Mexico for the treatment of insomnia. Our tree, most likely a seedling, happens to bear very small fruits, which probably accounts for its not having been more widely propagated. A few feet only from the tree, almost hidden among the weeds, the foundations are to be seen of an adobe building where Colonel Frémont established his powder magazine in the early times of the occupation of California. In the absence of an appropriate tablet, the large Zapote watches as a sentinel these old memorials, a much older evergreen memorial itself. (See next page.)



THE CITY OF THE SAINTS.

BY ANNIE GETCHELL GALE.



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BRIGHAM YOUNG'S STATUE.

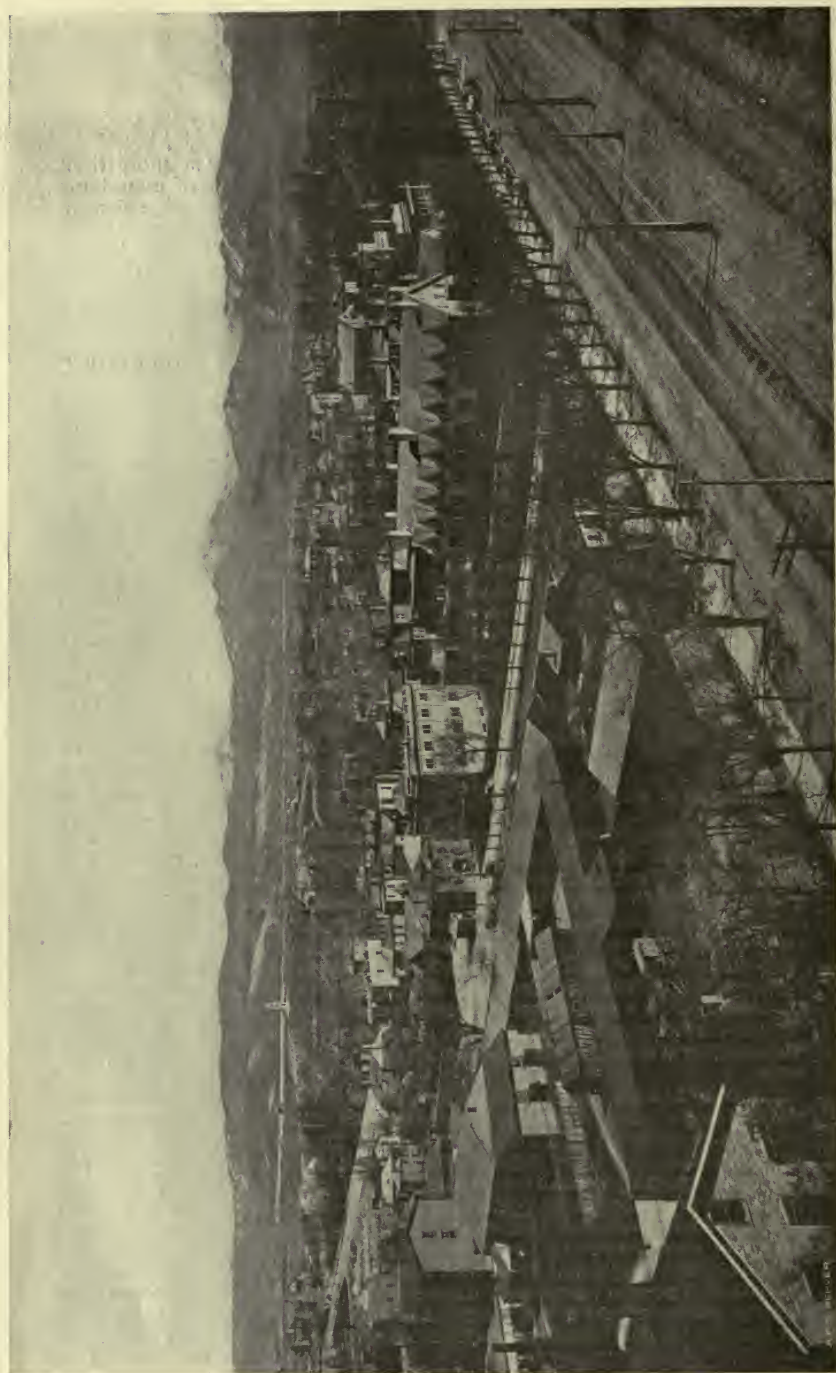
SHUT in by a more than half circle of mountains — masses of splendid violet, bronze, coppery reds, glints of green, broken by enchanting cañons, with the willow-fringed Jordan at the west, and beyond it the rocky shores of the incomparable lake — Salt Lake City has a setting which appeals to all who have eyes to see.

It is a matter of history (in Utah) that Brigham Young, who did not lack eyes wherewith to see, emerging from the cañon which he named "Emigration," into the valley of the Jordan, on the 24th day of July, 1847, in quest of the "promised land," declared that he would look no further for a site upon which to build a city—and it is said that then and there he had a vision of what would be. Whether this is true, or whether in this spot where Nature has done her perfect work he builded better than he knew, no one can say. He proceeded to build a city upon a plan of his

own, and although many changes have occurred with the coming in of a large number of Gentiles it is still significantly quaint, curious and picturesque. Tourists come, spend a day in driving about the city and go again, with the complaint that they see nothing, unless it be the tabernacle, that is distinctly "Mormon;" yet the element they seek is on every street and corner where the people stand and talk, but recognition of it comes only with some familiarity with them and their ways.

As originally laid out, each lot contained one and one-quarter acres, land enough for a small farm; streets were 100 feet wide, not including sixteen-foot sidewalks, and to this division of land into large lots and wide streets is due the village-like appearance which the city still presents.

The only building material available in the early days was adobe brick, and in the old parts of the city, where fashion in architecture is as yet unknown and cabbages instead of grass grow in the front yards, one can see old houses, built in 1848-9. Honeysuckle and English ivy climb over gray, crumbling walls, and lilacs, roses and fruit trees grow close around them. The poverty-stricken people—the lowest class of Swedes and Norwegians—spend the most of the daylight hours out of doors, gossiping over fences or drawing their numerous children about the streets in baby wagons of their own construction. A rough wooden box or basket fastened to a sled answers the purpose. The Norwegian mother, when dressed for a promenade, has a thick, dark veil tied over her ears, and on the top of it an antiquated, high-crowned brown straw hat, brought from Norway years ago. She wears short, stiffly starched skirts



BRIGHAM STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

THE CITY OF THE SAINTS.

and the coarsest shoes. But even the least progressive among them are becoming Americanized ; wooden shoes are not often seen on the street, and a woman with a load of firewood on her back is not an every-day sight.

Whatever Brigham Young's taste may have been in regard to clothes—and it is said that he was in the habit of tying a red handkerchief over his head when he went to the theater accompanied by from ten to eighteen Mrs. Youngs—he had a fine sense of proportion and color in building in stone or adobe. Fortunately, in the early days, he set men not otherwise employed to building walls of cobble stones, cemented together with adobe mud, and these walls, from twelve to twenty feet high, are today a delight to every artistic eye.

A massive, grey, pillared wall shuts in the lower story of the ancient Lion House, the former home of Brigham Young, from the gaze of the public. In this long, yellow, dormer-windowed house, with the iron figure of a lion above its front portico, some of the old wives still live, but they are seldom seen except as one has glimpses of them through



App Eng Co.

BEE-HIVE HOUSE AND EAGLE GATE.

the shining seven-by-nine window panes. Curious questioners now and then pick up bits of information as to their manner of life in former years when the great man with "the head of a god" regulated the affairs of his home, or homes, to his own liking. Each wife made herself useful according to her talents ; one was chief housekeeper, another cook ; another could darn socks quickly and well ; another was dexterous in the use of scissors, and cut out many of the ugly "endowment garments" which good Saints wear. Detesting idleness on general principles, he found work for all his family.

Next door is the Beehive House, equally ancient and interesting ; here he had his office, and some living-rooms, and received calls from many distinguished people, among them R. W. Emerson, who was not favorably impressed with his host. The Beehive House is now owned and occupied by a wealthy Mormon who makes no pretense of sundering any of his plural marriage relations.

From the windows of his office in the Beehive House Brigham Young could look out at Eagle Gate, which he built in the early days, partly at least, in the interest of the church. Through it, up a winding road, past his walled garden, men went with ox teams to City Creek Cañon for



wood; returning, they were required to leave a tenth of their load at Eagle Gate, as tithings. The present officers of the church use various methods to induce unwilling brethren to give up a tenth of their incomes; Brigham Young had but one: he commanded, and the tithings were paid. The tithing house is close by, but is scarcely visible from the street, and is uninteresting as seen from the outside. At the present day Eagle Gate is not a gate in fact, but an arch merely; electric cars run under it to a steep hill beyond, turning there into First street—a new street, and no part of Brigham Young's plan. Following the line of the electric road one passes vacant lots where green things grow, the backs of fine, old Mormon mansions and the fronts of ugly new ones, reaching at last the only really beautiful spot on this incongruous street—a large, plain, green yard, in a corner of which is Brigham Young's grave, enclosed by an iron fence. In perfect order and taste, and in accord with his love of verdure, sunlight and space, it is worth a walk up the hill to see. It is a matter for thankfulness that the yard is not likely to



App Eng. Co. THE LION HOUSE, BRIGHAM YOUNG'S RESIDENCE.

be cut up and sold for building lots in the next forty or fifty years at the least. The gate is always locked, and the spikes on the top of the fence which encloses the yard are sharp enough to shut out relic hunters effectually.

From the windows of the Beehive House one can look at a bronze statue of Brigham Young, by C. E. Dallin, now of Boston. In the middle of the chief business street, it is, next to the temple, the most conspicuous object in the city. The face is thoughtful, benignant and pleasing, and those who knew him well assert that it is very life-like. On another corner is the Gardo House—formerly known as the "Amelia Palace"—the exclusive home of the last Mrs. Young (of whom much might be written).

Only a block away is the great, granite temple of the Latter-Day Saints, and the odd-looking, squat tabernacle in its shade. On its highest pinnacle is a statue of the Angel Maroni—of whom much is related in the Book of Mormon—with a trumpet at his lips, as he is believed to have appeared to Joseph Smith. This is also by Mr. Dallin, of whose work

the Mormon people are very proud, he having been born and brought up among them. Twelve feet high, and an exquisite work of art in every detail, it pierces the sky at too great a height to be seen distinctly from the street.

The Temple, which was thirty-nine years in building, is in imitation of the Temple of Solomon, the architects following as nearly as possible the description given of it in the bible. It is not open to the public, and public meetings are never held in it. Marriages are performed there, privately, but with much ceremony. Those who have passed through the ordeal of a temple marriage are not disposed to be communicative in regard to the matter, except in the case of some loquacious individuals who cannot resist the inclination to enlighten their Gentile friends—but there is a very general belief among people on the outside that the ceremonies are quite spectacular.

One may by chance hear a temple worker—one who goes there to be



App Eng. Co.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAVE.

baptized for the souls of the dead—speak guardedly of such portions of the interior as he or she may have seen—of white and gold rooms, immense paintings representing scenes in Mormon history, of the great baptismal font which rests on the backs of twelve bronze oxen. The old but well preserved wall which encloses Temple Block adds much to its peculiar beauty. As one looks at its ponderous gates and listens to the subdued tones of the thousands who pass through them every Sunday afternoon, one wonders if the astute disseminators of a new theology are not wise in maintaining at this Temple—their chief holy place, built for a habitation for Jesus Christ when he shall come a second time to earth—an appearance suggestive of seclusion, secrecy and remoteness.

One of the most faithful temple workers in the city is a white haired woman—the mother of Mrs. Ann Eliza Young. Her aged father, on the contrary, will have nothing to do with the church.

One can stroll through streets shaded by stately Lombardy poplars, and gaze at long, low-roofed houses with tiny windows and from three to

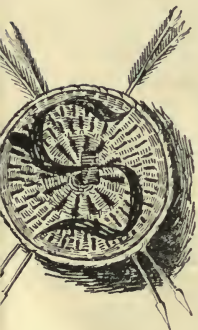
six front doors, and know that in the small, dark rooms there were once as many wives as doors, the husband spending a week with each in turn. In whose keeping he left his best pipe and Sunday clothes neither history nor the gossip of the day has told us; they may have been left with the one who cooked the best dinners. That these weekly visits to each family were then, as they are now in numerous instances, an occasion for the killing of the fatted calf, cannot be doubted. Of all this the tourist hears vague rumors but sees nothing. The mixed relationships, the felicities and infelicities, the tragedy and pathos as well as the irresistibly comic side of Mormon domestic life are not apparent to one who merely passes by.

One who has the patience to stand at the gates of Temple Block for half an hour any Sunday afternoon will see the extremes of refined fanaticism, and the unthinking Norwegian animal—the bent backs and dull eyes of those who have struggled through many weary years for a bare existence, and narrow-browed, repulsive children. Nowhere else in the world, perhaps, can be seen so strange a crowd; no one would ever mistake them for the members of any other church, orthodox or liberal. Their incapacity for reason—plainly stamped on their faces—is such that they see no difficulty in accepting as facts doctrines at which all the rest of the civilized world wonders. They believe in the efficacy of baptism for the dead, revelation direct from God through authorized revelators, the gift of tongues—and its concomitant, the gift of interpretation—in prophecy, the resurrection of the physical body, obsession by devils, the renewal of this earth by fire, the conversion of all “Lamanites,” i.e., Indians, to Mormonism, and, generally, that polygamy was and is a divine institution, to be perpetuated eternally through the sealing of women to men as celestial wives. The practical side of polygamy is overlooked by those who condemn it as a thing of evil; in the outskirts of the city women work in the fields with men, and also without them, for many men, possessors of farms (and wives) are absent on missions, and three or four wives do the work of an equal number of hired men. The wish to enlarge the kingdom of God is not (to judge from appearances) the only reason which impels men to become polygamists; many a man has found that the easiest way to square an overdue account with his female house-servant was to marry her.

But notwithstanding all this, and much more untouched through lack of space, and much more still that can be seen and felt, yet is too illusive for expression, the city called “Zion,” by thousands who believe it to be the fairest spot on earth, has a beauty and charm peculiarly its own, which, once known, is not forgotten.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER.

BY CHAS. F. LUMMIS



URELY it is not un-American to love fair-play and education. There are many noisy persons, reinforced by a multitude of thoughtless ones, who disprize scholarship and glory in tyrannizing over everyone who is weaker. But I take it that the typical American does not deliberately prefer dunces nor bullies. It is the trade-mark of a cheap and ignorant mind to be afraid of learning and to distrust experience; and I do not believe that trade-mark belongs to the United States. We cannot all be scholars nor heroes; but we can all respect heroes and scholars—and so we all shall so long as there is safety in our blood. The two first standards by which we judge men are courage and wisdom. By

those standards, those who oppose ignorant injustice, even in the "name of humanity" have no fear to be measured beside those who practice it. So far as I know, they need not fear comparison by their classical education, their later study or their out-door manhood. They have learned as much English, arithmetic and Latin as the people who think strabismic; they know a good deal more of the higher studies, have traveled more (on the average) and dared more. For they are a considerable class in weight, if not in numbers. If you know a man's



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A TIGUA WOMAN.

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scientific attainments and his experience, you can confidently predicate his notions as to the American Indian. And *vice versa*. Given the theory of an "Eastern philanthropist" or salaried "educator," it is immediately easy to gauge just how little he knows by himself and how little of what scholars have been learning (and proving to all who care to know) for some four hundred years.

The ridiculous and unjust "system" now sought to be put in operation is as brilliant as that of the persons who try to fell a pine-tree by cut-

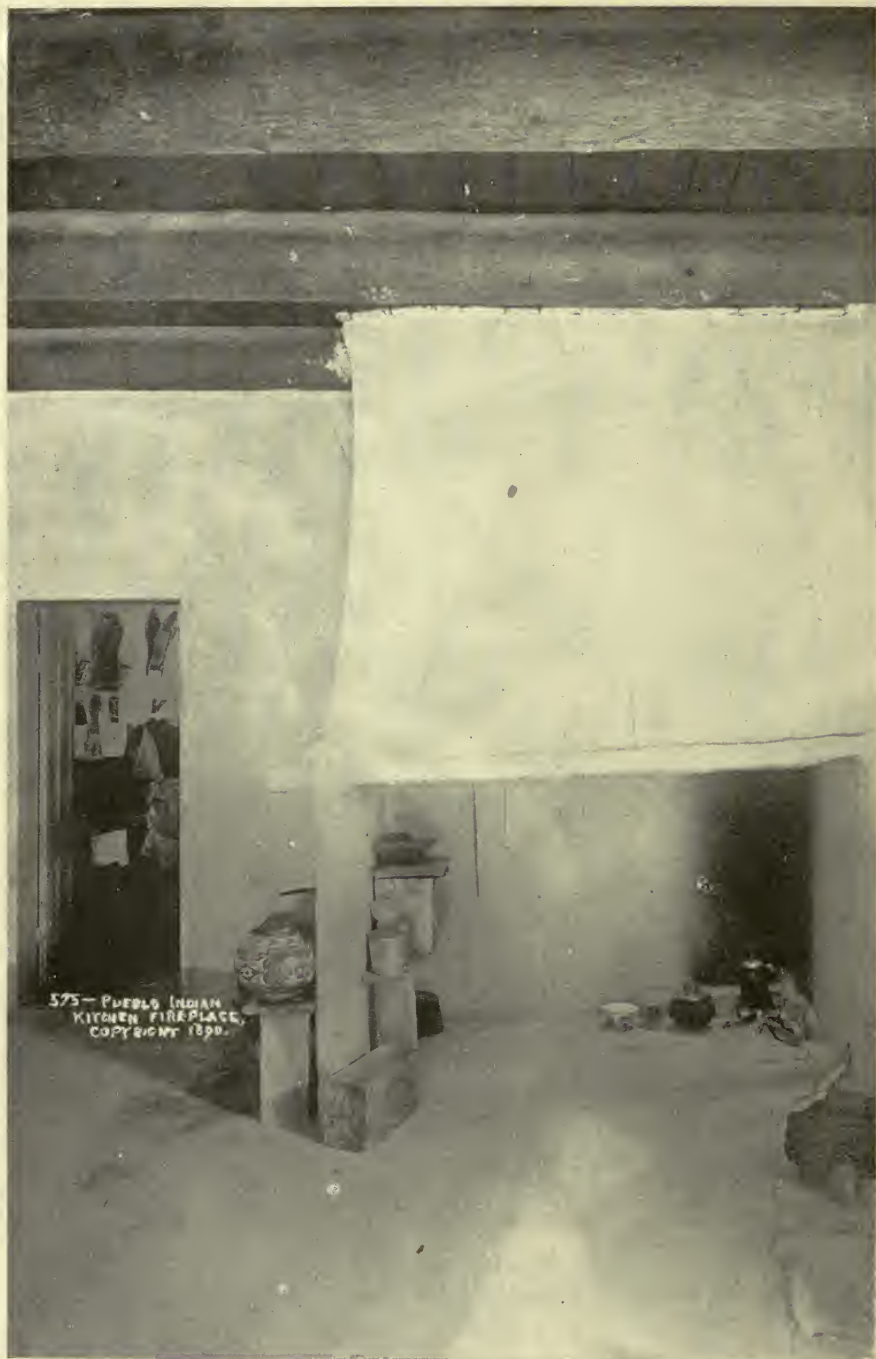


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DON AMBROSIO ABEITA

From an old Daguerreotype.

The Pueblo Indian who lent the gold coin to pay off the United States troops in New Mexico in the war of the Rebellion.



575-PUEBLO INDIAN
KITCHEN FIREPLACE.
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ting off the needles. It does not even pretend that it can, nor that it cares to, educate the Indian home. It does not remotely dream of any such common-sense and justice as trying to uplift the father and mother at least enough to enable them to understand and sympathize with their "educated" child. They are to be left in their blindness. All they amount to, with the block-builders, is to breed more children for the schools—children to be taken away from them and kept away from them. It is about as lofty humanity and statesmanship as "wolf-farming"—where a squatter keeps his old wolves penned to breed pups for the bounty the State pays on wolf-scalps.

That is anywhere and any-when a curious caricature of education which unfits the pupil for his environment. Thousands of Indian children have already been thus unfitted by the unread theorists. But now the systematists desire not to return them at all to their environment. The Indian child, wheedled from home to a distant school, is never to see his home again—if this precious project shall be carried out. Of course six years at Carlisle will teach this child all that an American child, empowered by centuries of heredity, can know, and there will be no inequality in the competition into which we will pitch him, after we have robbed him of home, parents and friends! Meanwhile the deluded parents may console themselves by rearing more children to feed the machine. I say "deluded" by cold intention; because no Indian parent would knowingly surrender a child for life; and I believe the Constitution of the United States does not permit parents to be deprived forcibly of their children.

Doleful pictures were painted in the convention of the dreadfulness of sending "educated" Indian children back to their homes in the New Mexican pueblos where several hundred natives died last year of smallpox. It never seemed to penetrate these blessed official intelligences that anybody but the Indians could be responsible for smallpox in places under the direct thumb of the government! The government absolutely controls these Indian villages. It spends several hundred thousand dollars a year in salaries, and still more in other channels, to support a small army of place-holders whose livelihood depends on the fact that there are Indians. A small part of the money and care now devoted to educating Indian children off the earth would sanitize every Indian camp and town in the United States, so there would be no more epidemics; would maintain in each a good physician to stop the abnormal mortality, and a good teacher to educate the Indians. The youngsters would learn more slowly, of course, than they do in the herd-schools far East; but the parents would learn too—for a good teacher would be a welcome friend in every home; which I know, because I have seen. Therefore the Indians, as a whole, would be educated faster. The man or woman who does not know, by this year of more or less grace 1899, that the soundest way in education and the only merciful way in humanity to educate an "inferior race" is to educate it at home and altogether, confesses nakedness of science, history and statecraft.

But these people are muddying our brook from down stream. An excuse is always easy, when mutton and an appetite encounter. The Indians have lands which we wish—though the sacred honor of the nation is pledged to their security in those lands. They beget children, whose education means a salary to several thousand persons—very many of whom would dislike greatly to do that educating on the frontier. It is better to take a son from his mother than to get away from "all the modern conveniences"—for the teacher. I do not think a salary a sin. I honor any man or woman who truly earns a salary in the Indian service. But all human experience teaches us that a "job" is not conducive to logic and conscientiousness. Those who get their bread and butter by a system—not to mention their mince pie—are no-

toriously not the coolest judges of that system's merits. Much as I respect several of the larger (and better paid) officials who are forming our Indian policy, I cannot forget that their money and their power come exclusively from their "job." You may forget it if you prefer. You may also forget that not one of them has the remotest weight as a scholar, even in the branch of human science which supports him. Or if you think this statement too sweeping, you can try to get him before a Civil Service Commission of scientists to be examined as to what he does know of all that scientists value.

Because the aborigine is not expert on Jenner's discovery and on scientific sanitation, the civilized government which, upon the top of the obligation of every decent man to the weaker, has taken as solemn vows as any nation is able to take; which knows how to spread civilization around the world but does not know enough to vaccinate its wards—that government will take his children away from its official smallpox; and leave him to die in it!

The Convention did, indeed, resolve in favor of compulsory vaccination, and so far so good. But if a competent person had drawn the resolutions, it would have been "further resolved" that the job be entrusted to no thick-headed Dogberry who would need a company of soldiers to back him, who would storm a little hamlet, and scare women and babies half to death to do what any person fit for the mission could do alone and with friendly feeling. Hard words? If you say so, you do not know our recent shameful records at Zuñi and Moqui; nor do you know how easily manlier and wiser men have done alone and without friction what ignorant timidity turned into a brutal disgrace. The record of these things is one long story of incompetence; often of brute force; sometimes of tragedy. And never once was there the remotest excuse.

It is and has been—and, alas, I fear, will be—the trouble that this great, philanthropic, alleged Christian nation has sent people who didn't know anything about the mission they were sent on. Now a man may be a very honorable and wise person; but if he doesn't know book-keeping his virtues will not impell you to put him in charge of your books.

One of the few hopeful signs is that (for the first time in American history) a woman is United States Superintendent of Indian Schools. Miss Estelle Reel is a woman of charm. Her paper before the Convention was sound and sane. It even advised patience in the attempt to make the Indian civilize himself ten times faster than our forefathers did. I have a good many hopes of Miss Reel. It does not seem probable that a woman can be so many kinds of a self-deceived brute as some of Miss Reel's predecessors have been; and she seems to be not only a woman but a wise woman, and a good one. If she is what I hope, she can do a longer-enduring and a broader work than any woman has ever done in America. She cannot do it by becoming a cog in the machine; nor need she wreck the machine to do it. Her only cue is to learn what she can and trust her instincts as a woman. And ten thousand homes that were American when your ancestors and mine ran naked in Europe will come upon her conscience one day, if there is a Judgment; for she alone, in her day, can turn the scales for them, for good or for evil.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



THE BIG BONANZA.

BY THEODORE H. HITTELL.



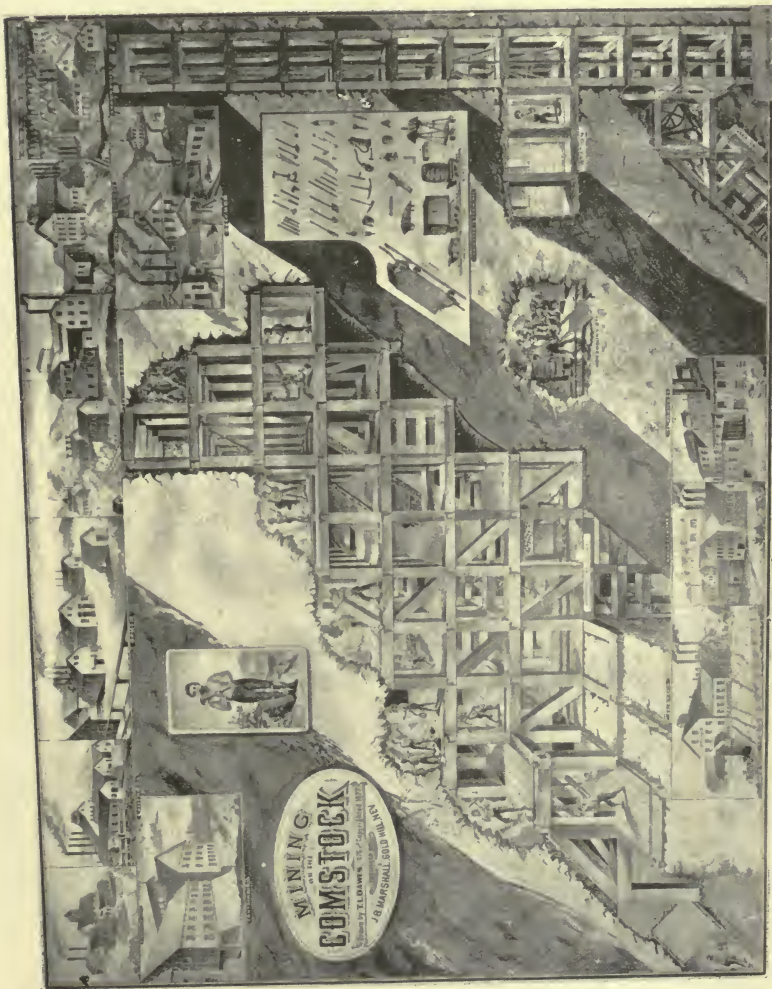
THERE is a race of giants among mines as well as among men ; and this race seems to be all of the same family, with distinct and well-marked features of relationship. They are all situated in the high mountains, about a mile above ocean level, along the western side of the American continents ; all bear both gold and silver ; all run in a general northerly and southerly direction ; all have a dip of about forty degrees, and all are contained within a foot-wall of diorite and a hanging wall of porphyry, or other hard rocks resembling them. The veins vary in width and quality and in the proportion of their gold to their silver ; but all are, or have been, so extensive in the production of the two precious metals that the mind can with difficulty grasp an adequate conception and calculation of their wealth.

The largest, or at least the best producer, of these giant mines is that of Potosí in Bolivia, South America, which has been worked some three hundred years and has yielded about seventeen hundred millions of dollars. The next largest is that of Guanajuato in Mexico, which in about the same length of time has yielded twelve hundred millions of dollars. Next is that of Zacatecas in Mexico, whose yield has been about eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Next to that is San Luis Potosí in Mexico, which has yielded seven hundred and fifty millions ; and, following that, the mines of Chihuahua, with a yield of five hundred millions. The last of these giant mines—that is, the last to be discovered and developed—is the Comstock lode of Nevada, which, though worked for only about thirty years as against the three hundred years of the others, has already yielded four hundred millions of dollars. There are a number of other mines, such as the Tajo at Rosário in Sinaloa, and the Candelária in Durango, which have turned out from eighty to a hundred millions each ; but enormous yielders as they are, they can hardly be counted in the family of the giants above mentioned. Nor are the wide-spread, life-giving gold mines of California, which have poured out their hundreds of millions, nor those of Australia, Venezuela, Montana, Utah, Colorado or Arizona, to be counted, because they are of a different character, usually confined to one metal, and belong to a separate and distinct family.

There can be no doubt that only a comparatively few of the great mines of the world have as yet been discovered, or in other words, that the unpenetrated bowels of the earth are richly lined with undreamed of treasures. Unquestionably between Potosí in Bolivia and Virginia City in the United States, and probably beyond them north and south, and in the same chain of mountains, which have been found so rich in special spots, there are multitudinous other deposits that it will be the business of future enterprise to explore, develop and turn into the lap of commerce. That this is so appears plain from the fact that nearly every one of the giant mines referred to was discovered by accident and

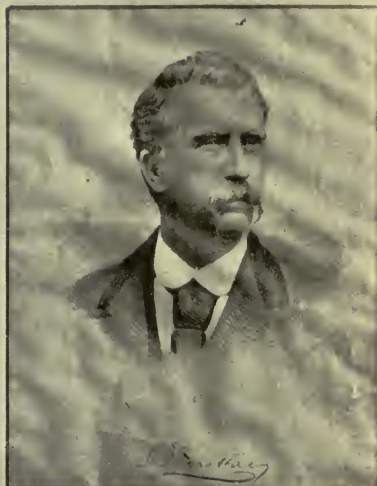
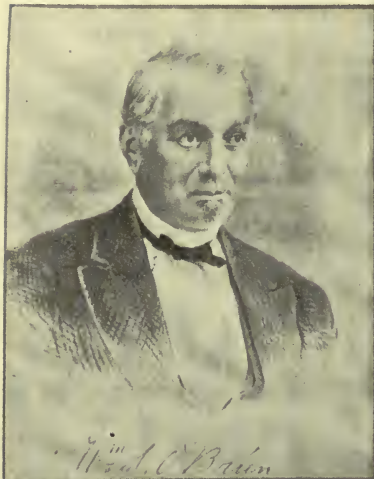
that, except in the few places where precious deposits have been found lying loose in out-croppings, nothing is known of what lies beneath the surface.

It is of course well understood that most of the geological formations of the earth's crust and most of the strata, even in regions where mines are found, are not metalliferous. But within certain limits, and particularly in the lines of similar upheaval and disturbance, between localities where great mines have been discovered, and also in places of analogous formation where no deposits have as yet been unearthed, there is no good reason why there should not be bonanzas as great as, or even greater than, any so far reached.



SYSTEM OF TIMBERING THE COMSTOCK MINES.

The story of the discovery and development of the "Big Bonanza" of the Comstock lode will illustrate how little was known, and how uncertain the prospect of finding anything of the kind, when Mackay drifted into it, and at the same time how richly repaid was plucky and persistent endeavor, guided and directed by good sense and practical intelligence. It appears that searching for gold commenced on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada in very early mining times. There were indistinct rumors that Jedediah S. Smith, the first American overland visitor to California, had found gold somewhere between the Sierra and



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THE BONANZA KINGS.

Wm. S. O'Brien.
Jas. G. Fair.

J. C. Flood.
J. W. Mackay.

Salt Lake, about 1826. But there was nothing definite on the subject of mineral-bearing ground in that neighborhood until about 1849, the year after the great discovery in California, when some of the Mormons, who contemplated settlement and sojourned for a while in Carson Valley, washed out a few golden grains from the gravel and sand of one of its gulches. This led to further examination, and it was soon found that there was gold, though in small quantity, in the gulches in almost every direction. In 1850 a few of the restless and roving miners of California, known as "prospectors," who were never satisfied with "good enough" but were continually hunting for "something better," crossed over the Sierra summit and in the course of a year or two established mining camps on the southern and eastern slopes of what was afterward called Mount Davidson. This famous mountain, which is situated some ten miles a little north of east from the northern extremity of Lake Tahoe, rises to a height of seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven feet above sea-level and constitutes the dominating peak of a cluster of rough, bare and desolate highlands, known as the Washoe Mountains, lying a few miles east of the main chain of the Sierra Nevada and between the Truckee river on the northwest and Carson river on the southeast. From the summit of Mount Davidson, which is some six or seven miles from the nearest point on Carson river and elevated nearly three thousand feet above it, several deep, rugged and tortuous cañons take their rise, the most important of which are one on the southerly side of the mountain, known as Gold Cañon and two on the easterly side of the mountain, known as Six-Mile Cañon and Seven-Mile Cañon.

All the prospectors and miners who had gone over from California in the earliest 'Fifties confined themselves chiefly to Gold Cañon, in about the middle of which, and some four miles from its mouth at Carson river, they founded a little village called Johntown. These men were looking for placer gold—that is to say, gold that could be washed out of the gravels and sands of the ravines—of which they found enough to justify their sojourn in Gold Cañon; but in the course of a few years others found considerable gold also in Six Mile Cañon on the other side of the mountain. As a matter of fact the metal of both cañons had been washed down from the decomposed outcroppings of the great ledges, then, as yet, undiscovered and unsuspected, near the summit of the mountain; and the natural course of inquiry and investigation, if the miners of those regions at that time had been active, persistent and intelligent men, would have led them up the cañons and toward the sources from which the precious grains of the ravines had been washed down. But as a rule those very early gold-diggers were not only a rough but an ignorant set, who spent most of their time in hanging around the saloons and gambling tables of Johntown. They seem to have been well represented by a couple of loud-mouthed and rather disreputable characters, one of whom, named James Fennimore, was usually known as "Old Virginia," and the other, named Henry Comstock, after whom the great Mount Davidson vein was subsequently improperly called,

on account of his addiction to flap-jacks as much more easily made than bread, enjoyed the common sobriquet of "Old Pancake." Men of this class had no idea of silver. It is reported that soon after their advent in the region, a Mexican, who had wandered from some of the argentiferous provinces of the southern Cordillera, attempted to convince them that the mountain contained "*mucha plata*;" but, if this was so, they either did not understand or did not believe him. As they scraped the cañons they found the auriferous gravel becoming darker and more difficult to work on account of what they sometimes called "sand of iron," sometimes "lead" and sometimes "heavy blue stuff," and in the course of cleaning out their sluices many an execration was heaped upon the "accursed base metal" which clogged the riffles and with fierce maledictions was pitched out upon the reuse piles. And even when they found that, in ascending the cañons, the gold became of less and less value on account of the increasing percentage of silver that was mixed with it, they could not understand or appreciate what that significant fact meant.

But there were a couple of Pennsylvania boys, named Hosea Ballou Grosh and Ethan Allen Grosh, who were of different caliber. They were brothers, sons of a Universalist clergyman, fairly well educated, intelligent, industrious, sober and honest. They had emigrated to California in 1849, settled and worked at mining in El Dorado county, and in 1851, in the search for something better than they had, crossed the Sierra and prospected in Carson Valley. Liking the general appearance of the mining ground, they returned in 1853 and camped in Gold Cañon. There they found native silver, which showed itself in thin sheets, broken very fine, and resembling lead, which the ordinary miners took it to be. Following up the indications they discovered several veins of silver ore, one of which seems to have been at the forks of Gold Cañon and another at Sugar Loaf in Six-Mile Cañon. But, unfortunately, the Grosh brothers, having no capital, were compelled to rely for their necessary supplies upon such small quantities of gold as they could gather in their prospecting expeditions and thus barely eked out a living. In the autumn of 1854, on account of want of proper means to meet the rigors of another winter in the Washoe mountains, they went back to their old camp near Mud Springs, in El Dorado county, California, but in the spring of 1855, full of enthusiasm for their discoveries on Mount Davidson, they returned there and resumed investigations. In the course of the next two years they made several locations, all of which afterward proved to be on the Comstock lode. By the end of that time they were certain of the value of their discovery. Evidence exists in the shape of letters written in 1857 that one of their veins produced quantities of a soft, easily-worked rock, containing silver ores of violet-blue, indigo-blue, blue-black and green-black colors, and that a rough assay of it indicated a yield at the rate of thirty-five hundred dollars per ton—a value which seemed to them incredible, but which they were convinced proved beyond any doubt the great wealth of their discovery. But just as they were thus upon

the threshold, so to speak, of an unlimited fortune, Hosea, on August 19, 1857, while at work prospecting, accidentally struck his pickaxe through one of his feet, and the consequence was that blood-poisoning set in, and on September 2 he died. His brother, Ethan Allen, after somewhat recovering from the sad blow he had thus sustained, attempted in November to return for the winter as usual to the milder climate of California. But he was overtaken on the summit of the Sierra by a snowstorm. On account of the delay occasioned by the storm, he ran out of provisions. By killing his mule he managed to subsist, but he could not escape the terrible cold, and both his legs were frozen to above the knees. Though finally rescued, and though his legs were amputated, it was too late. He died on December 19, 1857, only a few months after his ill-fated brother.

After the death of the Grosh boys, little or nothing was for some time heard or known about silver on Mount Davidson. That they had been aware of a large argentiferous deposit in the mountain there can be no doubt; but they were not talkative. On the contrary they were very reserved and kept their business strictly to themselves. Had they or either of them lived a year or two longer, the history of the Washoe mines would have been entirely different. But when they died, no one knew or appreciated their discoveries; and mining affairs in the cañons and gulches of Mount Davidson went on in the same slipshod manner as they had gone on in the times of the first prospectors. It was subsequently rumored that Ethen Allen Grosh, when he started on his fatal trip to return to California in November, 1857, left his cabin in charge of Henry Comstock, then a comparative newcomer in the mines, and that Comstock learned of the Grosh discovery from papers of the Grosh boys found in the cabin. But whether this was so or not (and the probabilities are against the truth of the rumor), nothing was said about silver deposits and nothing was done indicating any knowledge of them for several years further. The old miners still devoted themselves to washing the gravels and sands of the bars and flats for gold, bewailing the deterioration of its quality as they ascended in their workings toward the higher ridges and cursing the "heavy blue stuff" that interfered with their gains.

One day in the spring of 1859, Old Virginia, in prospecting on the ridge east of Gold Cañon, upon casting his eyes across the deep gulch, was attracted by a peculiar looking mound, and upon going to it, with several others, a few days afterward, struck earth, some of it in a gopher hole, which, on being washed, proved rich in gold. It was still richer in the "blue stuff" that had bothered them so much lower down the mountain; but, on account of the gold, they staked out placer claims of fifty feet each—the limit allowed by the mining laws of the district—and Old Virginia, as the discoverer, was allowed to take first choice. After working a short time they found that they had struck upon a rich locality; and, as usual on such occasions, they commenced hunting a name for it, and finally settled upon Gold Hill. It proved to be the wash and detritus of the south end of what was after-

ward known as the Comstock lode. Comstock himself subsequently claimed to have been the discoverer, and urged his claims with effusive volubility; but the facts seem to have been against him. However this may have been, most of the Johntown residents abandoned their shanties there and moved to Gold Hill, where the search for gold continued to be rewarded with reasonable returns.

About the same time, two Irish miners named Peter O'Reilly and Patrick McLaughlin, old residents of Johntown, who had been prospecting without any great success in what was known as Six-Mile Cañon on the east side of Mount Davidson, some five or six miles north from Gold Hill, in a desperate effort to make enough to leave the region, selected ground higher up the mountain than all the other claims, and near a spring known as "Old Man Caldwell's," where they struck earth that paid reasonably well in gold, but carried more than common of the black and blue stuff that had caused so much trouble and disappointment. As a matter of fact they had struck the top of the Ophir mine at the north end of the Comstock lode. It was an outcropping of the mighty fissure vein, which extended from the black mound of the Ophir to the black mound of the Gold Hill. The surface of it was composed of decomposed quartz, carrying a remunerative amount of free gold, which was all they were after, and a very large amount of the black and blue matter, supposed to be base metal, which was thrown out of the pans, cradles and sluices, and made long, black refuse heaps wherever claims were worked. While O'Reilly and McLaughlin were engaged in washing out the first dirt at the spring, Comstock, who happened to be in the neighborhood, rode up, and, noticing the find, at once laid claim to the spring and ground, stating that he and one Penrod had bought out Old Man Caldwell and that he had also located a stock range over all that part of the mountain. He insisted, therefore, that O'Reilly and McLaughlin should take Penrod and himself in as equal partners in their discovery; and, after some controversy, in which Comstock very successfully played what is usually called the game of bluff, they, having no idea of the extraordinary value of what they had found, consented to his demands. As a matter of fact Comstock does not appear to have had a particle of right to the ground; he owned nothing; he had found nothing; but to hear him talk, he was the owner of everything in sight; and he afterward claimed that he had given Sandy Bowers, Joe Plato and nearly all the other old miners, who suddenly found themselves rich by having locations between Caldwell's spring on the north and Gold Hill on the south, their respective claims. He had so much to say about himself and made so much noise that people began to tell of him as the most important man in the region; and it was for this reason that the new discovery got to be known by his name.

The auriferous earth struck by O'Reilly and McLaughlin was a streak only some six inches deep on the slope of the mountain. They followed it up hill, and suddenly, on June 10, 1859, found that the pay dirt turned and went into the mountain. It seems to have increased in

richness of free gold as they advanced, as it also did in the blue stuff or supposed base metal ; but when the deposit was found to turn into the mountain their supposition was that the mine was about to come to an end and that they would have to seek elsewhere if they expected to keep up the supply of bacon and slap-jacks in their cabins. It is true they were each taking out several hundred dollars' worth of gold dust a day ; they had formed a camp which they sometimes called Mount Pleasant Point, sometimes Ophir Diggings and finally Virginia City. And the fame of the new gold find spread far and wide ; but no one had any idea of the magazine of wealth under their feet. They had on that June 10, 1859, when they found the pay dirt turning into the mountain, struck the greatest, richest, most extraordinary metalliferous vein in the United States and perhaps in the world. But it was much more as a silver vein than a gold vein ; it was, so to speak, a repetition of the marvelous veins of Mexico and not improbably as rich, and perhaps richer than any of the Mexican "vetas ;" but there was not one among the miners there that had any idea of silver or knew its ores when they saw them. There was not a Grosh in the whole company, nor even a person of sufficient intelligence and energy to make inquiry as to what the obstructing blue stuff, that gave so much trouble and occasioned so many maledictions when pitched out among the tailings, really was.

About the time that the streak of pay dirt before mentioned was found to turn into the mountain, or in other words, when the vein from which the pay dirt in the form of decomposed metalliferous quartz had been washed down, was struck, there happened to be present an old resident of Nevada City, in California, by the name of John F. Stone. Though he knew as little as the Mount Davidson miners about silver, his attention was attracted by the hard, blue stuff that had given so much trouble and that lay around in great and ugly-looking, dark masses on every side ; and being of a somewhat inquisitive mind, he gathered up a bagful or two of specimens and carried them over to Nevada City. There they were subjected to the examination of two skillful assayers, one J. J. Ott of Nevada City and the other Melville Attwood of Grass Valley ; and both concurred in pronouncing them ore of extraordinary value, indicating a yield of at least fifteen hundred and ninety-five dollars worth of gold and thirty-one hundred and ninety-six dollars worth of silver to the ton. The result of course was a tremendous excitement. A number of enterprising men at once started over the Sierra Nevada on a race for the new mines, and they certainly let no grass grow under their feet as they pressed forward for first chances. On July 1, 1859, the first newspaper notice of the discovery was published in the Nevada Journal, and within a very short time afterward there occurred a regular mining "rush," which spread to a great extent over all of California ; and it may be added that it was the first and only one of the great California rushes of the early days, including Gold Lake, Gold Bluff, Kern River and Fraser River, that was justified by the facts.

The new adventurers who thus crowded into the Washoe mines im-

mediately commenced buying up claims, and it did not take long before all the old set not only disposed of their interests but chuckled over the manner in which they had palmed off what they considered the almost exhausted placers upon the gullible Californians. Old Virginia, for instance, sold out at Gold Hill for about fifty dollars a foot, and all his companions of that part of Mount Davidson at about the same rate. They all soon spent or lost the money they thus made, and died poor. Old Virginia, while on a prolonged spree, which seems to have been maintained on the proceeds of his sale, was thrown from a horse and killed. Of the discoverers on the other, or north end of the great vein, McLaughlin sold out for thirty-five hundred dollars, Penrod for eighty-five hundred, and O'Reilly, who held on longer, managed to get forty thousand; but all died paupers a few years afterward. As for Comstock, or "Old Pancake," who claimed to have owned the whole country, and subsequently boasted of having given the Savage mine to "Old Man Savage" and the Gould and Curry mine to "Old Daddy Curry," sold out all his interests on Mount Davidson for eleven thousand dollars, which he soon lost. He then began prospecting again and wandered off into Montana where a few years afterward he committed suicide. A number of the very early adventurers, among them Sandy Bowers and Joe Plato, got rich in spite of themselves, as it were; but in a few years their money was also dissipated in the most reckless and absurd extravagance, which very conclusively proved that for such men—and there are many others of the same kind in almost every walk of life—there cannot befall a greater misfortune than a great fortune.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

THE QUARRY FOREMAN

BY CLOUDESLEY JOHNS.

THE sun was still shining on the plain; but the road, which wound in and out among the great sandstone boulders; was in the deepest shadow, for it grows dark early in Rocky Cañon, where the black hills rise like walls on each side.

From the distance came faintly the sound of an enormous brake-block scraping against the wheel. One of the quarry teamsters was making a late trip.

A buggy coming from the opposite direction turned out among the rocks as the ponderous wagon, loaded with four tons of cut brown-stone, came in sight around a curve.

"That you, Elliot?"

"Hello Jim; where to?"

"Steve's. You're out late."

"Yes, it'll be late when I get to the spur, but the Old Man wanted this rock down so's to ship tomorrow."

"Then it had to come; I know Jackson. Remember when

he killed those two fellows? He couldn't wait till they were down before he started the loaded car."

"No, that was before I came; I heard about it, though. Both good men they were, and married too; had to die just because Jackson was in a hurry."

"Ever hear what he said when he found they were dead?"

"Don't believe I did."

"Short-handed again; why the hell didn't they jump?"

"He ought to be shot!"

"Hung, you mean! But I mustn't keep you, Elliot, you'll be late enough anyhow; good-bye."

"So long, Jim."

The buggy was soon out of sight, but the wagon hadn't gone far when a man came from the chaparral, which grew thickly along the road, leading a horse by the bridle.

"Ought to be shot!" he said, and smiled. Mounting, he rode after the buggy.

Jackson sat in front of the boarding-house. He looked pleased, as if the world was being run to suit him that morning. Suddenly his expression changed; he had seen a horseman coming up the trail.

"What do you want here, Benton?" he asked, frowning.

"I would like to speak to you a few minutes if you have time."

"I haven't time."

"But it's important, Mr. Jackson!"

"To you, perhaps; it wouldn't interest me."

"One of your teamsters—"

"Is something you will never be."

"One of your teamsters is talking about shooting you."

"Then I am in no danger from him."

"Do you want to know who it is?"

"No."

"It's Elliot Spears."

"Ah, ha! you're a liar, I see, as well as a sneak and coward. Elliot might do it, so he is not the one who would talk about it." He picked up a shot-gun which leaned against the building.

"Mr. Benton," he continued, "do you see that manzanita?"

"Yes, sir," answered Benton uneasily.

"It is just out of range; if your bronco's any good you have time to reach it, for I shall not shoot for ten seconds; good-bye."

Benton was well out of range, yet he gave a yell of terror when Jackson fired.

Six miles down the cañon he met Spears. "Good morning, Elliot," he said.

"Yes, very nice; been up to get some one fired, so you can get on?"

"You can put it how you choose ; I am going to drive that team tomorrow. Next time you talk about killing the foreman look out who you're talking to ; Jim Watson told me about it. Jackson said he was glad of a chance to get rid of you."

While speaking he had got rather close to the wagon ; Spears' black-snake swung in the air and the buckskin lash drew blood from Benton's face. Again the whip whirled ; this time it struck the bronco which plunged wildly, threw its rider and dashed down the cañon.

"Good-bye, Benton," said Spears cheerfully ; "you can think up some lies to tell about that face of yours, while you're walking home."

When Spears drove up to the piles of cut stone, Jackson said hurriedly :

"Put on nine thousand, Elliot, and rush it through ; you've got to haul two loads again today ;" and he was gone before Spears had the time to protest.

The wagon was loaded, and the teamster was about to start his horses, when the sound of a muffled explosion came from the quarries.

"Blasting already !" exclaimed Spears ; "he must have kept those drillers on the jump."

Jackson ran up, excited for once in his life. "That new man lit the short fuse first !" he gasped. "Twenty sticks in the other hole ; fuse covered ; my best drillers in there. Come ! Those cowards won't go in."

When the two men reached the cut they found that two of the drillers had crawled out.

"We might do with these," said the foreman, looking at them doubtfully. "No, that's the new man," he added ; "he's no good ; let's get the others ;" and he went into the cut, followed by Spears.

Several seconds passed ; the teamster came out of the smoke, carrying one of the unconscious men ; then he went back to where Jackson was working like a demon at the debris which covered another of the men ; he dragged him loose as Spears reached him.

"Take him out. Hill's in there ; I must get him ; he's the best driller in the quarries."

Spears had started back to help the foreman with the last man when the second blast went off. There was no danger now, and the men ran into the cut. Jackson had come nearly out with Hill in his arms. Both were unconscious, but the cold air revived the foreman.

"Where's that new driller ?" he asked, weakly. "Tell him to go to the office and get his time. Tell Halstead to try to get Hewett from Belton's quarries ; he's the best man in the State now. Don't quit hauling ; there's plenty of rock down

to last a week yet, and I want—" His head dropped back and his eyes glazed. He had saved three lives, and given up his own—all for the quarries—the quarries which were his only God.

EARLY CALIFORNIA.

UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS—THE VICEROY'S REPORT
CONTINUED.

A CONTINUATION of the report of the Viceroy of Mexico, the Count of Revilla Gigedo, on the history of California from 1768 to 1793, follows :

Sixth Exploration of Juan de Fuca Strait.

160. Although the reconnoissances of Juan de Fuca strait were begun in 1789, very little was accomplished by the first made in the same year at the order of don Esteván Martínez; somewhat more by the second under the first ensign, don Manuel Quimper, in 1790, with the bilander "Princesa Real," and in the third expedition, made in 1791, the schooner "Saturnina," which accompanied the dispatch boat "San Carlos," commanded by the lieutenant of the first class, don Francisco Eliza, penetrated as far as the great channel called Our Lady of the Rosary.

161. These few facts were already known at the time I received the royal order of May 28, 1791, commanding me that a minute examination of said strait should be made under all circumstances, for the purpose of ascertaining if any of its channels communicated with either Hudson's or Baffin's bay.

162. To comply with this superior mandate, I issued instantly orders that one of the best schooners, which had just been built in San Blas, should be fitted out and start, well-manned, provided with tackle, gear and rigging, sails, arms, good provisions, medicines and anti-scorbutics, sufficient for one year's navigation.

163. I placed the vessel in charge of the lieutenant of the second class, don Francisco Antonio de Maurelle, giving him clear instructions that he should begin his explorations in Juan de Fuca strait, keep them up following the coast to the South, and this with such carefulness that he should not leave a channel, river or bay without examining it scrupulously until he reached either the port of San Francisco or Monterey; and that after having rested his crew and taken in fresh supplies, if this should be necessary, he should start out again, sailing up to 56° for the purpose of going from there down a second time to Fuca, verifying his reconnoissances, so that either the supposed communication between the two oceans should be found, or absolute proof furnished that no such passage existed on those coasts.

164. At the time Maurelle was preparing to leave San Blas on his commission, the commander of the corvettes "Descubierta" and "Atrevida," don Alejandro Malaspina, proposed to me sure measures for obtaining the desired object, which were to entrust the exploration to the frigate captains, don Dionísio Galiano and don Cayetano Valdés, and to use for this expedition the new schooners "Mexicana" and "Sutil."

165. Malaspina informed me that it would be convenient to send both of these vessels to Acapulco, where the artisans of the corvettes could do what extra work might be required on them, and where the vessels could be fitted out with everything to satisfaction of their com-

manders. He also notified me, that some experienced sailors, forming part of the corvettes' companies, would be assigned to the schooners, and that everything, which might possibly be required for accomplishing the object in view, would be furnished.

166. I at once agreed to these wise propositions; they were carried out in due time, and March 9, 1792, the two schooners left Acapulco on their mission. The captains carried detailed instructions from the commander of the corvettes, which I transmitted to them with others of mine, wherein I ordered what should be done in case the communication between the Pacific and Atlantic should be discovered, either by one of the channels of Fuca or by any of those indicated in the notices of the English captain Mears relating to the discoveries made by the "Lady Washington" and "Princess Royal." Finally I charged these officers specially with ascertaining the true limits of the continent and the extension to the East of the archipelago running from 48° to 56° latitude North.

167. The schooners made their trip from Acapulco to Nutka in sixty-three days, without any other incident occurring than the breaking of the main mast of "La Mexicana" on April 14, in 28° lat. North and 271° long. (Cadiz). This mishap might have impaired the success of the expedition if the activity, well known seamanship and spirited direction of the vessel's commander, don Cayetano Valdéz, had not immediately remedied this defect.

168. It was necessary to repair the damage at Nutka, to clean and grease the bottoms of the schooners, for which purpose they were beached, and to make some other necessary repairs. This work lasted until June 2.

169. On that day both vessels sailed for Fuca straits; arrived there; set sail again on the 5th of next month; on the 11th they already navigated in the great channel of Our Lady of the Rosary; on the 13th they met the English vessels of Vancouver's expedition, which, however, did not join ours until the 21st.

170. The two expeditions kept in friendly company until July 13th, when it was decided to continue the reconnoissances by different channels; then the English separated going to the South Sea in 51° , and our vessels in $50^{\circ}52'$ on August 25 without having abandoned the continent.

171. A heavy storm compelled them to return to the coast and seek refuge in an excellent harbor discovered by "La Sutil" and called Valdez. There they remained until the 29th, on which day, taking up again their course, the vessels were enabled to fix the coast between capes Scot and Frondoso. At 11 A. M., Aug. 31, the schooners entered Nutka, eighty-seven days having passed since they sailed out of the same port.

172. This exploration and the one made by the English, proved absolutely that the channels, mouths and gulfs of Juan de Fuca do not lead to Hudson's or Baffin's bays; that this strait is inhabited by numerous Indian tribes which have the best mediums for the fur trade; that several errors made in our first expeditions have been corrected, and that no necessity exists for again exploring the mentioned strait.

173. The schooners set out on their return voyage Sept. 1st; approached the coast in $47^{\circ}20'$; reconnoitered the mouth of Ezeta [Columbia river], crossing its channel in four and a half fathoms of water. They noticed three small inlets which seemed to be rivers, but owing to the heavy seas could effect no landing.

174. On the 11th they were off Cape Diligencia. The force of the contrary winds drove the schooners from the coast; and although they sighted Cape Mendocino and the Farallones of the harbor of San Francisco, they could not approach until they finally dropped anchor in the port of Monterey, Sept. 23. There the schooners remained until Oct. 26, finishing their voyage Nov. 23 in San Blas.

175. With my letter No. 121, of Nov. 30, of the same year, I forwarded to the department in charge of Your Excellency, a copy of the extract of the reconnoissances made by the schooners in the Straits of Juan de Fuca until their return to Nutka, accompanying it with a chart which for the present is only useful for conveying a general idea, until the frigate captain, don Dionisio Galiano shall finish the general chart giving full details, in the preparation of which he is now engaged, and I shall transmit same to Your Excellency as soon as said officer delivers it to me.

Seventh Exploration of the Bucareli Archipelago by don Jacinto Caamano.

176. The frigate "Aranzazu" which left San Blas March 20, 1792, loaded with supplies for Nutka, arrived there May 14, and sailed again June 13, for the purpose of repeating the reconnoissance of that part of the coast lying between Nutka and latitude 55°15' north.

177. The vessel arrived within twelve days at Bucareli. There it remained reconnoitering different points, channels and gulfs of that archipelago, until August 31, date on which it started out on the return voyage, arriving at Nutka Sept. 7.

178. The diary of this navigation contains many incidents which occurred with Indians who came to trade and barter with our people, but does not add any important fact to the exploration made in 1779, and although, owing to it, a few corrections were made on the chart, no absolute certainty was obtained in reference to the existence or non-existence of a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Proposal of the Commander Cuadra to Repeat the Explorations to Higher Latitudes.

179. For this reason and because the schooners "Mexicana" and "Sutil" did not have time to extend their explorations to higher latitudes, the commander of the department of San Blas, don Juan Francisco de la Bodega, proposed to me to send out a new formal expedition for the purpose of making a minute reconnoissance.

180. I keep this matter in abeyance until a more convenient time, because I believe that for the present it is most important to make a very careful examination of the coastline from 48° latitude north down to the harbor of San Francisco, and to occupy formally the port of La Bodega, situated in the immediate vicinity of the first and in latitude 38°18'.

Measures Taken for Occupying the Port of La Bodega and for Reconnoitering the Coast up to Fuca.

181. For the object of this occupation, the schooner "Sutil," under the command of the ensign of the first class, don Juan Bautista Matute, has already left San Blas, and I have issued explicit and exemplary orders to the governor of the Californias for opening an overland road between San Francisco and La Bodega, and for furnishing everything necessary so as to form this new establishment before the English try to do so, for even though it is rumored that they have already settled there I consider this news false.

182. The barkentine "Activo" and the schooner "Mexicana" are being fitted out to leave at the latest in the coming month of April for an exploration from the southern mouth of Fuca to the "presidio" of San Francisco, and next year the now suspended reconnoissance of higher latitudes will be completed.

Explorations of the English Commander Vancouver.

183. It is known that the English commander left London in April, 1791; that he had been in Oaiti, New Holland and the Sandwich Is-

lands ; that he had begun his explorations on our northern coasts in 40° , continued same in Fuca, and sailed from this strait in $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ latitude North ; that afterward he had gone down to Nutka, and kept on reconnoitering the coast to Monterey.

184. It is likely that he may persist this year in verifying his discoveries and in making explorations to higher latitudes until acquiring undeniable proof if there exists or not a passage between the two oceans, and also to reach, if possible, the true limit of the continent.

185. We would already be in possession of this important knowledge, if in the repeated and costly expeditions undertaken by us since the year 1774, a better system had been observed, and instead of reconnoitering the innumerable islands along the coast, preference had been given to a scrupulous examination of all the points, bays, channels and gulfs of the mainland.

186. The worst of it has been (as I said in my letter No. 44 of Sept. 1st, 1791) that these expeditions did not apply themselves to make an exact reconnoissance of those localities nearest to our establishments in the Californias, from 47° up, and this either because it was thought that such a minute examination would never be necessary, or for the reason that our crews, tired out by voyages to higher latitudes, afflicted with sickness and short of provisions, desired to reach port wherein to rest.

187. Whatever the cause may have been, now we have no other remedy but to occupy the port of La Bodega, as I have ordered, and to make the new exploration for which I have detailed the barkentine "Activo" and the schooner "Mexicana," this latter only in case that the bilander "Horcasitas," which I consider better fitted, could not be gotten ready in time.

Instructions for the Minute Reconnoissance of the Mouth of Ezeta and the Columbia River.

188. The vessels will go fully supplied ; the barkentine will take two extraordinarily strong hawsers ; at least four anchors ; one strong launch ; two boats ; the best of compasses ; and a sufficient quantity of beads, knives and other baubles to be given as presents to the Indians.

189. They will begin their reconnoissances from the mouth south of Fuca straits and navigate so near to the land as to not lose sight of its gulfs, bays, rivers and creeks.

190. These points will be examined throughout their entire extension ; at each the necessary observations will be taken for determining their location ; soundings will be made, and the special corresponding charts drawn ; so that in conformity with these rules laid down a reliable general chart, containing minute details of the whole coast, can be compiled.

191. Whenever the winds hinder from navigating at the shortest distance possible, or when the weather threatens a cross wind, compel the vessels to stand out to sea, then they will try to lay to for a few days, so that when approaching again the coast, they will arrive, if possible, at the same point they left.

192. Every night, no matter if clear, dark or foggy, the anchor will be held in readiness and alongside, according to circumstances and weather.

193. The Columbia river, situated in $46^{\circ}12'$ latitude, requires a long and minute reconnoissance until either its source or its outlet in the opposite sea is reached, in case that this river should be the one crossing the continent and affording a passage between the two oceans.

194. In conformity with these indications and others tending to the greater exactitude and full accomplishment of the important ends of this new expedition, I have formulated the instructions by which the commander shall be governed, and whose appointment I have left to the choice and at the discretion of the captain of the first-class, don Fran-

cisco de la Bodega y Cuadra, so that this trust may be confided to the officer or pilot in whom he places the most confidence, and to assure in everything a favorable issue for this expedition.

The exploration to higher latitudes has been suspended until next year, for the purpose of discovering the passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

195. Until now neither we nor the English have been able to find the passage between the Atlantic and Pacific ocean, but the time is fast approaching when all doubt will disappear, and in case neither party should accomplish the object this year, during the next one of 1794 I shall detail to a higher latitude one of the frigates of the department of San Blas, the barkentine "Activo" and a few smaller vessels, if His Majesty is pleased to approve this new expedition and sends me some of the officers of his royal navy, well versed in astronomy, so as to clear away all doubts and put forever an end to these costly expeditions.

Reflections about the importance of not entering into difficult, distant, adventurous and costly expeditions.

196. From now on every project which compels us to incur heavy expenses should be opposed, even if the most positive assurances are made of brilliant results, because it is always understood that these results will be in the future, whereas the expenditures have to come out in cash from a treasury full of urgent necessities, and whose debts are increasing.

197. Once the treasury funds and those of its money lenders exhausted, the projects cannot be sustained, their advantages will vanish, the recovery of the money expended will be difficult, and it even may become necessary to continue in other and larger outlays with the very nearly certain risk of obtaining still worse results.

198. During the period of twenty-five years, many millions of dollars have been expended in establishing and maintaining the new settlements of Upper California; in repeated explorations of its northern coasts; and in the occupation of Nutka. But if we persist in other still more distant and adventurous enterprises, then there will be no funds left to carry these on, nor anybody who will dare to estimate their great importance.

Compilation of the Propositions which will be advanced.

199. Therefore I repeat my opinion, that cutting off all costly and difficult projects we limit ourselves precisely to forestall the encroachment of any English or other foreign settlement on our peninsula of the Californias by occupying quickly, as has been decided, the port of La Bodega, and, if necessary, the mouth of the Columbia river; to properly fortify these two important points, as also the "presidios" of San Francisco, Monterey and San Diego, and even the one of Loretto; to transfer as soon as possible the department of San Blas to Acapulco; to take care of the conservation and development of the special funds (fondos piadosos) and of the Zapotillo salines, so that the new burden of providing for the missions of the Californias may not fall upon the royal treasury, and also that the net product of the salt may help to maintain the marine department.

Preliminary Reflections upon the points of the propositions.

200. These are the five points which I will propose and sustain, but before beginning, I shall make some necessary reflections about the designs of foreign powers on our northwestern coast of America, the advantages

of the fur trade, and the just reason for preventing the illicit commerce which the English may carry on in the Spanish ports of the South Sea.

About the Russian Establishments.

201. We all know that the Russians have placed on a firm footing their old establishments in Onalaska, Kodiak and Cook's river; that they insist on advancing their posts or that they may have already settlements on the continent; that they carry on trade with the Indians from Port Prince William, the highest latitude, to Nutka or its vicinity; and finally, that their ambition is to increase the number of vassals of their sovereign, a thing they have already accomplished by their first settlements.

202. The English do not ignore these facts, but dissemble about them and we must tolerate them, because we have neither sufficient troops nor war vessels in the South Sea, nor the necessary funds to dislodge the Russians, who, having built the necessary fortifications, occupy the extensive Northern coasts of the Californias and the infinity of the immediate archipelagos.

203. It is possible that the Russians may be able to carry into effect their intention, but to do this will require a long time; whereas Spain has more than sufficient to place in a state of perfect defense the grand and opulent territories we occupy and may in the future acquire in New Spain, and to preserve dominion over them.

About the Designs of the English and the Fur Trade.

204. We are also aware that the English nation, anxious to extend its commerce throughout the globe, listened with pleasure to the report of Captain Cook in reference to the fur trade on the Northwest coast of America; that it engaged immediately therein; that it gathered the first fruits thereof; that it still continues in this trade, but may be having in view more important objects. Even if the profits of this commerce may have decreased, there are also strong reasons for believing, that to acquire furs at present is becoming every day more difficult and expensive.

205. Those waters are frequented by numerous vessels of different nationalities, all employed in the fur trade, and the constant intercourse with Europeans is fast awakening the cupidity of the Indians.

206. Consequently this vice, more dangerous in persons inclined to steal and to commit the most infamous actions, will compel the exercise of greater care and precautions involving larger expenses, so as to enable merchant ships to approach the coasts and boats to enter the rivers and creeks for trading purposes.

207. Besides this, the enormous export of furs and the multitude of covetous buyers will impart every day more value to the furs sold directly by the Indians, as the second sale (which is made in Canton) is now strictly prohibited by the Emperor of China,

208. It might be inferred, as it is really assured, that the English are not included in this decree, and that they being the true masters of the fur trade in Canton, their profits will increase by imposing, at pleasure, premiums or taxes upon those who either desire or are compelled to avail themselves (for engaging in the same trade) of the services of the English; but these suppositions depend upon a rumor, which has not yet been confirmed, as also the one having reference to the prohibition.

209. In case the prohibition is absolute, then it may also be said that this fact will increase the value and price of the furs due to the more or less limited importation, and therefore no doubt can be entertained that this commerce will become still more lucrative; and this increased value will not be affected by the risk of confiscation to which

the smuggler exposes himself, losing both capital and profits, and suffering the corporeal punishment, imposed by the law, if he has the misfortune to be caught.

210. But whatsoever may be the case, I am convinced that it is not the profit to be derived from the fur trade which impels the English to dispute our ownership of the port of Nutka; to claim that the boundary of the Spanish possession should be the harbor of San Francisco, that the territory to be jointly occupied by both should begin there; and they should be at liberty to fish beyond a distance of ten leagues from our interior coasts of the Pacific ocean. It is clear that all these propositions have as object the carrying on of an illicit trade, which by clandestine importation of European and Asiatic merchandise will destroy the commerce of New Spain and the Philippine Islands.

211. This commerce, so much more injurious in case the supposed passage between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans shall be discovered, will in any event give impulse to the fur trade in which the English are engaged at Canton; but, at the same time, it is within our power to diminish these profits (provided that the prohibition of said trade is not a fact or that the Emperor of China revokes it), and to guard against all pernicious designs without incurring new difficulties with England.

212. For the purpose of accomplishing the first object it is not necessary for us to embark upon enterprises of difficult and impossible execution like that one which the brevet lieutenant, don Esteván José Martínez presented in 1790, proposing to form in this capital [Mexico] a Free Trade Company, for engaging in a direct trade between Canton and the coasts of California, this company to be granted an exemption from duties for fifty years; its principal commerce to consist of furs and timber; and the company to oblige itself to found, within the stated period, four "presidios" and sixteen missions on the frontier coasts of that peninsula.

213. I shall not tarry in stating the defects and great difficulties of this project, because I have already sufficiently explained the matter in the report which I addressed to His Majesty, through the conduct of don Antonio Valdéz, under number 192, January 31 of this year. But I will say, that to lessen the profit of the English in the fur trade, in which already American colonists, Russians, French and Portuguese frequently engage, it would be sufficient to give this privilege also to those Spaniards who desire to embark in this trade at their own free will and risk, granting to such the franchise of exporting furs without paying duty thereon, and imposing a moderate duty upon domestic products and timber, an equal or larger quota than the one required of merchandise imported at Acapulco from China. Still, to make the necessary arrangements in reference to these duties and new commerce, it would be necessary to consult the Mercantile Court (Tribunal del Consulado), the revenue officers and the fiscal of the Royal Treasury; the whole matter to be finally decided by the Superior Treasury Commission.

214. In accordance with above rules this commerce might be established and the English could have no reason for complaining that the Spanish engaged in this trade, as all others do who so feel inclined. But, finally, I doubt that the merchants of New Spain will risk their money in so far away countries, when they have near at home the inexhaustible wealth of innumerable mines, gold and silver diggings, and other safe investments or less exposed to loss wherein to employ their capital.

215. In whatever else may have reference to guarding against the pernicious designs of England, I think that the measures which I shall state in my propositions will be sufficient.

**First Proposition about Occupying the Port of Bodega,
and if Necessity should Require it, also the
Entrance of Ezeta.**

216. The first thing necessary is to occupy the principal or most important points of the coast between our "presidio" of San Francisco and Juan de Fuca strait, but in section 181 I have already stated my dispositions in reference to the new establishment of the port of La Bodega, and in the paragraphs following, from 188 to 194, the measures I am taking for a most careful examination of the whole of said stretch of coast, and specially that part of the Columbia river at Ezeta entrance in 46° latitude north.

217. If this river should be the passage between the two oceans, then we would have acquired all necessary information about the volume of water it carries, the rapidity or slowness of the current, the Indian tribes either nomadic or stable which live on its banks, and the place, more or less accessible, where the river empties into the Atlantic. In such case I will take all the possible and necessary measures to preserve the ownership and dominion of this admirable discovery, until Your Excellency informs me of the steps which His Majesty desires shall be taken.

218. I shall not proceed exploring the Columbia river if its sources are discovered in the vicinity, unless a just motive existed, compelling me to establish a post for affording greater protection either to the port of La Bodega and the rest of the harbors of the Californias, or for the object of locating more exactly and with a better title, and also at a great distance from the territory common to English and Spanish, the boundary of our possessions.

219. But if the sources of the Columbia river should be in the neighborhood of our province of New Mexico, or if it should be joined by any tributary stream immediate to said province, either flowing through same or near to it, then it will become indispensable to occupy the entrance of Ezeta, and to establish for the greater security of the coast of the Californias at convenient localities the necessary "presidios" and missions. For this object formal military expeditions must then be undertaken by the presidial troops, and with soldiers to be furnished by the General Commander of the Interior Provinces, beginning with those of the presidio of Santa Fé in New Mexico. These expeditions are to be in charge of competent commanders, and accompanied by officers versed in mathematics, and others having the qualifications in reference to which I consulted in letter number 34 of March 27, 1791.

**Second Proposition about Placing in an Adequate State
of Defense the Ports of the Peninsula of
the Californias.**

220. In my letter, number 124, of November 30, 1792, I have already stated my second proposition as to fortifying properly the harbors of Monterey, San Diego and San Francisco, and to these ports I now shall add La Bodega and the entrance of Ezeta or the Columbia river in case it should be necessary to occupy same.

221. I have made some inexpensive provisions, but my desire is to insure the success of the more important measures by a personal interview with the new governor whom His Majesty may appoint in substitution of the defunct lieutenant colonel of dragoons, don José Romero. This new appointee should be a talented officer, a military expert, of robust health enabling him to undergo the utmost hardships, disinterested, of quick action and real zeal in the service. All these qualities are required for inspecting frequently the extensive territories of the peninsula, insuring its defenses. Keeping the presidial troops well disciplined, and for overcoming either with diplomacy, or if this should

not be sufficient, by force, the ideas, intrigues or prejudicial inroads of the English ; and, also at the same time, for improving the settlements and missions, and extending same to the Colorado river.

222. This point and the mission of San Gabriel form the circle within which swarm pagan Indians, who may be persuaded to accept our holy religion and the mild dominion of our sovereign, and so contribute to the important object of making the peninsula of the Californias one of the most respectable colonies on the frontier of New Spain.

223. I conclude this proposition with another, which is : that if the Dominican friars found their most advanced mission on the Colorado river, then it will also be necessary to establish a new "presidio" which is considered necessary on the limits of Sonora and California. Such a "presidio" to be located within the territory of this peninsula, to be under the immediate jurisdiction of its governor and absolutely independent of the General Commandancy of the Interior Provinces. This for the reason, that the object and purpose of the presidial company is to maintain the California Indians in peace, and together with the other presidial troops guard the peninsula against all encroachments either by those same natives or by European enemies.

Third Proposition about Transferring the Department of San Blas to Acapulco.

224. I have little to add about the third proposition beyond what I have said in my letters Nos. 193, 437, 230 and 44 of December 27, 1789, March 27, 1790, January 15 and September 1, 1791, the first two of which were addressed to don Antonio Valdéz, the third to the Count de Lorena, and the fourth to the Count de Florida Blanca, but more particularly I refer myself to this last communication in reference to the importance and urgency of transferring the department of San Blas to Acapulco.

225. The viceroy, don Antonio Bucareli, had received peremptory royal orders to take this convenient measure ; my predecessor, don Antonio Flores, indicated this step in his letter, number 57 of December 23, 1787, but its execution was suspended, due to contrary decisions, contained a heap of actuations not yet concluded (*que constan en un cumuloso expediente que nunca llegó á concluirse*) and which clearly prove the discord between the parties informing, the partiality and personal ends of some, the ignorance of others, and the tenacity with which all contradict one another on account of personal likes and dislikes, which caused many useless expenditures and interminable criminal and civil suits.

226. Even yet, some individuals are opposed to the transfer of the department ; but they are few and their opinion of little value, considering that this measure has in its favor the unanimous vote of the captains of the first-class, don Alejandro Malaspina and don José de Bustamante y Guerra ; of the commander of this department, don Juan Francisco de la Bodega ; of the captains of the second class, don Dionisio Galiano and don Cayetano Valdéz, and of all intelligent officers sailing in those vessels and employed in said department.

227. No dry dock is required there for building ships. Eight large and small vessels can be assigned from Spain for service in this department (as I proposed in my letter number 44), and relieved every four or five years.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]



THE
MARCH OF
SEASONS.

The harvest is past (or as much of it as can pass in a land where there is harvest every day in the year) and the summer ended and our souls are still saved—in California. We have had no sunstrokes, no floods, no epidemics—and it is our perennial expectation, based on history, not to have. In place of death and disaster we have had a terrible earthquake which rattled several thousand glasses. It was not so terrible as the usual California earthquake, because it came in the daytime and no Eastern visitor had to sally in his or her nightie. But it was enough to remind us that we are human—and that California is the best place to be human in.

Meantime we go on harvesting our fifteen millions in gold, our twelve millions in fruit, our five millions in grain, and the various and diversified other millions which make California the richest State in the Union per capita. And despite the more money, we have enjoyed life better, on the average, than any other population anywhere.

Soon, now, the winter of our content will be upon us. Not the cruel winter we knew back East where we were born; but a gorgeous season where it sometimes rains and the great peaks are snow-crowned—yet at their feet are eternal roses—a hundred thousand sometimes on a single bush—and heliotrope to the second story window; a season wherein we are out-doors every day, and sleep with our windows open; when our world is thick-carpeted with wild flowers, and fluttering with butterflies. And as the Californian swaps perfect summer for perfect winter he never gets too hardened to be sorry for the poor cousins back yonder to whom both seasons are hostile—who want to get away from home in summer and have to shut themselves up in winter. The Californian has not much reputation for humility; but if the East could realize his advantages, the only wonder would be that he is so little arrogant.

SU
CASA,
SEÑOR.

There is a general expectation that General Porfirio Diaz, President of the Mexican Republic, is to visit the United States this fall; and considerable special advertising is being done in this country by some exposition to which it is hoped he will give his presence. This is not wholly official, as yet. President Diaz writes the Lion, under date of Aug. 17, “si bien muy agradable me seria visitar ese hermoso pais, por ahora no me lo permiten mis numerosas atenciones oficiales” (although it would be very agreeable to me to visit that handsome land, at present my official cares do not permit me).

Nevertheless, the Lion hopes that Prest. Diaz will make out to revisit the United States this year of grace. His official duties are indeed heavy—there is no power behind the throne, in Mexico, for the very simple reason that there is neither need nor room for any. Diaz is Mexico and needs no Hannas. But the same “hard hand” that could turn Mexico from chaos to a nation can sweep aside the *atenciones oficiales* if it will. And it is to be hoped it will. Diaz knows and admires the United States; the United States knows and admires Diaz. There is good in inter-visiting. The man of Mexico will get no harm by seeing here more examples to follow and more to avoid; and we shall get

good by looking upon the noble face and figure of by far the greatest American ruler of his day; one of the large historic figures of all time; a statesman and a patriot of the very first dimensions. And the United States would give a warm welcome to a man every educated American has learned to honor.

We are all sorry for France, and a good deal ashamed of her—both of which feelings are always easy for us as toward foreign lands. Things we know nothing about must be pretty bad, of course. Even to those who do know, France is now tolerably bad. It is also tolerably instructive. It is a republic fool enough to let its army get too influential.

"THE
APPLICATION
ON'T."

San Francisco (and incidentally the State) gave a noble welcome to the returning volunteers. There is no American, of any complexion (except the administration) who is not glad to have these brave boys home. They have done their duty as soldiers and done it magnificently. And they wanted to come home. Not because they had no belly for fighting; but simply because the motive of the fighting is not quite American enough to command their fullest sympathy. Even if some of them may not be quite ready to admit it, this is true. If the war were one for Americans to be proud of, these are the sort of boys that could not be coaxed or driven to the rear till the last gun was fired. The return of these volunteers is clinching proof of the Anti-Imperial argument.

WELCOME
HOME,
BRAVE MEN.

Know all men by these presents—and not men only, but the sort of provincials of whom it is necessary to take something like forty to get the groundwork of a Person—that California has just passed through its second year of drouth hand-running. In this second dry year alone it has brought to light more water, and applied it to the soil than is applied to the soil by all the United States east of the Mississippi; and that its crops are worth more this year, per head, to every man, woman and child in California, Chinese and Indians included, than the crops of any other State in the Union. In his second consecutive dry year, the Californian is better off than his Eastern cousin ever was. The Californian thinks there is a certain humor in this; but whether it is funny or not, it is true.

OUR
WESTERN
HUMOR.

Several important newspaper reporters have declared that the splendid ovation given in San Francisco to our returning volunteers "proves that the people of California believe in the war," and is a rebuke to the wicked anti-tyrants. Sho! If the people of California believed in the war, they would mob soldiers who came home before the war was over. California is glad that the boys are home, that's all. And she has good reason to welcome soldiers with such a record.

THE
UNBAKED
REPORTER.

A great many undrunken Americans wish to know "if we can't do something." They are convinced, as the Lion is, that in any fair vote of the people the iniquity and folly of Imperialism would be snowed under. It is, I imagine, absolutely true that there are more Americans who understand and value our national history and ideas than there are Americans who ignore both in their emotion; and the dividing line between Imperialism and anti-Imperialism is precisely there. There are some mighty good Imperialists, entirely unaware of the cord the politicians have in their noses; but Imperialism is wrong or else the United States is wrong; as every man knows who knows United States history and is not temporarily daft with emotion.

THE
LEAVEN
AT WORK.

The Lion has abiding faith in the American people. Like all humans, they may go wrong. They went wrong 100 years on Negro slavery. I can remember when Abolitionists were persecuted; but every American is an Abolitionist today. So it will be with our dream of foreign oppression. Every original Abolitionist is against it now. In another fifty years we shall forget that anyone disputed them.

No, the Lion knows of nothing for patriots to do, except to keep on fighting, each in his own sphere. The heaven is spreading faster than most of us realize. Every day the Administration's unjust and silly war gets colder on the average heart. The chill may be deep enough to defeat a president of the Lion's own party in the next campaign, although everything else in the world is overwhelmingly in his favor.

NOT
FORCE
ENOUGH.

It is easy and wise to discount the newspaper criticisms of Gen. Otis—the Major-General, of course, now in Manila; there never were any criticisms of Brig.-Gen. H. G. Otis.

Every reporter naturally knows just how a war should be run, a good deal better than any Napoleon can know. It is the core of the newspaper business in general to be aware of wisdom by not acquiring it. Gen. Otis has probably done very well indeed with the force at his disposal. The only trouble is that he nominated the size of the force; that it isn't big enough; that everyone (Gen. Otis included) now knows it isn't. But Gen. Otis need not be smarter than his President; and there is an alarming number of officials nowadays so stupid as to fancy that any force will whip the Filipinos out of all conceit of freedom. We can squelch the present fight for liberty; but never, so long as there is a God in heaven (or in the human heart, which is perhaps a synonymous geography) can we quench the desire to be free. And we might be in better business than trying.

THE
GREEN
"EXPLORER"

Would you know the neophyte? Then watch him make "discoveries" in New Mexico—a bald, bare land, every foot of which has been explored and mapped by scientists. Morgan, Jackson, Bandelier, Matthews, Hodge, Winship, Cushing, Simpson, the Stephensons, the Mindeleffs, and a score of others who were educated scholars, not raw freshmen—these have between them left no ruin unmeasured. Nowadays scientists make little discoveries in the Southwest; greenhorns make "startling" ones. The only difference is that the expert details last; the kindergarten sensations pass away after one or two issues of credulous newspapers. But a novice, who has never seriously read any one of the several hundred books without which no one can wisely pretend to know anything about New Mexico, getting into that wonderland, with an imagination in place of learning, naturally goes "where no white man ever before trod," and "discovers wonderful and unknown ruins" which had been squeezed dry by science before he ever heard of New Mexico. And if you would know the first test of an unripe explorer, here it is: he always looks on the "Cliff Dwellers" as a "lost race," and always discovers either that they were giants or dwarfs. As a matter of fact, it is as absolutely proved in science that they were Pueblo Indians, of the present Pueblo stature, as it is proved that La Salle navigated the Mississippi. And as a matter of vanity it is coming time for the unread and the untraveled to keep their heads out of the pillory. The world is growing smaller; and not all of it is so ignorant as the people who discover New Mexico in 1899.

The worst thing that can be said truthfully about Aguinaldo's appeal to the powers is that it uses the same logic our United States Senate used when it was aiming to liberate Cuba. Exactly the things that we said of Weyler and Spain are so soon come home to roost on the neck of the United States.



THAT WHICH IS WRITTEN

There was never before in the world's history a time when so many things were worth writing, nor when it was so easy to write them. Yet never before was so scant a proportion of "literature" worth the paper and ink it consumes. We have grown unearthly smart—and have become the only persons of record so foolish as to believe that smartness is all there is to it.

Another of the too small circle of American students of THE NARROWING CIRCLE. America—one of the real ones, one of the large ones—has gone from the field that could ill afford a much less loss. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of the University of Pennsylvania, died July 31, at the age of 62. Dr. Brinton was one of the best of the "closet men." Except Gatschet he had no rival in accurate knowledge of Indian linguistics. His heel of Achilles was no more than lack of the Field, which even the foremost scholar must have to be complete. But he was a true scholar, a great linguist, an irreparable figure. Before just the man to take his place shall come, there will not be half the place left to take. Dr. Brinton's works on American ethnology, and his editorial and contributive labors in scientific publications, were monumental in mass and in authority. Americans who know what scholarship is will always keep his memory green—perhaps most loyally those who best knew his limitations.

It takes a good man to keep the unruffled love and esteem "TEDDY" of those who disagree with him in politics, religion or tailoring. That Gov. Roosevelt is such a one, it is now too late to need to be said. "Our Teddy" is verily "good people," as they say in a part of the country where he is best understood and best beloved. He can fly in our faces and trample our special corns, and we subtract nothing from his standing in the place we keep for Men. This is because we all know he is absolutely genuine. He looks to be at least a yard and a half wide; but anyhow, he is all wool. AND HIS "TERRORS."

His book *The Rough Riders*, is not one of the solidest of books of the late war, but it is one of the manliest and most "taking." "Teddy" was too close to the firing-line to get any such philosophical perspective as he has shown himself capable of measuring in less rampant fields. It is simply an unaffected, well balanced, direct personal narrative; telling of magnificent courage and practical sense, and a narrative of human competency told with uncounterfeit modesty and with all the generosity of so brave a man. It is a very human document, and no reader, of whatever convictions, will dodge its charm. The volume is sumptuously made and very fully illustrated. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. \$2.

The University of Oregon is doing a commendable work in a MAKING OREGON'S HISTORY. "Historical series" of which three numbers are already in evidence. Two "Bulletins" beginning the *Semi-Centennial History of Oregon* deal with "Exploration Northwestward" (by F. G. Young), "The Hudson Bay Company's Régime in the Oregon Country" (Eva Emery Dye) and "Mile-Posts in the Development of Oregon"

(Horace S. Lyman). These are all good papers in their class. More important is the publication of an original "Source"—*The Correspondence and Journals of Capt. Nathaniel J. Wyeth*, 1831-36. Wyeth made two expeditions to Oregon at that early day, and his personal record is well worth saving. University Press, Eugene, Or.

OF A FORGOTTEN PERIOD. The quaint and little-known epoch in American history when we had a "New Sweden" on the western bank of the Delaware, 250 years ago, serves as chief setting for Emma Rayner's interesting novel *In Castle and Colony*. The story opens, indeed in old Sweden, with the breaking up of an ancient family; but the little heroine "Agneta" is transferred, after sixty pages, to the New World colony; and here we follow her fortunes. Peppery John Printz is Governor of New Sweden and in New Amsterdam is his greater rival, "Peter the Headstrong," alias Stuyvesant. The forgotten war in which the Dutch wiped out the Swedish colony is climax of the book. The story is well told and human; with quite as much history as usually falls to the lot of the "historical novel," and quite as much impulse. The hero and heroine and presumptive villain are all well drawn characters; and old "Axel Bond" is an uncommonly taking one. The love-story is sedate and attractive, and the book altogether is one it is "no trouble to read." H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.

GOOD LOVE STORIES. There is always joy in reading Harriet Prescott Spofford. Whatever she writes has about it the certain witchery of womanhood; and her love-stories are among the soundest and sweetest. *The Maid He Married* is no exception to her rule; an exquisite story of a real love. Norman Gale's *A June Romance* is of an entirely different category; but like in interest and the love that overcomes. Without Mrs. Spofford's "eternal feminine," the book has a poetic temperament, and leaves a good taste in the romantic mouth. Both volumes are of the dainty "Blue Cloth Books." H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. 75c each.

THE SINS OF THE FATHERS. Of an uncommon sort (which may be not a pity), a gruesome but a powerful story, *The Maternity of Harriott Wicken* is one of the marked books of the year. Mrs. Henry Dudeney, before heard from as the author of *A Man With a Maid*, here takes the sins of the fathers and visits them upon the children in ghastly but accurate fashion. The story is indeed a story, and at the same time a strong monograph on heredity. It is a book to make one feel—and think. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth ave., New York. \$1.50. C. C. Parker, Los Angeles.

LITTLE HURON MAID. *The Lady of the Flag-Flowers*, by Florence Wilkinson, is a somewhat jerky but interesting story of a willful little Huron maid and the lives that touched hers. The scene is mostly (and best) of French Canada, though with shiftings other-where. There is a good deal of attractive local color; and enough of incident. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.

EVEN SHORT STORIES. *The Carcellini Emerald*, by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is a collection of seven short stories in the pleasant if slightly amateurish way of that well known society lady, but normal good reading. Perhaps "An Author's Reading" is best of the collection, with its kind but knowing humor. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.

Jerome A. Anderson, M. D., publishes a slim volume on *The Evidence of Immortality*, from the Theosophist standpoint. In some future reincarnation it may be necessary to pursue a review further. In the present life it suffices to say that a book is theosophy. Few fields of literature are so satisfactory and convenient of definition. A word is enough to instruct alike the believer and the unbeliever. Lotus Pub. Co., San Francisco. \$1.

CHAS. F. LUMMIS.

THE NEW SUNSHINE OFFICES.

ATTRACTIVE and comfortable as are the offices which the Land of Sunshine Publishing Company has for four years occupied in the Stimson Building, there has been daily and almost hourly inconvenience in having the business offices at so many blocks' distance from the mechanical department. This inconvenience has grown steadily, as business increases—and the magazine is now forty per cent. larger than a year ago—and the wisdom of conserving all the time and energy lost between the two establishments has become constantly more evident. Being able, at last, to secure equally pleasant and comfortable offices under the same roof with its printing, binding and engraving departments, the company has removed its business offices to 121½ South Broadway, rooms 5, 7 and 9. This is in the "Printing House Square" of Los Angeles; within half a block of the *Times*, *Herald*, *Express*, *Cultivator*, etc. Probably nine-tenths of the publishing business of Los Angeles is within a block here.

This is one of several advantageous advancements the magazine is making. It is recognized everywhere, now, as the most typical and most competent magazine ever published in the West. Californians are proud and Easterners are glad to have a Western magazine whose knowledge is unquestioned, whose standards are high and absolutely unsubsidized, and whose independence rather pleases people who are Americans themselves, whether they agree with its doctrines or not.

The magazine expects to continue to deserve the respect of competent people; and even to progress, as it has, it believes, done steadily from the start. It is larger than ever, its standards are steadily raised, and its repute in the East and at home is higher than ever.

COMPETENT OPINIONS REGARDING THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

"Replete with information and entertainment. . . . The pictures . . . will interest anyone. Those who go deeper will be most struck by the bold and independent tone of the editorial writing, especially on public topics. This is not a common characteristic of the press on the Pacific Coast or elsewhere; but courage has a permanent berth in the office of the Land of Sunshine."—*The Nation*, New York.

"We have often had occasion to speak a good word for this brave little magazine, and to wish it success. The contents include much matter of permanent value, besides those sections in which the editor keeps up a running fire of comment on the literary and political happenings of the day. . . . Mr. Lummis has spoken many sober and fearless words, for which patriotic Americans cannot thank him too warmly."—*The Dial*, Chicago.

THE YUCCAS.

BY ROBERT MOWRY BELL.

The wind is in the yuccas, like the roll
 Of mimic waves upon a hill-girt mere,
 Or storm of tossing boughs ; the night, star-clear,
 Shows yet unmoved each rugged branch and bole.
 As from a world unseen that murmur stole ;
 Weird in the gloom these outstretched arms appear !
 Is night but the day's absence ? Surely here
 There is a presence ; night has gained a soul !
 Ah, 'tis the spell that this fantastic tree
 Has put upon the plain. Star 'speaks to star ;
 Northward to where the dusk-hid mountains are
 The gossip laden wind is coursing free.
 It is a goblin world, and faint and far
 Sound the spent echoes of reality !

Los Angeles.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S MONUMENTS.

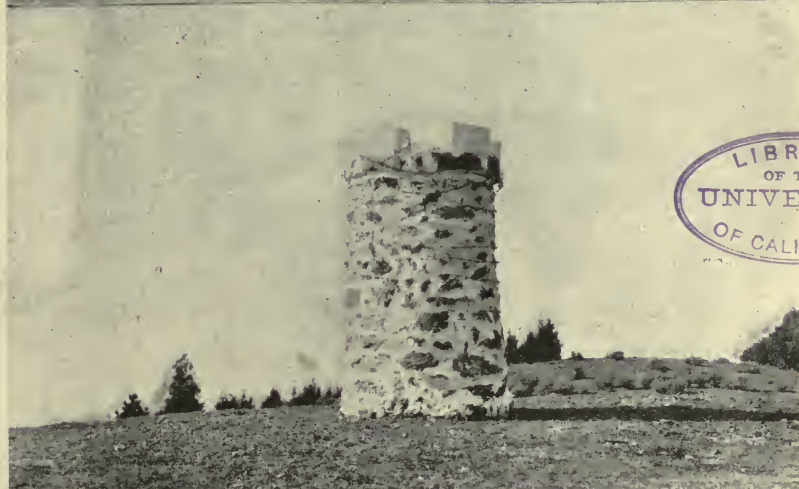
THE Poet of the Sierras has a characteristic home, not exactly Sierran but high-perched and very Joaquin-esque, on the dominating "Hights" behind Oakland. Its oddities have been perhaps more impressive to many visitors than the truly magnificent outlook and the winery winds ; and now they will have still more to peck at.

Since his return from the Klondyke, in July, '98, Joaquin has turned a good part of his nuggets to monument-building. On the bleakest of his hills he has set up of rough-cut stone his own funeral pyre—long be it before the Old Man (as he isn't, very) goes to it feet-first !

Near his celebrated Greek Cross of cypress and pine he has erected a great round tower of stone in memory of Robert Browning, who was good to him in London in the early 'Seventies, when the young poet was hunting for his own trail.

Near the funeral pyre is a massive pyramid ; and graven on its base the simple appreciation "To Moses." Joaquin likes Moses, and thinks it has been a long time between monuments to the most enduring, as well as the first, of lawgivers.

Lastly, a fine square tower, big and battlemented on one of his pet ledges, is for Frémont. Joaquin cared for the Pathfinder—as every large enough soul did. His peculiarly beautiful little poem on Frémont (published first in these pages in December, 1895) will be remembered ; and now he gives as fine a tribute, in perhaps more enduring stone, to the first big Californian. See next page.



C. M. Davis Eng. Co

JOAQUIN MILLER'S MONUMENTS.

His funeral pyre—The Browning Tower—The Pyramid to Moses.





C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

OUT-DOORS IN JANUARY.

A 15-months' old California Baby.



C. M. Davis Eng. Co

"SAY, BOSSY!"





THE LAND WE LOVE

(AND HINTS OF WHY)





SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, LOOKING NORTH FROM THIRD.



MAGNOLIA AVENUE, RIVERSIDE.

Condensed Information—Southern California

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura

and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles. The States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont could all be placed within the boundaries of Southern California and still leave 1,154 square miles to spare. The coast line extends north west and southeast a distance of about 275 miles. A \$3,000,000 deep-sea harbor is now under construction at San Pedro, near Los Angeles.

Over \$20,000,000 are invested in mining. Thousands of dollars are brought here by tourists.

The population in 1890 was 201,352. The present population is estimated at 350,000.

LOS ANGELES county has an area of 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population has increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 200,000. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county. Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population of about 115,000. Eleven railroads center here. The street car mileage is nearly 200 miles. There are over 175 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 14 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. Its school census is 24,766; bank deposits, \$12,000,000; net assessed valuation, \$61,000,000; annual output of its manufactures, \$20,000,000; building permits, \$3,000,000, and bank clearance, \$64,000,000. There is a \$500,000 court

house, a \$200,000 city hall, and many large and costly business blocks.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Azusa, Whittier, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo, Long Beach, and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State, is rich in minerals, has fertile valleys. Population about 35,000. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges and other fruits are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 8,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY has an area of 671 square miles; population in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised.

Santa Ana, the county seat, has a population of over 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY has an area of 7,000 square miles ; population about 16,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside is the county seat.
Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southerly in the State, adjoining Mexico. Population about 45,000. The climate of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the ample bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fé railway system, with a population of about 25,000.

Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population about 15,000.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population, 3,000. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shoreline, and rugged mountains in the interior. • Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate. Population about 6,000. Other cities Lompoc, Carpinteria and Santa Maria.



THE "PACIFIC" WAVE MOTOR.

THE last fifty years have very seriously modified our notions about "impossibilities," and the word is not so sweepingly or so commonly used as it once was. It was not very long ago that people laughed at the idea that it could be possible to make your voice heard hundreds of miles away; but today these same people are using the telephone, not as a mere curiosity or luxury, but as a business necessity. There was a time, not far back, when it was thought impossible to make electricity give a light steady enough to displace kerosene lamps; or to make it a practicable motive force for transit; yet coal-oil lamps and street car horses are gone out of fashion forever.

The problem of harnessing the ocean waves, of saving and applying to the wheels of progress some part of that incalculable energy which is daily wasted on every sea coast—a power so vast that a tiny fraction of it if conserved and directed would suffice to drive the machinery of every industry on earth, is so important that it will not go unsolved for want of effort.

Many inventions, designed to utilize this vast power have been tried; and some have fallen but little short of success. Yet so glittering a reward awaits the successful wave motor will bring it, if it is within human power and ingenuity. The chief difficulties have been 1st, how to control the force of the waves so as to produce a steady and even power suitable for mechanical purposes; 2d, to provide against storms; 3d, to devise an automatic adaptation to the tide, high or low; and 4th, to protect the floats and wharf from damage.

The Pacific Wave Motor Co. of this city has been granted a patent on an invention which is arousing decided public interest; and believes that it has solved these knotty problems. The inventors have profited by the mistakes or shortcomings of other motors; and are confident that they have overcome all these obstacles.

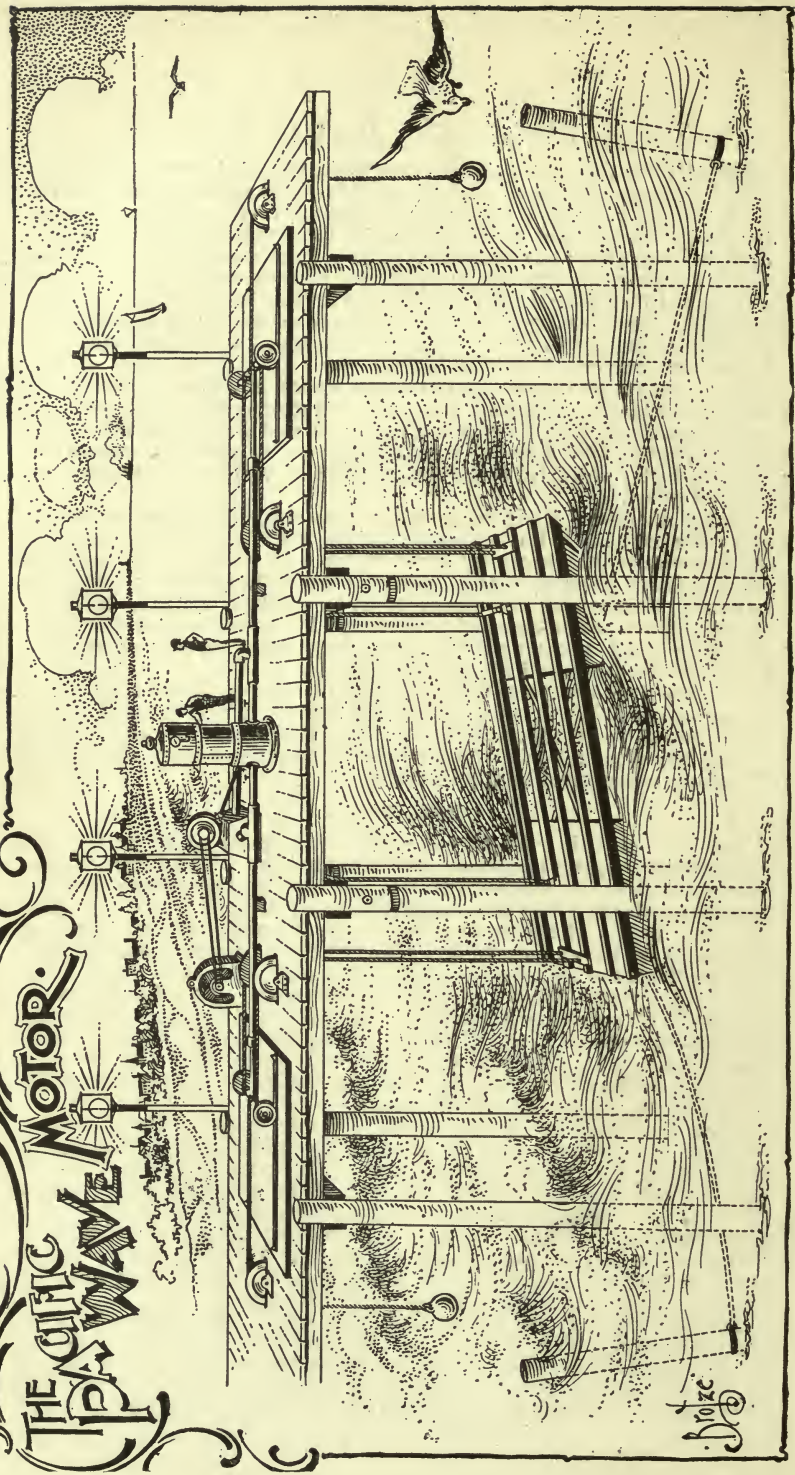
DESCRIPTION.

The plans of this wave motor consist principally of a wharf, floats, displacement hydraulic pumps, and a waterwheel. The wharf is constructed so that the floats are located where the best average waves or ground swells are obtainable, which is out just beyond where the waves begin to break. There are two floats 20x16 feet each, fastened together in tandem by heavy rails 60 feet long. An open space is left between the two floats so that a double action is received from each wave. The float is connected with a 12-inch displacement hydraulic pump by means of cables passing up through the wharf and running over pulley wheels and fastened to the plunger. As the float rises with the waves a counter-weight, which is connected with the end of the plunger, keeps the cables tight and at the same time pulls the plunger out ready to be forced in again as the float lowers.

Each float is loaded to the weight of about 25 tons. This produces a pressure of 440 pounds to the square inch in the pumps, forcing the water into a receiver containing air. This, being compressed to the same pressure, forms a cushion and produces a perfectly steady stream of water which is forced upon a waterwheel. From there the water drops into a supply tank, where a pipe leading direct to the pumps, furnishes the pumps with a supply of water. Thus, the same water is used over and over again; and as fresh water is used it does not rust out the pumps as would be the case with salt water.

The pipe leading from the receiver to the waterwheel is provided with a throttle valve which can be gauged to govern the action of the floats, so that they cannot lower faster than the water is released from the receiver, thus giving perfect control of the floats in case of storms and heavy waves; because the floats will be allowed to drop only at the

THE PACIFIC MOTOR. PAWEE



Boze



WILL develop or reduce any part of the body

A Perfect Complexion Beautifier
and
Remover of Wrinkles
Dr. John Wilson Gibbs'
THE ONLY
Electric Massage Roller
(Patented United States, Europe,
Canada.)

Trade-Mark Registered.

applied, developing or reducing as desired. It is a very pretty
addition to the toilet-table."—Chicago Tribune.

"This delicate Electric Beautifier removes all facial blemishes
It is the only positive remover of wrinkles and crow's-feet. It
never fails to perform all that is expected."—Chicago Times-
Herald.

"The Electric Roller is certainly productive of good results.
I believe it the best of any appliances. It is safe and effective."
—HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, New York World.

For Massage and Curative Purposes

An Electric Roller in all the term implies The invention of a
physician and electrician known throughout this country and
Europe. A most perfect complexion beautifier Will remove
wrinkles, "crow's-feet" (premature or from age), and all facial
blemishes—POSITIVE. Whenever electricity is to be used for
massaging or curative purposes, it has no equal. No charging.
Will last forever. Always ready for use on ALL PARTS OF THE
BODY, for all diseases. For Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia,
Nervous and Circulatory Diseases, a specific The professional
standing of the inventor (you are referred to the public press
for the past fifteen years), with the approval of this country
and Europe, is a perfect guarantee. PRICE: Gold, \$4.00;
Silver, \$3.00. By mail, or at office of Gibbs' Company, 1370
BROADWAY, New York. Circular free.

The Only Electric Roller.

All others so called are Fraudulent Imitations.



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"Can take a pound a day off a patient, or put it on."—New
York Sun, Aug. 30, 1891. Send for lecture on "Great Subject of
Fat." NO DIETING. NO HARD WORK.

Dr. John Wilson Gibbs' Obesity Cure

For the Permanent Reduction and Cure of Obesity

Purely Vegetable. Harmless and Positive. NO FAILURE. Your
reduction is assured—reduced to stay. One month's treatment
\$5.00. Mail, or office, 1370 Broadway, New York "On obesity,
Dr. Gibbs is a recognized authority.—N. Y. Press, 1899."

REDUCTION GUARANTEED

"The cure is based on Nature's laws"—New York Herald.
July 9, 1893.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any
case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's
Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney
for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly
honorable in all business transactions and finan-
cially able to carry out any obligations made by
him.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Drug-
gists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting
directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of
the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c.
per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Umbrella Economy.

Umbrella covers wear out—the frame
doesn't, but although it represents a
large portion of the cost of an umbrella,
it generally becomes useless when the
cover is ruined. But now comes Jones-
Mullen Co., 396 Broadway, N. Y., with
a patent adjustable umbrella roof of all
sizes, qualities and prices, which any
one can fit to a frame. If interested,
send for their artistic booklet entitled
Umbrella Economy. Also, see adv. on
outside cover of this magazine.

Another Good Thing.

The California Cream of Lemon Co.,
who have always known that they had a
good thing, have reorganized in order to
let the world also know it. Its general
offices have been moved from San Diego
to the Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, with
Mr. C. R. Ming as president. The cor-
poration still includes Mr. and Mrs.
Grapewine, the inventors.

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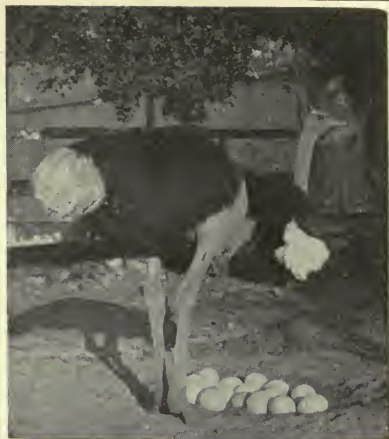
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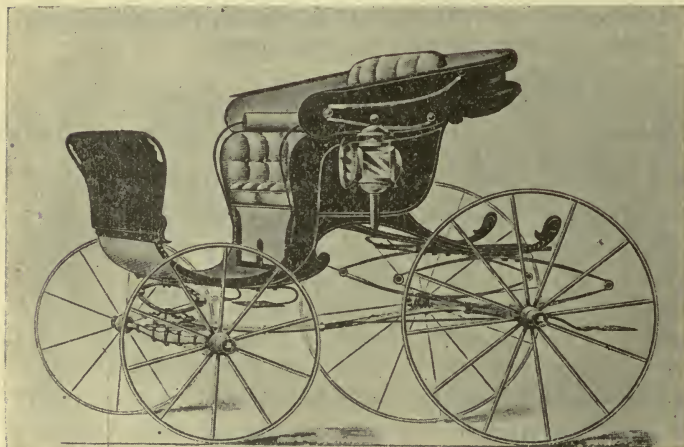
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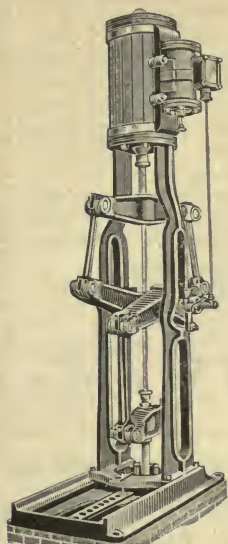
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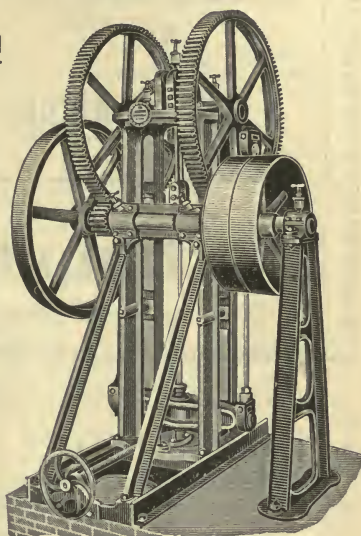


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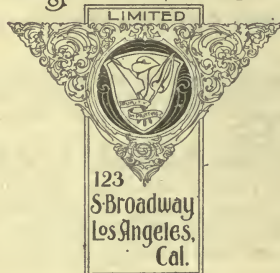


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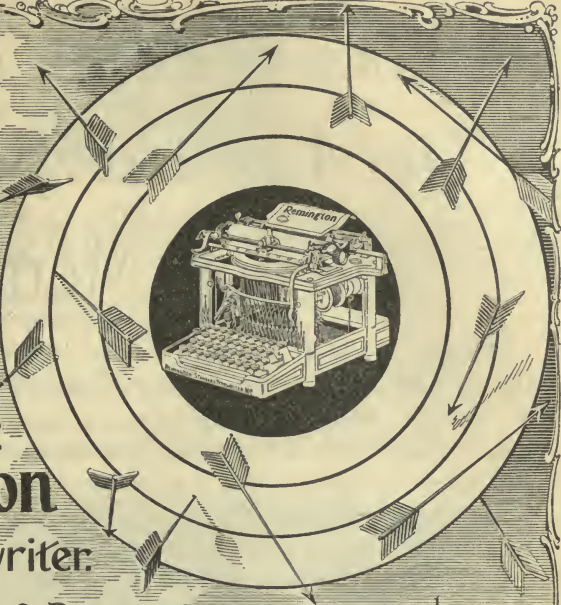
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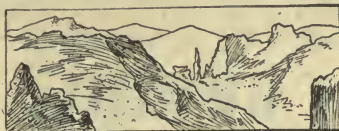
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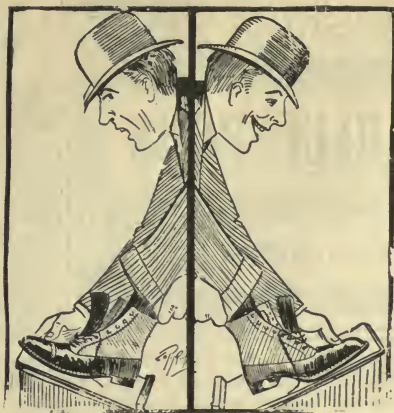
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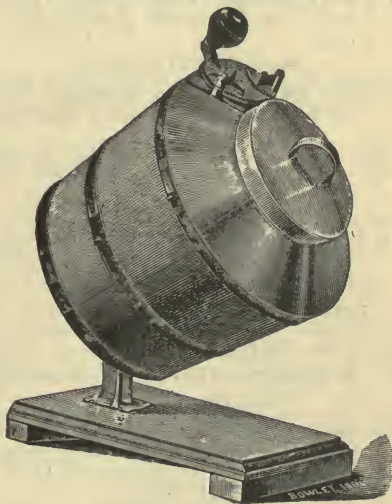
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 M. W. Brown, 1200 W. Washington st.
 Liscomb's Pharmacy, cor. Main and Fifteenth sts. Tel. West 68.
 Catalina Pharmacy, M. Horne, prop., 1501 W. Seventh st. Tel. Green 772.
 Edmiston & Harrison, Vermont and Jefferson sts. Tel. Blue 4701.
 E. P. Deville, cor. Sixth and Spring sts. Tel. Main 799.
 J. V. Akey, Central and Vernon aves. Tel. West 32.
 Chicago Pharmacy, F. J. Kruell, Ph. G., Prop. Central ave. and Twelfth st. Tel. West 132.
 W. A. Horne, s. w. cor. Adams st. and Central ave. Tel. West 200.

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THE MAGAZINE OF

CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST



WITH A SYNDICATE
OF WESTERN WRITERS

EDITED BY
CHAS. F. LUMMIS

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
GRACE ELLERY CHANNING

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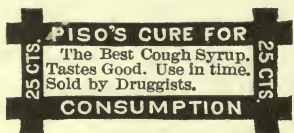
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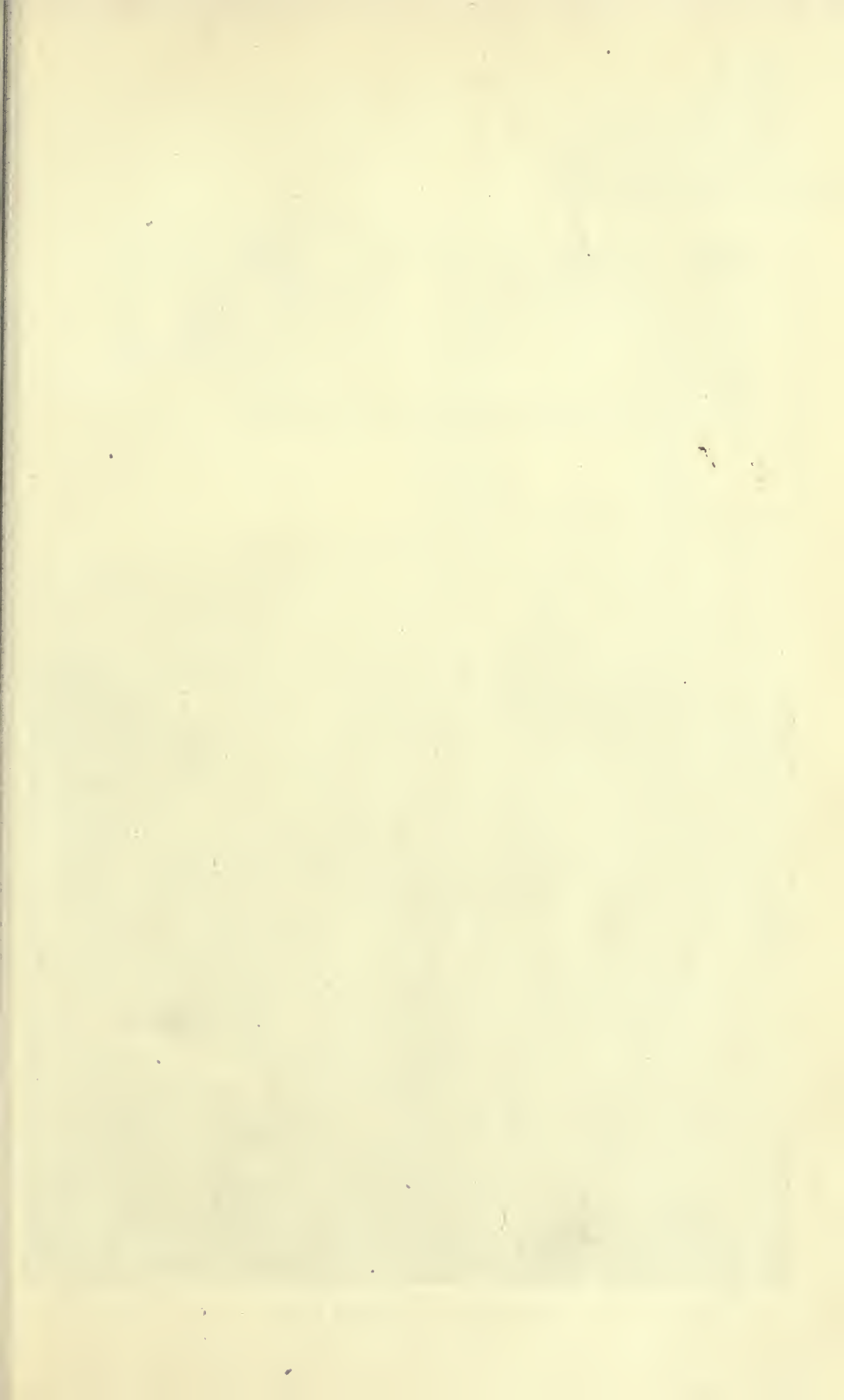
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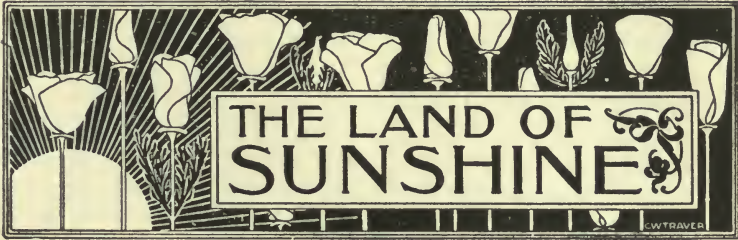
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"THE LANDS OF THE SUN EXPAND THE SOUL."



Vol. 11, No. 5.

LOS ANGELES

OCTOBER, 1899.

A BLOSSOM OF BARREN LANDS.

BY EUGENE M. RHODES.



FLOWER grows in old Cathay
Whose blood-red petals ease our woes,
It lulls our haunting cares away
And gives our weariness repose.
When tortured heart and fevered brain
Long for black slumber, dull and deep,
The poppy's charm can ease our pain
And bid us — sleep.

And subtler Egypt's fabled bloom,
The lotus of forgetful breath,
Brings to remorse oblivion's doom
And gives the shameful past to death.
When bitter memories, fierce and fell,
Scourge our dark hearts with wild regret—
O for the flower whose languorous spell
Bids us — forget !

But dearer, more divinely born,
Amid the deserts desolate,
The yucca blooms above its thorn
Triumphant o'er an evil fate.
Brave, stainless, waxen miracle,
So may we with our fortunes cope,
Who in life's burning deserts dwell,
You bid us — hope !

Engle, N. M.

A CALIFORNIA GOAT-RANCH.

BY KATE P. SIEGHOLD.



CALIFORNIA ranches vary in interest as their location and staple vary. The monotonous grain-ranches of the great valleys, with perhaps 5000 acres of wheat or barley in one field; the fruit ranches of the smaller valleys and their circumvallation; the vineyards and stock-ranches of the foothills; the sugar-beet fields of the lowlands—all are interesting, but not all in like degree. Perhaps none, in all the wide classification is more remunerative (as per capital involved) less laborious or more picturesque, than a goat-ranch.



The perpendicular lands are available for the beautiful Persian or Angora goat. Drouth has no terrors for a flock which can forage on bald hillsides and inaccessible ledges worthless for anything else; which can subsist and multiply on scrub-oak, poison-oak, weeds, stubble, pine needles—even the astringent eucalyptus.

It is traditional that the common goat's digestion is cast-iron; and as much is true of the Persian. He can eat pretty much anything; and I never saw, nor heard of, a sick goat.

One boy can herd a flock of 500 the year round. The lambing season, from February to June, calls out everyone on the ranch, to hold the mothers while the kids nurse; for (sheep-like) goats are parents either unnatural or hopelessly



ON A CALIFORNIA GOAT-RANCH.

stupid. Every human mother knows the most wonderful child in the world; but a goat does not. All kids are alike to her. In a flock of 500, not five per cent. will own their offspring or can recognize them.

The young are kept in a corral, into which the mothers are driven at night. At evening and morning this corral witnesses a performance rivaling any circus. The ewes are "roped," thrown and held; and the kids need no other summons to their meal. The "table seats two," but perhaps seven or eight will crowd about, seizing any coign of vantage whatever, nutritious or dry wool; butting, tugging, and generally conducting themselves with so scant table manners that it is no wonder their mothers dread the ordeal.

The kids are beautiful and graceful and of tireless activity



(like youth in general). They are never at rest. They climb, jump, run, devour fences and ropes, and divert themselves with an ingenuity worthy of human imitation. They can utilize a see-saw as well as the boys who made it. A barrel left in their reach is welcome—they can balance on it and "walk the ball" with the dexterity of an acrobat. I have often seen one inside the barrel, apparently enjoying the rolling process.

No matter how many times a day you visit them, they are always friendly-inquisitive, sampling your raiment with sober faces.

The thoroughbreds are pure white, with long, fine hair—a link between silk and wool. They are shorn twice a year, the fleece averaging in weight with that of a merino sheep; but

with no little the advantage of it in value. They are hardy, and less susceptible to diseases and parasites than sheep.

The success of goat farming lies chiefly in feeding the kids up to the second month. After that, they shift for themselves.

The flesh of the kids is a delicacy worthy of place on the most epicurean bill of fare; and the milk of the ewes is particularly rich and nutritious; and as a cosmetic is unsurpassed. All in all, there is much to be learned and much to be enjoyed on a California goat-ranch.

Salinas, Cal.

ABORIGINAL ART IN OBSIDIAN.

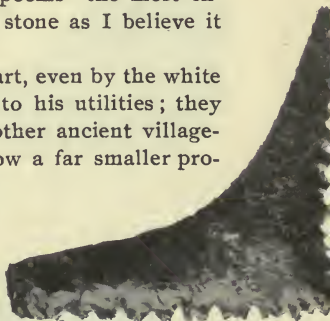
BY H. C. MEREDITH.



IN the Indian woman of certain California tribes the art impulse found expression in the ornate basket which has made her famous, so in the Indian man it found outlet in some equally extraordinary artifacts of obsidian. This is particularly true of the aborigines who once peopled the lower San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Their ideals found more perfect expression in form, line and color, in textiles and in stone, than did those of the Coast Range and Sierra tribes. They were less given to the warpath and the hunting trail. They had more leisure and more comfort; and the art instinct had among them a better chance of development. Theirs were the undying streams, the abundance of fish; the countless water-fowl with eggs and young; the swarms of crickets; the vast bands of elk and deer that our American pioneers still found in these valleys; the acorns on thousands of burdened oaks. What the mountain Indian gained by the long journey, the swift chase, the armed raid, indulgent Nature dropped in the lap of the valley Indian. He was neither invader nor invaded. Hunting was so tame that it took little of his vitality. He had time and content to think. And he did think—and feel. The women wove baskets that it is no absurdity to call poems—the most exquisite baskets known to man. The men chipped stone as I believe it was never chipped elsewhere in America.

The resultant workmanship in these lines was art, even by the white man's canons. His artifacts not only ministered to his utilities; they fulfilled his esthetic tastes. As compared with other ancient village-sites in central California, those of this locality show a far smaller proportion of broken or ill-made specimens, chips and the single finds which indicate the loss of an arrow, in hunting or otherwise.

In 150 arrows taken from a local site, only 10 were ordinary and but three crude. Among 100 carved obsidian objects from the same site, none were crude, though a few were doubtless unfinished.



18. Barr Collection; actual size.



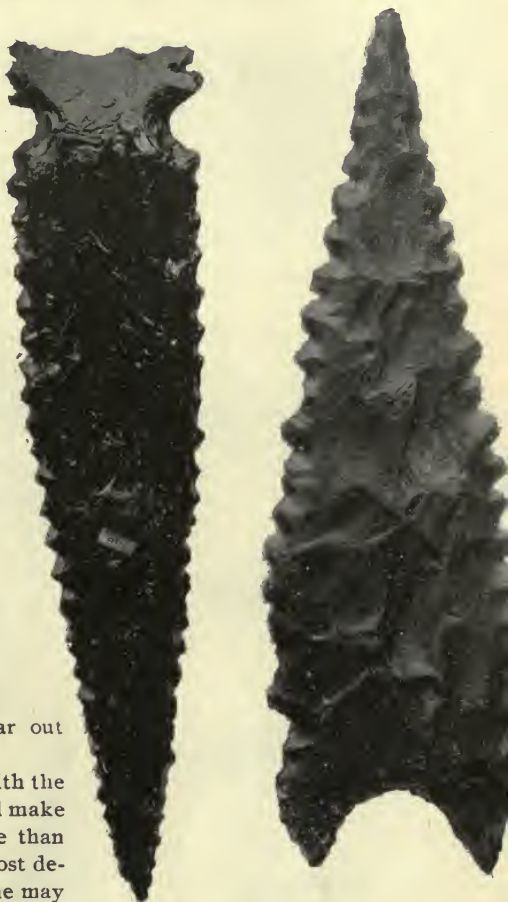
C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

All actual size. Arrowheads from writer's collection. Two lower "curves" from Barr collection; rest from writer's.

The serrations are a striking feature of all the specimens shown, save one which is not of obsidian. These Indians did not attempt serration, so far as I know, except in obsidian. Artistic arrows of jasper, agate and fossil wood are found along with these curious "curves" but never serrated. In the series of six arrows, the four smaller are from near Sacramento, the two larger from near Stockton. The "spears" are of a series of eight in the writer's collection and were found all together 20 miles west of Stockton. The other arrows are from an ancient burial place within the limits of this city.

The curved artifacts are found at Stockton, and here only.* Some of them have not only the simple curve, shown by the illustration, but a compound or lateral curve. No. 16, for instance, is bent to the left till its point is far out of line.

A more exact acquaintance with the miscalled "Digger Indian" will make him a more interesting creature than he has been. Instead of the most debased of Indian culture-types, he may yet appear not only the most harmless of American Indians, but among the most artistic and the most amenable to civilization.



C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

Writer's collection ; two-thirds natural size.

Stockton Cal.

*Mr. Merodith's "curves" have made considerable trouble among unread or untraveled collectors. As a simple matter of fact, they are merely artifacts made of that shape, because that shape is the natural cleavage of the nodular obsidian accessible to these Indians. As they couldn't depend on its breaking straight, they worked it as it did break, and made their knives thus sickle-shaped. As every expert knows, this shape is peculiarly effective for certain kinds of cutting ; but the Indian adopted it simply because his material forced him to. Like most discoveries, it was purely empiric. As to serration, the reason the Indian serrated obsidian and no other stone is merely that obsidian is the only stone that can be serrated, practically. There is no doubt in my mind of the authenticity of any of the specimens shown in these cuts. "Curves" have also been found in Inyo county, Cal.—Ed.





Barr Collection ; actual size



C. M. Davis Eng. Co. Collection of writer and J. A. Barr ; actual size.

THE MYTH OF "QUEEN" XÓCHITL.

BY OWEN WALLACE.

IN the tenth century the Tóltecs, according to ancient Indian chroniclers, were powerful and flourishing. During the "reign" of Tecpancáltzin there lived in Tóllan an Indian named Papántzin, who was an extensive cultivator of the Mexican aloe, or *maguey*.

From the fiber of this remarkable plant the people made paper, rope and a coarse kind of cloth; while its thorns served for pins and needles, and its roots when cooked formed nutritious food.

Its crowning virtue (or evil) was yet to be exploited by this same Papántzin, who discovered that its milk-white juice, when slightly fermented, made a more or less palatable beverage.

He resolved to send some of the liquor as a present to the war-captain; and that his beautiful daughter Xóchitl should be the bearer of the gift.

Accordingly Xóchitl, who was reputed to be the most lovely of Indian maidens, donned her finest attire, decked herself with flowers, and, attended by her father and her women, appeared before Tecpancáltzin, bearing in her hands a bowl of *miel de maguey* (honey of *maguey*).

The war-chief, who was young and ardent, was equally delighted with cup and cup-bearer.

He privately ordered his people to seize the maiden and convey her to his castle on the hill of Pálpan.

He afterwards made her his wife, and on her presenting him with a son, called the child Mecanétzin, which signifies "son of *maguey*."

At the birth of the child certain signs and wonders were observed, and the sage Huéman was consulted as to their meaning.

He declared, after much deliberation, that the boy would become war-chief but that during his reign would occur the destruction of Tóllan.

In spite of this evil augury Tecpancáltzin abdicated in the fifty-second year of his "reign" in favor of his son, in accordance with the law of the Tóltecs.

Mecanétzin was then forty years of age, and extremely noble and virtuous.

For nearly forty years he governed wisely and well, but at their expiration the evils prophesied by the seer began to manifest themselves.

The war-captain in his old age became extremely profligate, and his vassals followed his example.

Mecanétzin had his first premonition of disaster when, on going one morning to his garden, he encountered there a rabbit with horns like a deer, and a humming-bird with enormous spurs.

Having learned that these were certain signs of impending doom he at once inaugurated a series of grand fiestas and sacrifices to placate the angry gods, but in vain.

The calamities commenced the following year with fierce hurricanes which lasted 100 days at a time, destroying the harvests and laying the towns in ruins.

Next year there was not a drop of rain, and the terrible heat dried up trees, plants and every sign of verdure.



XÓCHITL PRESENTING PULQUE TO TECPANCÁLTZIN.
Photo. by Owen Wallace from the painting by Obregon.

In the third year came heavy frosts which destroyed as surely as did the winds ; and the fourth brought such intense heat, alternating with snow and hail, that the few remaining *maguays* and trees perished.

When the plants commenced to grow again, great flocks of birds, locusts and other pests devoured them, and to add to the general misfortune the weevils ate all the grain in the store-houses.

The barbarian allies of the Tóltecs, seeing the plight of their once powerful neighbors, now began a war against them, which lasted twenty years.

Then came the pest. An Indian wandering in the mountains found the body of a beautiful infant, pure white, with golden hair.

He carried it at once to the war-captain ; but Mecnétzin, fearing that it was another omen of evil, ordered him to return it to the place where it was found. The body putrified and bred a pestilence, which spread like wildfire among the people, 900 in every 1000 dying of it.

The "king" made a law, that in future every white child should be killed at the completion of its fifth year.

In the meantime the enemy had advanced on many of the principal towns.

Mecnétzin, to propitiate them, sent two of his chief men to their camp, bearing gifts of gold, rich cloths and ornaments.

The barbarians were implacable, and advanced rapidly upon his army. A bloody battle ensued and a portion of his troops was vanquished.

Mecnétzin fought personally, as did his aged father and many women, including Xóchitl.

Mecnétzin retreated with his forces towards Tóllan, but was repeatedly overtaken by the enemy. His old father was killed, and his mother, Xóchitl, fell bravely defending herself to the last. Mecnétzin escaped, and concealed himself in a cave.

He later placed himself again at the head of his remaining warriors and met the barbarians in a fierce battle in which he was killed and his army totally destroyed.

Thus ended the great Tóltec nation, whose ruin, according to the Texcocan "historian" Ixtlilxóchitl, may be directly attributed to the beautiful but unfortunate Xóchitl, and the introduction of *pulque*. The Indians of Mexico still cling to this seductive drink.

The famous painting by José Obregón, from which the accompanying illustration is taken, shows the maid Xóchitl, accompanied by her father and attendants, in the presence of the "king" Tecpancáltzin.

The last of her women carries the plant itself, from which was extracted the fatal beverage destined, so runs the fable, to debauch a king and his people.

City of Mexico.

It is, of course, understood that the "Toltec Nation" is an invention of Ixtlilxochitl and Fr. Duran ; and that the story of Xochitl is an Indian myth of Mexico. It is not history.—En.





MY BROTHER'S KEEPER.

BY CHAS. F. LUMMIS.

III.

WHATEVER may be our religious, political or social affiliations ; however much or however little we may have studied of ethnology ; whether we know Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanscrit, Tigua, Aymar  and a few more, or only English and not much of that ; whether we have read one or all of the several thousand necessary books on the subject ; whether we have lived near enough to Indians to care for them or far enough to despise them—every manly man and womanly woman (common sense and ordinary schooling being taken for granted, in this country) can agree to certain basic truths, which are as scientific as they are decent :

1. A mother is a good thing.
2. A mother without a child is void.
3. Likewise, a child without a mother.
4. Item, fathers who have no sons and sons who have no fathers.
5. Education is meant to be an enabling for the life of the person



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MUTTON FOR SALARIED "PHILANTHROPISTS."

Began, in August number

educated; not for the person who does not get it; nor is it designed simply as the easiest way for the teacher to make a living.

6. Learning to read does not balance the loss of parents.

7. Having smart children does not compensate for their death or disappearance. A live child who cannot read is worth more than two dead ones who could.

8. The everlasting absence of a child is equivalent to its death.

9. An estranged child is not as comfortable as a trusting one.

10. No country is bettered by having citizens who have forgotten their fathers and mothers.

11. A good son or daughter is as valuable to the nation as a good farm-hand or scullery maid.

12. A republic is not benefited by the creation of a class of constitutional peons.

13. American labor, which had fathers and mothers, will not welcome any competition from a class which, by government fiat, had none.

14. People truly strong and brave are always tender to the weaker. Bullying, no matter in what name of "humanity," is left to cowards, who are strong only when they have the advantage.

15. The American Indian occupied this land before we did.

16. He numbers a quarter of a million; we are about seventy-five millions.

17. No matter how poor his title to the land on which he was the first human being; no matter how scant of land offices and deeds and surveyors he was—the fact that he was before us, and is one to our 300, is enough to make honorable people as considerate of him as they decently can be.

18. He has a little land still—what we thought a few years ago so worthless that no one else would ever take it as a gift—but we have all the land that is good for any thing.

19. Thanks to the whisky, the vices and the diseases he never heard off till he met us, he is slowly but surely disappearing. A modest forbearance should lead us at least to "let Nature take her course," and not kill him off before his appointed time.



C. M. Davis Eng. Co. A MISSION INDIAN OF CALIFORNIA.



20. If we wish to kill the Indian off we should go at it like men and risk our lives; not like cowards sneaking behind the skirts of "philanthropy."

21. If we must "educate" the Indian we should not educate him to death. We should adapt our curriculum to his capacities, and our demands to his humanity. We can gain nothing ourselves, and certainly give him nothing, by trampling upon his love for his mother and his child.

22. If we are going to educate the Indian—or anyone else—we should give him an educated teacher. He cannot learn to read from a teacher who cannot read; he cannot become a good American by an instructor who thinks God in 1899; that is an accident ties a vain

23. No im-
was ever yet
world by any-
didn't know
about it and
to learn.

24. The time
when Americans
a man shall
thing, and the
ized world de-

was invented
motherhood
and family
thing.

portant work
done in this
one who
anything
didn't care

has come
demand that
know some-
whole civil-
mands it.



We dislike to have a congenital fool do our sanitary plumbing. Are the human souls of 250,000 prior Americans, upon whose lands we disport ourselves, less important than our sewer-gas pipes?

25. The American people has troubles of its own. It does not care much for Indians, except in a tiny majority of it. But it cares for justice, fair play, honor, mercy. It cannot afford—and it would not knowingly afford, even if it could—a cowardly oppression or injustice.

26. The American public does not yet believe that any class of people within its borders has to be kidnapped from father, mother, brothers and sisters. It does not yet believe that any man is a better American for having no



C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

A MAN FOR A' THAT.

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home. It does not yet believe that the facility to spell "c-a-t" is worth more than filial devotion. It has not yet discovered that a salary, little or big, entitles any man to break up an American home.

27. These things it feels most vividly for itself; but it also feels them for other people—the best test of the depth of its own conviction. I would very much like to see any person now making a living by the

Indian Service deny any of these heads as an abstract proposition. If true in the abstract, it is true in the concrete. As a matter of fact, all these things are true; and every one of these truths our Indian Service is today violating in practice. It is depriving parents of their children and children of their parents on the notion that the ability to stumble through a first reader outweighs the ties of family. That is the sociologic fool of it. The ethnologic fool is in presuming that Indians have no family. They think that while God may have been so vulgar as to invent sex, it was reserved for our smartness to invent motherhood and fatherhood, the glory and the consummation of sex. This is, perhaps, a rough way of saying it; but it is cold truth.

But possibly those who are *ex officio* wiser than all human history (for history never got a salary) should not be blamed for being also smarter than their creator. A man who knows nothing of history—and "history" does not mean six-bit school-books, but some sober review of what man has done (and learned by the doing) between the time he was a shivering savage and the now of his wonderful wisdom—may fairly be expected also to suppose that the law of gravitation (or of maternity, which is as primal) was invented in 1898 and by an American.

But the quality of mercy is not strained to the mesh of a Ph. D. We can be human without being savants. The love of parents and of children; of something like justice, of something from which philanthropy flowered, is in every human heart. And all of us can love and do love fair play. If the salaried theorists—unread and untouched by Indians—who live on the Indian, will simply give their involuntary feeders fair play, I for one will forgive them for lack of scholarship. And for an American, this is very forgiving; since our scholars, whose judgment of Indians is now and will be through the generations accepted by the serious world as authoritative, are in luck to get as much for a year's hard study—or rather for their maintenance through a year's hard study—as the lucky political persons get a month for taking Indian children away from home and teaching them useless lumber.





C. M. Davis Eng. Co.

THE CALIFORNIA OF 1757.

From an old Jesuit map. (See p. 227.)

A LITTLE CURIO.

BY JULIA B. FOSTER.

SOME years ago, a pair of tourists in California chose another than the beaten track in the northern part of the State. They had traveled delightedly on mule back along the dashing current of the Salmon, and up the winding Klamath, beholding such marvels of mountain scenery and breathing such intoxicating atmosphere as made their past lives seem tame as unfermented wine.

"Did you ever visit one of these Indian rancherees?" their guide asked one day.

"No," answered the lady, eagerly, "no, no, no!"

An hour later they rode into an oddly silent cluster of huts, barking dogs suddenly rendering the place vocal, and a strange, wild odor of earth and pines, and the birth-scent of a nomad race pervading it.

The huts, or cabins, were set in an open space, yet near to the shade of pines, and were built of slabs, or puncheons, split from trees, one round hole cut near the bottom, sufficiently large for ingress and egress. From one of these huts the guide stirred an old crone, clad in a garment cast off from civilization; her eyes rheumy with age and the smoke of green wood; her face seamed with wrinkles; her skin like leather.

After a word or two with her, he turned again disgustedly: "Blamed ef it ain't ration day, 'n they're all off thet c'n walk. Let's go to the reservation house ourselves."

The clatter of hoofs at this place scarce disturbed the sleepy Indians, but a little girl of about ten years of age turned from a knot-hole, and, holding up her hands, began telling off her fingers to those in the background.

"Isa, one; akh-uk, two;" counted the guide: "kwi-rok; pisi; ter-a-oap; kri-vik; hok-i-ra-vik-y; nine; ten,—she's sayin' they're cuttin' up ten sheep inside there."

There was not a gesture made, nor a sign given, to denote the presence of strangers, till this same little creature, making a swirling motion with her arm, called out: "Wô-hah!"

At once a gleam lit up the faces of the company; there was a glimmer of white teeth here and there; more than a half-dozen score of black eyes danced for one brief instant; then the luminous flash died out as lightning dies.

The guide smiled as he said, "They're laughin' at ye. Thet's a smart little 'un, too; she's caught on young. She give the nick-name fer the whites, 'n' was makin' big fun. She was imitating a whip-lash, 'n' sayin' 'whoa', 'n' 'haw', 'n' how ridiculous the whites is, anyhow. She's cute, you bet."

Then came the parceling out of the ration. One old *mahala** took off her dirty skirt and tied up her quota of flour in it; the bucks slung legs

*The common name for Indian woman in California among such as know Indians. I believe the credit of identifying its etymology—invariably when once thought of (a corruption of the Spanish *mujer*)—belongs to Eve Lummis.—Ed.

of mutton and smeary chunks of beef over their shoulders, and the old and infirm were laden with the heaviest packs of the company.

"I would like an Indian child for a curio," suddenly announced the blonde-haired, blue-eyed lady, a dash of red in her cheeks and lips, "that little girl."

Shades of the Yurok, the Karok, the Modok, what curios these tourists had already—beads, elk-horn utensils, bone brushes and combs, shells, obsidian, red-woodpecker scalps, a pair of tiny chipmunks, baskets of all sizes, shapes and patterns—and then baskets and more baskets! How could they ever be got home? And now, a human curio!

In five minutes more the bargaining was going on. How much al-li-co-chik would the white woman give? No, the thing couldn't be done anyhow; their tribe would scorn to sell children; this one very smart, too. Many head shakings succeeded, with an occasional cluck from one of the women.

"Where's Captain George?" demanded the guide.

A tall, middle-aged brave, with a coat buttoned across a shirtless chest, and an ugly scar reaching across one cheek from ear to mouth, was summoned from the spot where he was busy loading his family rations on his father's back, and directly engaged in a conversation so mixed in pedigree that no parent language could be distinguished.

"B'iled down, its just a question of how much?" said the guide, finally. "As it happens, this child don't belong to the tribe. When she was a pappoose, her mother was captured, cradle 'n' all, from the Upper Klamath people, and was one of their shamans, or holy prophetesses. So these folks was afraid to kill either her or the young 'un; bime by, the woman died."

"How much?" reiterated the little lady in the saddle, anxious for fear she couldn't get the child, and then, again, anxious for fear she could.

Evidently, Captain George understood the situation, for he stripped his coat sleeve up, and on his bared arm, began measuring off a string of dentalium shells—"al-li-co-chick," or Indian money—by the tattoo marks which extended under the skin, clear to the elbow. He was plainly but gaining time, and calculating what price the lady could be induced to give, while pretending to reckon up the child's value.

"Twenty dollars!" he hazarded, finally, and when the bargain was closed, without any haggling, the Captain turned away with a vexed look lurking about his scar, at not holding out for more.

* * * * *

(*Extract from Laura's Journal* :) August 1, 1870. My "curio" has attracted no little attention. Before I reached home with her, I concluded I might as well have secured a lizard, or a pet snake, or a bear's cub, the way people looked at her.

Arriving at Eureka, I had her well scrubbed, especially *her head*, and hastily ran up some red calico with my needle, in which dress I thought her short, squat figure very picturesque. Her pudding-bag face, indented with its two, little, black, berry eyes, and ornamented with three tat-

toed fern leaves on the chin, I thought very striking as it looked out from above that bright calico slip. But the other passengers on the steamer kept their distance ; and one coarse, frowzy woman, with dirt in her finger nails, said : " You couldn't get an Injun clean ! "

The steward objected when I wanted her in my state-room, and then as the steamer began to roll on the bar, she turned a sickly yellow, and I realized that a little Indian girl's stomach was formed on the same plan as my own, after all, and consented that she should be taken below.

Sept. 5. Well, here we are, in a furnished house in San Francisco, having had, I am persuaded, the most glorious honeymoon among the wild doves of the mountains that could have been planned. Besides, my health, about which they were all so foolishly worried, is quite recovered, and I hope to stay here indefinitely.

I have decorated my hall, dining-room, and parlor with my own bric-a-brac, including beads, baskets, and child. I am astonished to find that the latter has been homesick within her silent and swarthy breast ; yet, what wonder ? It occurs to me, with some pricks of conscience, that I may have been rash or thoughtless, in thus transplanting her. I don't know what could have suggested to me the word, "*cruel*," in this connection ; but I indignantly repel the idea.

Dec. 8. Captain George said her name was Mary ; but, sometimes, she chatters like the chipmunks, and then, if I choose to question her, her broken speech trickles on like one of her own little mountain streams, on a summer day.

Today she has been in the mood, and she gave me her Indian name—*Mil-chói-mil*—meaning " I talk ; " bestowed upon her because of her ready tongue. But her command of language is limited ; she cannot converse on " high " subjects—how could I expect it of such a little lizard ? Sometimes she makes me " creep," just to look at her.

Feb. 11, 1871. Today I bought a dear little English pug, so homely that he's pretty ; also, a harness with bells. Mary's nose matched his own, as she looked at his curly tail, his crushed strawberry ribbon, and his dainty blanket and basket. " Very good eat," she said, to my consternation, poking his fat sides with the finger of judgment.

March 26. A lovely day, that suggests wet violets.

Hearing loud voices on the sidewalk, this morning, I went to the window, and, on the gate-post sat Mary, listless and blinking, surrounded by a dozen curious, teasing gamins.

" Oh, what it is ! " exclaimed one, derisively.

" Shure, its a naygur ! " suggested another.

" Naygur ! naygur ! " shouted the crowd, catching at the familiar and democratic epithet. And then the spirit of persecution abroad in the world condensed upon the lawless little horde : " Twist her fingers ! pinch her ! tear her dress ! pull her hair ! " they shouted.

For one moment she bore their indignities, then with a jump she landed in their midst, suddenly alive ; her hands eager talons ; her eyes, shooting fires ; and such a torrent of Indian invective pouring from her

mouth, as reminded me of one of those rushing, northern cataracts. The effect of that wild-cat leap I need not describe; but I heard the dishevelled "wash ladies" in the alley talking, an hour later, over their fences, about the "little devil" in front. Evidently, their children had embellished the narrative as they carried it home.

April 10. I have been teaching little Mil-chói-mil to sweep, and she asked me if the broom was a "woman-stick." Partly by words, partly by the clever way in which she seemed to take the broom unto herself, but more by the gleam of her face, I understood the "woman-stick" to be a badge of sex. She took me out in the back yard to illustrate its use, and, with the end of the handle, began turning over the ground for a little space. I was astonished to see the quantity of angle-worms that came squirming to the surface; and these disgusting, wriggling things she caught deftly between thumb and finger, finally extending a particularly rich and corpulent one toward me, with the grave remark: "Make soup; very good." Oh, has her diet really been pug dogs and angle-worms, or is she playing upon my credulity?

June 8. We have been having the third of three warm days that sometimes attack cool San Francisco.

I found Mary, about noon, going round the house almost entirely without clothing. I endeavored to explain something of the term modesty, but she looked at me with a perfectly blank countenance. She said that the new corsets I bought her yesterday got hot, and burnt her, as if that were quite enough to account for her action.

July 4th. This morning, early, I wakened at a peculiar sound. Fire crackers and bombs were splitting the air outside, but *this* was no Fourth of July celebration; it was evasive, ghost-like and intensely mournful. I threw on a shawl, and, bare-footed, ran down the hall. Was it? Yes, it certainly came from Mary's room. Pushing her door gently I saw her squatting on the floor, with bent shoulders; and, then, again, issued from her lips that strange, low cry, such as a wounded animal might have given. And, yet, again, great heavens! it might have been the death note of a stricken hare or deer.

I craned my neck forward, and over those bent shoulders I saw that in her hand she held the stiffened form of one of the chipmunks. Its mate, in fright and excitement, was frantically turning the little wheel in the cage; but evidently Bunny was dead. Mary seemed that moment herself but little higher in the scale of creatures than the chipmunks, and, my foot-fall lost in the pile of the carpet, I stole away.

Before night, Tricksey, most diminutive and sprightly of encaged spirits, had joined her fellow, Bunny, and would never tread her wheel again. They say you cannot keep these wild things long; that they invariably die when taken from their free life and mountain air. These two have been so cunning, and so bright-eyed, that I felt a tear drop over my cheek as I saw them stretched out, and all that pretty agile life gone from them.

Mary looked at them, and at my tears, with stolid face; but, as I went to bed, again I heard that mournful, evasive cry stealing out like a soft-

footed ghost about the house. It seemed to say : "Hwen-ne-ni-ny, hwen-ne-noo-o-o, hwen-he-nu-u-u !" with an indescribable wail running all through the vowels on which her voice dwelt.

Almost overcome with nervous emotion, I shuddered and sobbed as I drew the bed-clothes over my head, and I shall always remember this July Fourth, as the day the chipmunks died.

Sept. 19. Mary is growing fond of me ; and I had thought she never would ! I wonder if she has a soul, too—why, yes, of course ! But she has never seemed human, as I, for instance, am, or mother, or the girls, in Boston. I am so used to being loved, that I miss it inexpressibly when I meet with one who seems to have no response in her soul.

There it is again—I said *soul* !

Nov. 12. The fall of the leaf among the mountains ! I can fancy the leaves yellowing and dropping with that gentle, little, scraping sound, that seems almost like the rustle of a spirit in the woods. All the shrubbery must be quite denuded now, but the pines still stand, dark and green, clad the winter through.

I am trying to teach Mary to read, but she doesn't enjoy it ; still she spends incredible patience on crochet. I believe she can learn to sing simple melodies, and she will do what she can to please me. In spite of her remark about roasting Pug, he is "hers devotedly," although she seldom speaks to him. Sometimes I am conscious of that very attraction, when she sits by me with her crochet, communing silently with herself and me.

I hope she may remember some of the Indian songs—lullabies, and war chants and harvest dances, like the Manzanita and the Clover. I will give a unique evening then to the friends who have entertained me so charmingly during our stay here. She talks very well now, and knows what I want of her. Today, to prove that she understood, she fell into a monotonous rocking movement with her feet, accompanying herself with a growling note or two, which she kept up for several minutes without pause. It was the oddest "song and dance" I ever saw.

I have learned much from her, too. Sif-san-di pek-i-á-vish is a certain singing, dancing, gaming, fasting ceremonial, by which the great spirits of earth and forest are conciliated. This averts such disasters as fires in the woods ; scarcity of rain ; land-slides in the winter after heavy rains ; perhaps earthquakes. Then there is the U-ma-laik, or Salmon dance ; the Woodpecker dance ; dance of the White Deer ; Boat dance, and so on.

I mean to get a tonic for Mary ; she doesn't seem quite well. In fact, I am far from well, myself. It's natural, I suppose ; in the fall of the year, when the leaves drop, nature must be at her lowest ebb.

Jan. 5, 1872. I am amused at Mary in my dressing-room, she is so interested in my bright fineries—my curling-tongs, my little gold hair-pins, my powder-box ; and oh, how she loves perfume and scented soap ! She never wearies of my Saratoga trunk ; "heh ! heh !" she says, lifting all its lids, and plunging her hands into its empty compartments.

She thought the hat-box must be meant to carry Pug in. She thinks my silk skirts sound like the leaves that I said fell in the autumn.

But Mary isn't well, and the doctor's tonic doesn't seem to help her. Perhaps she needs a priestess-doctor, such as her mother was; perhaps the Indian medicines of roots and herbs, gathered in the full or the dark moon, or with some other witch-like proviso, alone, will send the ichor along her veins.

If I believed that——!

I have thought today, that, perhaps, and all innocently, I am depriving my little ward of a part of her birthright. If heretofore I have thought of anything beyond taking her for an amusement and a plaything, it has been with the vague idea that in giving her civilization, I was hanging upon her life the great jewel, the one pearl. Just now it occurs to me, that there usually comes a day in a little squaw's existence when she is espied by some susceptible brave, and he makes commercial advances to her father; then, without further ceremony, takes her rejoicing to his wickiup. Such a day can never come to Mary, if she stays with me. Thus, has she, through me, lost home, husband, and children. But then, what folly to accuse myself! The idea was suggested by a question of hers.

"How much," she asked, "did *he* (meaning my husband) pay for you? Many dollars, I suppose, because your hair is the color of dried grass, and your eyes like two openings in the clouds. He likes you."

"He does love me, I should die if he did not!" I cried impetuously. But her face, the three fern leaves on its chin standing bluely out, settled into that stubborn calm which is so much her characteristic, and I could not coax her into that contented and pleasing mood, which now she oftener wears.

March 15. I can scarcely write for tears—Mary, little Indian Mil-choimil, is dead!

And she loved me—I cannot doubt it—for she followed me with her eyes when I left her, and when I returned held my hand closely between her weak fingers. I must write no more, for I am quite worn with the events of the last few days.

March 30. I must finish little Mary's history in my diary; it will take few words.

I did not dream she was going to die; I really did not! but the rest saw it, months ago. I had her photograph taken, one day, and she said, then, that would kill her. I laughed at her superstition, and to reassure her let her see me sit for mine, directly after.

She took a sudden cold, which developed, alarmingly soon, into pneumonia. She said, so yearningly, when she was uneasy with fever, that the salmon were beginning to run up the Klamath; and, then, again, that the thimble berries would ripen in June; and told, as she refused a drink from the faucet, how cool and fresh the water lay, up there, in little pools among the rocks, under the shade of the banks. Oh, it just hurt my heart to hear her longing voice!

I insisted that they should take her up on the steamer, her little shoes

tucked in beside her, and bury her out among the pines—a little alien whom I had robbed of home and family—a human curio, which I tore from its environments, and would have attached to me like an ornament to my watch chain. I hope God will forgive me! A woman can be so careless and so cruel!

Away up there, under the pines, with their gently-swaying tops, I shall always think of her as sleeping, in her red calico dress, her strings of shells around her neck, the red-woodpecker tufts in her braided hair.

Sleep, little Mil-chóí-mil, sleep well. Run, salmon, run up the Klamath; swirl, cool waters, among the mountain pools; ripen, berries, upon the bush; clasp hands, winds, and whisper near the spot where she sleeps; for to you all she belonged, and never to crowded street, and bell, and book.

But had she a soul? oh, she had—I know she had!

Alameda, Cal.

THE BIG BONANZA.

BY THEODORE H. HITTELL.

[CONCLUDED.]

IT took but a comparatively short time, under the management of such men as crowded over from the western side of the Sierra Nevada, to find out, not only that the blue stuff that had been contemptuously rejected in the neighborhood of Gold Hill was substantially the same as that which was found at Ophir, but also that the vein which furnished it extended all the way between the two places, and a mile or two southerly from Gold Hill to what became known as Silver City in Gold Cañon, a distance of about twenty-two thousand feet, or a little more than four miles. It was a large, irregular layer or dyke of metalliferous rocks, chiefly quartz, with bunches, pockets or streaks of exceedingly rich ore running through it, lying between what was called the foot-wall, which was generally hard diorite, on the lower side, and the hanging wall, consisting of porphyritic rocks, on the upper side. It would seem that when the mountain was originally formed or was forming, there was an immense split or series of splits in its mass, and naturally in its weakest part, a thousand feet wide in some places and narrowing or "pinching" to a mere trace in others, but forming a continuous line of fissure, into which nature interjected from the unknown depths below, and under conditions of heat and chemical action that are inconceivable to the present dwellers upon the earth, the materials, including some native gold and silver and many argentiferous and other ores, that form the great vein. It was formed under substantially the same conditions as the great veins of Potosí, Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Chihuahua. All are of the same kind, having much the same general topographical position with reference to the mountains in which they are found, with nearly like directions and nearly similar dips; and all, as before stated, belong to one and the same family of gigantic developments.

In the case of the Mount Davidson vein or Comstock lode, as, notwithstanding the character of "Old Pancake," it got to be called, it will be noticed that when O'Reilly and McLaughlin first struck the ledge, a little above and back of what is now Virginia City, it turned into the mountain or, in other words, seemed to dip westerly; but on further investigation, it was found that the dip was decidedly easterly, out of or away from the perpendicular axis of the mountain. It might, on account of this general direction, be supposed that it was like a stratum of the sedimentary rocks and had been lifted up like many of the strata with the general rise of the mountain chain; and it is indeed possible that its position may have been more or less shifted in the course of time and the slow changes of myriads of years; but it is to be borne in mind that it is not in any respect a stratum and was not formed or deposited in any manner like the limestones or the sandstones of comparatively recent geological periods. It was of plutonic, not neptunic, origin. It was not formed on the top of other formations, but it protruded up through them. It does not lie along or in conformity with other rocks, but cuts or splits right through them, changing their character more or less on each side; and it goes down, probably getting richer and richer as it descends, to depths that can never be reached, and the composition of which we can only surmise—depths where the heat is sufficient to melt and vaporize metals and the pressure great enough to crystallize diamonds.

When and how the great split in Mount Davidson and the injection into it of the fluid silica, with its metals and metalliferous ores, took place are questions that geology will some day answer; but for the present purpose it is sufficient that after lying there for millions of years—as many other lodes as yet undiscovered are still lying among the mountains—the Comstock lode was found; and men were also found who knew or soon learned how to appreciate and use it. Its extent was of course at first unknown, but there was enough of the ore in sight to make it well worth working and sinking for more. This sinking commenced at the Ophir mine, where the vein was found to dip into the mountain, and was carried on in the beginning with ordinary hand windlass and bucket. The product was so promising that the windlass was soon succeeded by a horse-power whim; and not long afterward the horse-power was succeeded by a steam-engine, which was used, not only to carry the men up and down and hoist ore, but also to pump out the water that trickled and seeped into the excavation. The shaft or incline followed the well-defined ore body between the foot wall on the one side and the hanging wall on the other, because outside of them there was no metal or ore, and it was found that the vein grew wider and better as it went down, until at a depth of less than two hundred feet it was fifty feet across. As excavation and removal of the ore proceeded, the problem presented itself of how to keep up the hanging wall and superincumbent mass. Pillars were left in many places, but the ore was comparatively soft and would not sustain any great amount of pressure. Large timbers were also used as in ordinary tunnels, but

the great weight warped and twisted them out of shape, and in some instances squeezed them into less than half their original size or crushed them into splinters.

For the purpose of meeting this difficulty, Philip Deidesheimer, a Californian mining engineer, who had been consulted on the subject, suggested the use of what were called "square sets," consisting of short, thick, heavy timbers mortised and tenoned at the ends and braced diagonally, so as to form cribs four or five feet square. These could be piled up on top or by the side of one another, so as to fill up almost any sized or shaped space. They were found to answer the purpose admirably—much better than anything else that could be devised—and afterward vast cavities, hundreds of feet wide and nearly a thousand feet in depth, that had been emptied of ore, were thus filled up.

In addition to the Ophir, as the ledge was found to extend southward to Silver City, other mines were opened at various points all the way to that place and beyond. These mines received different names, in some cases those of the first claimants, such as Best and Belcher, Gould and Curry, Savage, Hale and Norcross, Chollar, and so on, and in other cases more fanciful ones, such as Sierra Nevada, Mexican, California, Virginia, Potosi, Yellow Jacket and Crown Point. On nearly all the claims shafts were sunk and work commenced; and as it had become known that the vein dipped eastwardly, many of these shafts were located in favorable places east of the outcroppings of the ledge, which might thus be struck by sinking perpendicularly. In less than two years nearly a hundred mines were opened; and though all were not profitable, several bonanzas or pockets of rich ore were encountered, and several of the mining companies at work made large profits, such as the Ophir, Gould and Curry, Savage, Hale and Norcross, Chollar, Potosi, Yellow Jacket, and Crown Point. All of these and a few others had their bonanzas; and up to 1870, ten years after the silver discovery occurred, the Comstock mines had yielded over a hundred millions of dollars.

Among the young, active and intelligent Californians, who had drifted over to Washoe in the early days were John W. Mackay and James G. Fair. They were both of Irish birth and both ordinary working miners, without wealth or influence. But they went into the Washoe business and especially the underground business with great energy and became recognized as men of superior skill in their line. Both by close and persistent attention to their work rapidly advanced and by degrees got to be interested in the mines in which they labored. Fair became superintendent of the Ophir mine and Mackay of the Caledonian and part owner of the Kentuck, which, though not among the great mines, were well managed and yielded large returns. In the meanwhile they had come together and joined forces with James C. Flood and William S. O'Brien of San Francisco, who were as skillful in stock transactions as Mackay and Fair were in mining operations, and thereby constituted what was known and became famous as the bonanza firm of Flood & O'Brien. In that connection they invested in Hale and Norcross

and several other of the Comstock mines. In Hale and Norcross they made some money ; but in several others, which they endeavored to develop, they lost, or at least made nothing. Though little or nothing of note was rewarding their labor they were learning all the time and had implicit faith in the mines. Their confidence, or rather the confidence of Mackay—for he was the “brains” of the mining branch of the firm as Flood was of the stock branch of it—was phenomenal. Other men have persisted in risks and perilous undertakings ; and some have won and got credit for undeserved luck ; but Mackay and Fair in the mines, supported by Flood and O'Brien in the stock center of San Francisco, though they could not look into the mountain, believed implicitly in its bonanza character and invested their money and labor with that kind of assurance based on knowledge and good judgment, which lies at the bottom of all great undertakings. Their ventures were in no proper sense a “gamble.” They pictured to their own minds, and on trustworthy data, the nature of the great vein under their feet ; and they proceeded to lay out their plan of campaign in search of the treasures, which they had convinced themselves were still buried in the mountain, with the same faith and reasonable certainty of success that a merchant relies on in sending his products to a market which in the ordinary and natural course of trade must be remunerative. As the great merchant exercises and displays a genius for commercial profit, so the bonanza firm, in their operations on the Comstock lode, exercised and displayed a genius for bonanza.

There were toward the northerly end of the great Comstock vein, as known in the early Seventies, several claims that had never yielded anything of sufficient value to encourage much exploration. They embraced a lineal distance on the main lode of thirteen hundred and ten feet, but the outcroppings were few and nothing of importance was produced from the same kind of shafts and inclines that had paid so well in other mines. The common understanding was that the ground had been tested and found worthless. But Mackay and Fair thought differently. They reasoned that the Comstock was a great vein filling up an immense continuous fissure. It was known to be wide and extensive in the Ophir mine, just north of the neglected claims, and in the Gould and Curry south of them, and to extend into the Mexican, Union Consolidated and Sierra Nevada, north of the Ophir, and into the Savage, Hale and Norcross, Chollar, Potosi, Yellow Jacket and Crown Point, south of the Gould and Curry. They were all evidently locations on one and the same great vein. It might be, and was likely to be, pinched in some places—that was the nature of great metalliferous veins—but there was no good reason to infer, because there was a pinch or very little good ore at the surface or because there might be a pinch here and there below the surface of the reported barren ground, that it should extend throughout its whole distance. The likelihood was that as good and perhaps better deposits could be found in that large and centrally located extent of ground than in the claims on both sides of it. Ophir was only six hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and Mexican six hundred feet north

of that ; while Best and Belcher on the other side was only two hundred and twenty-four feet, followed by Gould and Curry of nine hundred and twenty-one feet. They were all bonanza mines ; and why should the large intervening space of thirteen hundred and ten feet all be pinched and barren ? There was no good reason ; and Mackay and Fair would not and did not believe it to be ; and they were willing to spend their time and money in justification of their faith.

It was not very difficult, with the bad name the reported barren ground had acquired after ten or twelve years of neglect, to buy it all up for a comparatively small sum of money. The bonanza firm seem to have commenced with purchasing the various claims to the seven hundred and twenty-one feet, next north of the Best and Belcher, which they united into the so-called Consolidated Virginia mine, and then bought the six hundred feet, next north and up to the Ophir, which they called the California. The two mines together, being thenceforth substantially under the same ownership and management, were usually named in conjunction as the Consolidated Virginia and California. It is said that the bonanza firm paid out about one hundred thousand dollars, for which they purchased about three-fourths and the entire control of the two mines, and they consummated their bargain and took possession and management in January, 1872. They determined to devote their attention first to a thorough exploration of the Consolidated Virginia ; and for this purpose they commenced with levying an assessment of over two hundred thousand dollars upon its stock—most of which they had of course to pay themselves—and expending it in development. They had a shaft, four hundred feet deep on the ground ; but their main and important work was, by consent of, and under arrangement with, the two mines next south of them, to run a drift or tunnel from the deep shaft of the Gould and Curry mine, at a depth of nearly twelve hundred feet below the surface, through the Best and Belcher ground and into Consolidated Virginia. It was a costly operation, as they had to run eight hundred feet before reaching the edge of their ground ; and, after reaching it, they ran a hundred feet or more into the Consolidated Virginia without finding anything except a mere thread. At one time they lost even this ; and the prospects were very unfavorable ; but the same confidence that had induced them to run their tunnel induced them to continue it. And continue it they did. They knew they were on the vein because the hanging wall and the foot wall were present and, by persistently following them, they finally came to a place where the vein widened—and widened rapidly. The further they went the better became the prospects. It now became very certain that they would want their separate shaft ; and it was accordingly pushed downward day and night without interruption until it reached the depth of the tunnel, or eleven hundred and sixty-seven feet, and struck the ore body which had been first found in the tunnel communicating with the Gould and Curry shaft. The ore body was not of the very best ; but it was good and was getting better the further they went into it. A drift of two hundred and fifty feet was run from the bottom of the shaft and

it went the entire distance through rich ore. They had struck a portion of the Big Bonanza. The ore ran up from sixty dollars a ton to more than six hundred; and in every direction, as they advanced, it grew wider and richer. The shaft was sunk down to the twelve hundred feet level; and there still continued an increase in the extent and value of the deposit.

In the meanwhile large quantities of the ore were being taken out; and by the end of October, 1872, the bonanza firm were shipping bullion to the value of about a quarter of a million of dollars every month. Without saying much or anticipating all, they knew they had an exceedingly valuable mine, and they proceeded now with redoubled energy to find out the extent of what they had.

Neither Mackay nor Fair was at that time especially interested in the stock market. They were not anxious to have their mine or their success in it known. They were perfectly well aware that they had found a great deposit; but they wanted, before making their final arrangements about it, to know exactly how large and valuable it was. By the end of 1874, they had gone down to the fifteen hundred feet level; and at that depth the ore was richer than ever. They had evidently struck something unprecedented; and the more they examined and probed and ran cross-cuts through it the larger and more valuable the bonanza seemed to become; and curiously enough the California ground was now supposed to have a larger and more valuable bonanza than the Consolidated Virginia. By January, 1875, the seven hundred and ten feet of the Consolidated Virginia were estimated—and the company stock, which had been increased from 10,700 to 108,000 shares, sold—at the rate of seventy-five millions of dollars; while the six hundred feet of the California mine rose to eighty-four millions and upward. In other words, the thirteen hundred and ten feet of neglected and supposed barren ground, which in 1870 was rated at forty or fifty thousand dollars, and for which the bonanza firm paid about one hundred thousand dollars, was now worth and selling in the stock market at the rate of about one hundred and fifty millions. At this rate every running inch of the ground along the vein was worth over ten thousand dollars; and every one of the two hundred and sixteen thousand shares, in which the two mines were divided, was worth on an average seven hundred dollars. But on the other hand, and in justification of these prices, an immense body of ore of the richest description, from one hundred and fifty to three hundred and twenty feet wide and more than five hundred feet deep, was in actual sight; and in a short time and for a number of months actual dividends of over two millions of dollars were paid monthly, or at the rate of about ten dollars per share or one hundred and thirty dollars on each running foot every month.

Such was the huge deposit found by Mackay and Fair in the Consolidated Virginia and California mines, or the Big Bonanza as it was called. The ore was not all of the same character; but the most of it was very valuable and some of it exceedingly rich. In general color it ranged from pale green and bluish gray to deep black, some of it con-

taining native silver, all more or less gold, and in many places there were masses of crystals of quartz, blue, violet, purple, olive-green, rose, pink or white. The most gorgeous jewel-bespangled caverns, with whose story Sheherazade beguiled Shariar from his bloody-minded purpose, and the most gem-filled of the "dark, unfathomed caves of ocean," were nothing in comparison. Here were at least five hundred thousand square yards of ore, and it was supposed to be worth at least three hundred dollars in gold and silver a square yard. It was not the bonanza firm that gave it this value. The mine actually yielded something in the neighborhaod of that valuation. Experts at the time fixed the value much higher. The lowest estimates put on it were over a hundred million; the director of the United States mint thought that the ore in sight indicated three hundred millions of dollars, and Deidesheimer, the engineer, who rendered the working of the mines practicable by his suggestion of the cubic frames of timber, was disposed to place the value at some fifteen hundred millions.

Some men have been born to great fortunes, though rarely to anything like one hundred or even fifty millions of dollars, and some have managed, by a long course of attention to careful business, to accumulate great fortunes. In these cases, as a general rule they, by degrees, grow into or up with their fortunes; and there is nothing specially remarkable or interesting in contemplating these or their wealth. But let the reader imagine these hard-working miners down in the lower levels of the Comstock, who had the brains to conceive and believe in the continuance of the vein through the barren ground between the Ophir and the Best and Belcher mines and had the pluck to put all their money and all their labor into the work of proving the truth of their convictions—imagine the feelings of these men, still young, vigorous, sober, sound in body and mind, with nearly all of life before them, when they suddenly burst into what seemed one of the great treasure-houses of nature, where she had been elaborating and storing wealth for uncounted and uncountable myriads of years; and it was all theirs.

One of the old Californian pioneers relates how, at Weber Creek, in 1848, he did his first day's work at mining. After laboring severely till near evening and clearing off several feet of surface dirt from the top of a large rock, he unearthed some thirty dollars worth of bright, shining gold that was lying there before him. He did not pick it up at first; he left it lie for a time, and enjoyed the consciousness, without touching it, that there it was within his grasp, and more of the same kind all along the creek. The enjoyment was worth more than the gold. If thirty dollars in golden grains, thus exposed on the rough surface of a piece of bed-rock, can make a man feel glorious, what language can express the feelings of Mackay when he struck the Big Bonanza of over a hundred and fifty millions?

EARLY CALIFORNIA.

UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS—THE VICEROY'S REPORT CONCLUDED.

THE following installment concludes the (translated) report of the Viceroy Revilla Gigedo, reviewing the history of California from 1768 to 1793. The translation was begun in the June number.

228. These naval forces I deem for the presentsufficient in Acapulco, for the purpose of cruising frequently along the northern and southern coasts; for watching and impeding smuggling in our establishments which the vessels of any foreign power might attempt; for carrying the yearly supplies to the "presidios" and missions of the Californias; for assisting the peninsula in case of invasion; and for undertaking voyages to higher latitudes if circumstances should so require it, either to acquire information about the progress made in these remote northern provinces by the English or Russians, or in reference to the fur trade, or because necessity arises to make a special examination of certain parts of the coast.

229. It may be that we shall require in the future a larger fleet for the objects indicated, according to what events may happen. But no matter if we increase or not this naval force in the Pacific, we will always be able, as far as it is possible, to protect our commerce, reduce the expenses of the department, and defeat, as much as is within our power, the combinations upon which the English have calculated.

Fourth Proposition about the Better Management and Improvement of the Special Funds of the Missions of the Californias.

230. The fourth proposition contained herein must be considered as an incident of the second, the same as proposition five will be subordinate to the third; and this because the present has reference to the development of the salines of San Blas, whose products are to be applied for the expenses of the department, and because proposition five will treat about the exercise of greater care in the administration of the special funds of the California missions, so that this capital may not be impaired, and a new burden imposed upon the treasury.

231. These funds, if properly cared for, are sufficient for maintaining the actual missions; but ever since the expulsion of the Jesuits, who personally managed the landed properties (fincas), the products thereof, which the society formerly used for pious purposes, have begun to decrease.

232. For this reason it was considered convenient to relieve the management of funded ecclesiastical properties from the charge of these revenues, and confide same, in accordance with a royal order, to the former auditors of the cashier's department of the royal treasury, don Francisco de Salas Carrillo; but at the death of this magistrate a still greater decadence was noted.

233. There were many applicants for the vacant administration, and my predecessor, don Manuel Antonio Flores, thought that the safest thing to do would be to place the management in charge of the two magistrates of said royal treasury and hold them jointly responsible.

234. So he decided and advised His Majesty, accompanying his letter (number 159, of January 27, 1789) with an authenticated copy of the proceedings. But in another letter (number 178, of March 27th) he informed that this measure, far from producing any good, was fast precipitating the funds to utter ruin, and that they could be saved only

by an active, intelligent and zealous general manager, who should frequently inspect the estates and be capable of developing their resources and disposing at a fair price of the products; and who also should keep watch over the conduct of the subaltern administrators. Such a general manager should have no other office or employment, and should be paid a competent salary.

235. These letters he addressed to the Marquis de Bajamar, the same as I did with my number 22 of Nov. 26, 1789, wherein I agreed with the opinion of my predecessor in reference to confiding the estates to a General Administrator of the Californias; because, among different other notable matters in the management of those properties, I noted, that after estimating in four or five thousand dollars the construction of a water reservoir on the estate, called Arroyozarco, more than forty thousand dollars had been expended and the work is not yet finished.

236. Afterward I forwarded with my letter (number 202 of Nov. 30, 1790) an authenticated copy of the proceedings had for the purpose of complying with the royal order of May 20, 1781, which commanded the sale of the rural properties of the special funds, providing that the product of such sale should be placed with the necessary guarantees at interest.

237. This measure was not carried out, because the auditor, don Francisco Salas Carrillo, presented a diffuse representation in which he persisted in making out that the special fund would suffer still more in case its landed properties should be sold, stating therein that if the necessary improvements should be made the estate "Ibarra" would produce \$40,000 every year, and the holdings of Arroyozarco four or five thousand dollars.

238. With such fair prospects in sight, the sale of the properties was suspended. After listening to the argument of the fiscal of the royal treasury and to the advisory opinion of the Royal Commission of Councillors the viceroy, don Matias de Galv  z, informed His Majesty of these proceedings, in a letter (number 670 of April 27, 1784), and in consequence thereof, the royal order of December 14, 1785, decided in favor of the measures proposed by Carrillo until its results should be known.

239. These results were far from satisfactory, for instead of a yearly net product of \$40,000 derived from the Ibarra estate, the whole income for a period of five years (1784 to 1788 in which latter year Carrillo died) only amounted to \$32,023; and in another period of five years (1785 to 1789) the estate of Arroyozarco suffered a loss of \$1,324.

240. For this reason, the fiscal of the royal treasury petitioned for, the Assessor General of this vice-kingdom agreed thereto, and I decreed in conformity therewith, that the rural property of the special funds of the Missions of the Californias should be sold at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, with the express condition that the purchaser should acquire said property subject to the payment of a perpetual annuity (*   censo perpetuo*), and that no cash deposit should be made on the sale price, but that the buyer should furnish the corresponding bonds so as to insure the payment of the interest and also the value of all the live-stock.

241. In my letter, number 202, I reported on this matter, proposing also if it should not be possible to effect a favorable sale of the estates, to place same under the charge of a general manager, having the qualities mentioned by my predecessor, even if his salary should be triple the amount now paid to the magistrates of the treasury for managing these funds, which they are unable to do properly, owing to other official duties requiring their prior attention and impeding these magistrates absolutely from personally visiting and inspecting said estates, which impoverish more and more every day, as is proven by the former expenditure of \$98,000 and by the \$140,000 required, according to the

estimate of the engineer, don Miguel Constanzo, for the purpose of finishing the water reservoir at Arroyozarco.

242. This has been the estate which suffered most, because its products give no revenue whatsoever; and as, besides, large amounts had to be expended in continuing the improvements, it became necessary to rent this property, and consequently another interminable lawsuit arose about the insufficiency of the sureties on the bond of the lessee (already deceased), and about complaints and discords of the settlers or sub-lessees of the same estate.

243. In my letter (No. 283 of July 23, 1791) I reported all this to the Marquis de Bajamar, repeating my proposition to sell the properties; and again called attention to my own opinions and those of my predecessor. I begged to be informed at the earliest convenience of the sovereign decision of His Majesty, so as to be able to save the public funds of this Vice-Kingdom being burdened with a considerable part of the costs which the missions of the Californias will cause to it, in case that the special funds are insufficient for maintaining said missions.

244. The landed properties of the special funds are valued at \$527,500; its capitals loaned out on interest amount to \$188,000; therefore the total is the large sum of \$715,500, whose yearly interest at the rate of five per cent, should be \$35,775. The missionaries receive every year a little above \$22,000; consequently a balance should remain of \$12,000 to \$13,000 to be used for the establishment of new missions, traveling expenses and transportation of the missionaries by land and water.

245. These last two items are neither of frequent occurrence nor very expensive. At an average they may amount yearly to about two or three thousand dollars. Deducting this from the before mentioned balance, the remainder will serve to increase the special funds; and as these balances are the most available resources, they are to be safely invested, and with the revenues derived therefrom not only the actual expenses can be covered, but also those which in the future may be required for the spiritual conquest and for subduing pagan Indians. But all these fair hopes will vanish if no stop is put to the ruination of the estates.

246. This calamity can be guarded against by the disposal or sale of the properties, and also by placing the estates under the charge of an intelligent, honest and active general manager; although in my opinion it would be preferable to dispose of these lands in the manner indicated by the fiscal of the Royal Treasury, whose propositions are (and had to be) suspended until Your Excellency informs me if His Majesty approves this measure.

Fifth Proposition, about Conserving the Primitive Manner of Managing the Salines of Zapotilla.

247. Under date of June 18, 1790, I received the decisions sanctioning the measure in reference to restoring the salines of Zapotilla to the former mode of management. This measure I supported by an authentic copy of the actuations, which I enclosed in the letter (No. 368 of February 26 of the same year), addressed to don Antonio Valdéz.

248. The simple and safe management of these salines had been changed, in the hope that the product would be increased by working the salines directly on account of the royal treasury. But the contrary happened: for since 1781, when the new administration was installed, until 1788, the out-put decreased and the considerable sum of nearly \$73,000 was lost.

249. After the salines were again placed under the former management, it was possible to bring them back to their old standard of producing \$75,000 a year and without exposing this money to be inverted in extravagant and useless expenditures. Besides, the towns and settle-

ments within the jurisdiction of the saltworks have been improved. The reason for it is that the salt wells are rented at the rate of eight dollars each; the product is more than thirty thousand "cargas" [about 300 pounds in a "carga"] of salt, for which the king pays 6 reales [75c] per "carga," and sells it for sixteen reales [\$2]. Consequently the lessee does not lose the price of his labor in working the wells, and the just profits of the royal treasury are assured without any danger of bankruptcies nor any salaries to administrator or interventor, for the reason that the management has again been entrusted to the Commissary of the department of San Blas; and, for the present there exists no motive to change this state of affairs.

Remarks to Obviate a Difficulty which might be Alleged against New Enterprises and Expenses.

250. As the enterprises necessary for the new establishment at the port of La Bodega, the examination of the stretch of coast to Juan de Fuca strait, the occupation of the entrance of Ezeta and of the Columbia river (to all of which I have referred in §§ 185 to 195 and 216 to 219), must occasion expenses to the royal treasury, which will be still further increased by the cost of fortifying the "presidios" of the Californias (of which §§ 220 to 223 treat), it may seem that these propositions contradict the contents of §§ 196 to 198, wherein I oppose every project, no matter how advantageous it may be, which compels us to incur great expenses. But in reference to these propositions I must make the following distinctions:

251. Our establishments of the Californias reach to the "presidio" of San Francisco, and if, as the English think, this is to be the boundary line, then they might establish themselves at the port of La Bodega, which is so close to that peninsula, that it is practically the same as if they were on it.

252. Consequently, as such pernicious neighbors must surely be avoided and at once, we cannot do less than occupy without delay said port; and therefore it is apparent that this is not one of those projects based upon future advantages or which originate heavy expenditures.

253. Neither can we dispense with a minute exploration of the stretch of coast up to Juan de Fuca strait, because we ignore what mediums the English may acquire for approaching our establishments, and neither know if the Columbia river, immediate to the entrance of Ezeta, is the supposed passage between the two oceans; a matter which it is absolutely necessary to investigate. The costs thereof will not be exorbitant and this exploration does not compel us to continue in larger expenditures.

254. The expenses would be greater if we had to build establishments at the entrance of Ezeta, in case that the Columbia river should really be the passage or if other matters of great importance should compel us thereto.

255. It would also be very expensive to build or construct regular fortifications and to garrison same with the corresponding number of California presidial troops, as it seems is required by the proximity of foreign vessels, and the facility with which an enemy in open war might invade and take said peninsula, absolutely defenseless as it is. But neither this very serious matter, nor the promptly required establishment at the port of La Bodega, nor the conditional occupation of the entrance of Ezeta have any other remedy, but to do our best and at once furnish all the money required for these purposes. The treasury should in preference to all other actual needs, no matter how important they may be, use its revenues for sustaining and maintaining these new fortifications and additional troops. Besides, in the special treaties already made or to be hereafter entered into with the English or Russians, a precise condition or stipulation should be inserted, prohibiting either of them from settling on localities immediate to our possessions of the

Californias. These territories of ours can at once be placed in a state of adequate defense for resisting invasions or attacks from vessels, by the means about which I advised in my letter (No. 124 of November 30, 1792) and which I repeat in the second proposition under §§ 220 to 223.

256. I am perfectly well aware that such defenses are insufficient against a formal and decisive invasion, as also that it is not probable that the English will agree to any such stipulation or condition. But howsoever this may be, I think to have removed the apparent contradiction of §§ 196 and following, by proving that the steps to be taken and the expenses to be incurred are for the purpose of defending and maintaining our peninsula of the Californias, and not projects based upon future advantages; but that they are simply precautionary measures to guard against the alienation of a territory we conquered at the cost of many lives, hardships and treasure.

257. This would not be the case if we pretended the absolute possession of all the extensive coasts north of the Californias; because this is a project to which I am opposed and which I consider a distant, adventurous and costly enterprise.

Statement that the Occupation of the Port of Nutka or of any other Harbor on the remote coasts North of the Californias is Useless to Spain.

258. The preservation on our part of the port of Nutka, has in my opinion been as useless to us, as would be the occupation of any other advanced locality, excepting those in the immediate vicinity of our establishments in the Californias, for the reason that such occupation will always be productive of large expenditures and grave obligations and may even be the cause of involving our Court in troubles and difficulties with the Court of Saint James.

It is Proposed to Cede the Port of Nutka to the English.

259. Therefore I am of the opinion that we should cede voluntarily and absolutely our establishment at Nutka to the English; for according to everything I have been able to understand and discover about the ideas of the English commander, Vancouver, and his emisary, Broughton, their desire and ambition seems to be to raise the English flag in that port without recognizing the flag of Spain; and this rather impelled by a spirit of vainglory to uphold a claim which has been controverted, into a point of honor, than for real interest and advantages to be derived, which in truth are very problematic so far as they have reference to the fur trade.

260. In § 205, I stated that the English had gathered the first fruits; in effect, different merchants of that nation, residents of the East Indies, fitted out in 1786 two vessels and placing same in charge of the lieutenant of the navy, John Mears, traded during that year and the next.

261. When Mears undertook his second expedition, he entered into the port of San Lorenzo de Nutka. For the purpose of facilitating his trade with the Indians (and also to be better able to defend himself against the natives and the inclement weather) he considered it convenient to reside ashore. For this object he chose a small piece of land, fenced it in, within the stockade built a house or temporary shelter, and raised the English flag.

262. It may have happened, as this officer avows in the diary of his voyage, that Macuma, cacique, chief or headman of the natives inhabiting the district of Nutka, sold him that piece of land whereon Mears built said provisional hut; but it is also certain that the same Indian in his voluntary statement made by him in the presence of witnesses worthy of faith, insisted he had never made any such sale or donation.

263. Notwithstanding this, let it be supposed that the English have a just right to the establishment acquired by Mears, and consequently

there seems to be no difficulty in complying with the last convention made between our court and that of Saint James, about returning to the English all of which they had possession in April, 1789.

264. To carry this stipulation into effect, the captain of the first-class, don Juan de la Bodega y Cuadra, known as an honorable and intelligent gentleman, was chosen and appointed. His orders were to proceed promptly to Nutka; to treat with the commissioner of the court of Saint James, to deliver unto him the part belonging to the English, and to settle amicably whatsoever difficulty might arise.

265. The commander of the Spanish expedition and George Vancouver, English commissioner, having met at Nutka, Cuadra fitly judged that his first step, considering the spirit of the treaty, should be to inform or state to the English the boundaries of the lands corresponding to each. But Vancouver, who possibly could find no ground upon which to take possession of all the buildings and territories as he had been commanded by his court, answered that his orders stated that full surrender of all the territory and port of San Lorenzo should be made to him, and that his instructions did not authorize him to enter into discussions about the legitimacy of these rights.

266. Howsoever these orders may have been dictated, they are open to the suspicion either that the English had very little knowledge about the places claimed by them, or that they desired to acquire what was not theirs, but which might be useful. Cuadra, with the object of conserving harmony and of proving to the court of Saint James our sincerity, was inclined to yield to every reasonable claim, and gave to understand, as it seems, that he was ready to comply with Vancouver's request.

267. The English commander, satisfied and pleased with this complaisance, made his plans for placing a guard at the establishment surrendered to him and to continue on his voyage. He ordered that the "Dedalo" should be unloaded, and the cargo and ammunition deposited in the warehouses. But after Vancouver's crew had been engaged in this work for a few days, the commander, don Juan de la Cuadra, changed his mind, thinking he had exceeded his powers, and considered it safer to acknowledge his error than to continue a procedure contrary to the true spirit of his instructions.

268. Therefore he informed Vancouver, that having maturely considered the orders given him for complying with his mission, he thought he could venture to surrender to him absolutely the port of Nutka and the territories of its districts, but only place him, Vancouver, in possession of that part which had been obtained or acquired by Mears and whereon the abandoned hut had been built.

269. Still Cuadra proposed that, Vancouver being convinced of the right which the English nation had to the whole district and exclusively to the port of Nutka, he would at once place the whole temporarily under his orders, and formal surrender thereof should be made as soon as their sovereigns should decide upon this point.

270. The English commander could well have afforded to accept this provisional cession, but he did not deem it convenient; yet he is entitled to some excuse for his apparent displeasure when Cuadra informed him of his new decision, by reason of the loss of time and useless work suffered by his crews in unloading and loading the "Dedalo," and also because this delay compelled him to return next year, in case our court should decide to surrender the whole of the district and the harbor of Nutka.

271. This commander has had no reasons for exaggerating what he supposes himself to have suffered, nor yet for saying that my orders to don Juan de la Cuadra were obscure, because these instructions agree and are in conformity with the sovereign commands of the king. If Vancouver was firmly convinced of England's legitimate right to the territory and port of Nutka, and that this would be the final decision,

then he could have easily agreed to the provisional surrender proposed to him.

272. After all, if Cuadra's change compelled Vancouver to delay his stay in Nutka and to impose work upon the crews, which of his own accord he discharged, it also afforded the English commander an opportunity for reconnoitering the posts of San Francisco and Monterey, for providing himself with fresh supplies not obtainable in the Sandwich Islands, and for resting his men without the fears and precaution which communication with those islanders awaken.

273. Finally the delay of one year in his expedition, about which Vancouver complains, seems to me to be without foundation, because he could neither know the time required for examining the coast, nor the point from which he could start on his return to Europe.

274. All the foregoing demonstrates clearly the true designs of the British, and still more, knowing, as is evident, that the profits which can come from the possession of Nutka are very precarious, because the English cannot now hope that this locality will become the trade center for otter skins, where they may have facilities for acquiring from the Indians large quantities thereof, for the reason, that the bulk of this kind of furs comes from the interior, and that at the present time the Nutka Indians have hardly any intercourse with the Nuchimases.

275. Formerly the channel of Fuca was unknown, and consequently the vessels did not go up by the northern outlet to the "rancherias" of the Nuchimases, who, not being able to dispose directly of their merchandise, were compelled to sell same to the Indians of Nutka, expressly occupied in this trade. But now the vessels visit those rancherias and trade directly with the Indians.

276. I have mentioned briefly these points so as to prove that if the English nation, in the hope of continuing without loss in the fur trade, or for other reasons, whose dangers would be greater to us if their settlements should be nearer to ours of the Californias, desires to sustain as a point of honor the possession of the establishment of San Lorenzo de Nutka, then it seems to me that we should be greatly gratified in having the best of opportunities in selling to them as a favor our complaisance to their pretensions. Because those possessions far from being useful to us, will be the cause of heavy expenses and damages against which we must guard.

The Propositions are Ratified and the Report Brought to an End.

277. In my opinion, the dangers which threaten the peninsula of the Californias and the rest of the Spanish possessions situated on the coasts of the South Sea, can be avoided if the measures contained in these five propositions (and which I have tried to prove in this diffuse report) are carried out.

278. I now arrive at its conclusion, and hope that Your Excellency will receive it as proof of my zeal, love and profound acknowledgment of the sovereign virtues of the King, informing His Majesty of the contents, so that he may advise me of his royal pleasure. God, etc., etc. Mexico, April 12, 1793.

THE COUNT DE REVILLA GIGEDO.

This is a true copy of letter number 162 of the correspondence with the government at Madrid through the Secretary of State.

So I certify.

CARLOS MARIA DE BUSTAMANTE.



A MUCH
BETTER
INVESTMENT.

It might not be so dazzling a form of conquest, but it would cost less and leave a better taste in the mouth if Uncle Sam would "liberate" the arid lands of the West. There is an area many times as large as the whole Philippine archipelago, right here inside his own fences, which he could convert from desert into good homes for twenty million Americans. He wouldn't have to crowd anyone out, the campaign would make no widows and orphans (though it would make no generals), and he would be getting something for his money—as now he is not. The old gentleman used to have a reputation for being a pretty good hand at a bargain. If the West can nudge him sufficiently on this point—and it is now rather planning to try—it will be doing a service as great to Uncle Sam as to itself. It is time for a concerted movement for the development of our own country. It is a better country than the ones we are gunning after—better for Americans, at any rate. It will support two hundred million people before it is as crowded as the Philippines are now. And water will earn a good deal more in the West than gunpowder will among the heathen, as a business investment.

LITTLE
JOHNNY'S
ÆSOP.

A Devoted Son was considerably Chagrined to see Fire break out in a Neighbor's house whither his Mother had gone to make a Call. It went against his Finer Feelings to perceive the Authoress of his Being at a Third-story window, waving Loudly for Rescue. His Embarrassment increased when the absurd Bystanders suggested that he would better shin up the fire-escape and bring her Down.

"That is all very well," he replied with Dignity, "for you people who have no Real Reverence for Women. The man who Lays his Hand on them, save in the way of Base Flattery, is a Coward. My mother has no real Business up there, but there she *Is*. And who shall Dare to Haul her Down."

Moral: Any place is good enough for the flag.

MORE
LITTLE

JOHNNY. A Self-Respecting Person (and Properly so, as he was a Billionaire and of enormous Muscular development) seeing two Newsboys fighting on the street, felt a Humane Impulse to Pull them Apart. Having inherited the love of Fair play, he took the Bigger boy by the Scruff of the neck and kicked him Four Blocks. But though a Champion of the Downtrodden, he was No Fool. Having had a Business training himself, and knowing that Some Other big boy might come along Any Minute and bully the Poor Little Fellow again, he put the little fellow's Pennies in his own Pants Pocket where they would be Safe, and tied the Little Fellow up in the Dog House, where he promised to Educate him.

"Lemme go! I don't want to," cried the Ungrateful brat. But the Good Man picked up a Club and said, soothingly: "Sh! Sonny! You don't know what's Good for you. Under my Enlightened Rule you will enjoy a far larger Measure of Freedom than you could possibly have Running around the Streets by yourself. I will let you Sell

Papers, and I will take Care of your Money for you; and if you are a Very good little boy, maybe I'll Adopt you some day."

Meantime the first Bad Boy was pulling the Hair of another Smaller Fellow. The which being observed by the Self-Respecting person, he Flew to the Rescue. "Kick him, Sonny!" he cried. "When I get there I'll teach him to Weyerlize the Helpless!" And he laid the Bad boy out with a punch in the Belt.

The Small One danced with Glee, crying: "Didn't we Do him!" But his Deliverer answered: "We nothing! I did it. It's my Mission to Relieve the Oppressed. Here, let me take Care of your Papers for you."

The Small One put his Thumb up to see if his Nose was still On, and threw a pebble at the Good Man, who thereupon sprang upon him and Smote him, and kept smiting. About half who saw the scrap said: "Oh, let the kid go and play." But the Self-Respecting person had his temper with him. "I don't Like the Job," he confessed, "for this brat is only 70 pounds and I'm at 240. But I owe a Duty to Humanity. There has not been a Moment when I could have Retired with Honor. If I let him Up, he'll think I'm Afraid of him. Besides, he isn't Fit to run around Alone, and if I don't take care of him some Unprincipled Person will certainly Hurt him and take away his Hard-earned Pennies. I've got to Pound him till he Squeals, for I feel Responsible to Civilization for him."

This fable teaches how unwise it is to be Smaller than your Benefactor.

Roosevelt for Vice-President? When someone gets up San Juan Hill ahead of him! As "Teddy" is not dead yet, there need be no hurry about burying him. Historically, that is what the Vice Presidency means. It is the political grave. And that fact is no stranger to the very kind gentlemen to whom "Teddy" is the Handwriting on the Wall, and who have no other polite hope of erasing him. Roosevelt has nothing to drive him to suicide; and as he is not many kinds of a fool he doubtless will not be led.

Certainly no one can accuse the *Youth's Companion* of lodging incendiary opinions. Its most structural characteristic, perhaps, is a conservatism so serious as sometimes to verge on timidity. It has something like three-quarters of a million subscribers and several million readers; being far ahead, in circulation, of any other publication in America. It has won this vast commercial success in every State in the Union, by taking the last pains not to offend anyone. So it means something when the *Youth's Companion* says editorially (in its issue of Sept. 7):

"It is a matter of common comment that the people are tired of the conflict [in the Philippines] and wish to see it ended. Those who regard the war as an immoral attack upon a people . . . have been reinforced by politicians who think they see . . . an opportunity for party success. Besides . . . many supporters of the administration are apprehensive lest their political opponents are correct in their estimate of the effect of the war upon future elections. On the other side there is no enthusiasm for the war. It is merely regarded as a painful national duty. . . . Carrying on a distant war . . . is new business to the American people. They do not like it, and only accept its cruel, distasteful burdens when they must."

The proposition to set aside as a national park the wonderful Petrified Forest near Holbrook, Ariz., should be carried out—and will be, unless in our zeal to convert the heathen we are going to turn heathen ourselves. There are many "petrified forests" in the Southwest; but that marvelous area strewn with logs and chips of agate and chalcedony and amethyst is incomparably the finest on earth. It is rapidly being despoiled by relic-seekers and money-grubbers. What they could readily carry off, of this heavy material, would not count so fast in a deposit so enormous; but vandals are even blow-

THOSE

UNSELFISH

SOULS

OPINIONS

OF A

CONSERVATIVE

A TEST

OF OUR

CIVILIZATION

ing up "logs" of ten tons of agate to get a fist-size specimen from the heart. There is a great deal more in New Mexico and Arizona which a civilized government should preserve—like "Inscription Rock" and the chief ruins of the cave-villages and cliff-dwellings, the monuments of "the Cities that were Forgotten" on the plains of Gran Quivira, the matchless Natural Bridge of Arizona, and so on. But it can make a good beginning at the Petrified Forest. Unless these steps are taken soon, our posterity will wonder what colossal conceit made their philistine forefathers account themselves civilized. The scrubbiest nation takes better care of these things than we do. Mexico, Peru, even Spain, protect their antiquities, governmentally. We do not. Isn't it about time we began to catch up? While it is very glorious to know that we can "lick" them, there might also be some quiet satisfaction in knowing that we were more intellectual.

If "adopted," President McKinley will be the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

LET US
LEARN

TO READ. It would be comic, if it were not so tragically serious, to observe how few Americans today really know anything about the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States—except the names. Not one voter in a hundred can give a reasonably intelligent summary, even, of the contents of those fundamental documents; not one voter in a thousand can quote a paragraph. Not only the noblest and wisest creed ever devised by patriots, but the actual charter and explanation of our government, these papers have become mere curios. Everyone has heard of them, very few know what they are. Very few care to know. They might about as well be the hotel rules bannered inside a room, which no guest reads. And this is what we fondly believe to be the smartest and most business-like nation on earth!

THERE'S NO
GETTING

OUT OF IT.

There seems to be a wholly un-American impression among some certain people who believe themselves very good citizens, that an American has no business to discuss politics. It is a fact so sure and clear that no sane man dare dispute when he stops to face it, that while despots very kindly save their subjects the brainfag of worrying about politics, a republic rests wholly on the responsibility of every voter to bear his share of the government. When people are too lazy, too cowardly or too fastidious to "meddle" with their own government, they have ceased to be fit citizens of a republic. When a majority of them lose the ability or the care, then the republic is no longer. It is definitely launched to some new sea—of despotism, of militarism, of heelerocracy, or whatever its tendency may be. But the United States has not yet ceased to be a republic. The people are still the government; the administration is simply a servant hired for four years, honored by having—and honored because it has—charge of the house subject to its employer's will. It cannot even recommend its own successor as house-keeper; it can even be turned out of the house before it has served the time for which it was hired. To pretend that the master of the house has no right to criticise the servant is to betray absolute ignorance of the American form of government and of all others.

Now, any government has to think. A government under one hat can think in silence; a republic can think only by discussion. And that is the way this republic always has thought. It is the way it learned to think Negro slavery wrong—after nearly 100 years of deeming it "all right" and "the will of God." It is the way it came to think of the Republican party and Abraham Lincoln. It is the way it came to think of everything it has ever done—except the Philippine war, the only large national act in which the people or Congress were never consulted. It is the way it will do everything as long as it remains a republic.

This being the case, it is every citizen's duty to know what is going on, to form the most intelligent opinion he can, and to discuss matters of public policy in whatsoever forum is at his command. It may be easier or more politic to shut his mouth and let someone else think for him or let things go by default; but it is not his duty as an American citizen. He may blind himself with "party fealty" (and many noble men do); he may shirk it for laziness or cowardice (and so do many who are not noble); but if he is the full stature of an American he will know his part and take it, at any cost.

Nor is there any disability clause. Clergymen, magazine editors, college professors—even these are American citizens. And it is well that they be. Their profession does not acquit them of the duties of citizenship. And no man who at all understands the American genius wishes them acquitted. They must not skulk behind the petticoats of their profession and beg off from the plain duties of a citizen as if they were more sacred clay, and exempt from plain men's responsibilities. Privileged classes do not belong in a republic. Every back is entitled to the common burden of the patriot. We may all make mistakes in bearing it; but to a democracy no other mistake is so fatal as the idea that we can get rid of it.

And it is noticeable that we never virtuously reprove editors, professors or clergymen who "go outside their calling" (as the thoughtless say) to favor our side of the question. Their impertinence becomes evident only when they oppose us. Yet only an ignoramus is unaware that the Opposition is the safety of all governments.

The administration newspapers are all trembling (but mighty secretly) for Admiral Dewey's sanity. How does he dare dispute the wise reporter and the editorial hack, who have assured us, rather hysterically, that the Filipinos are savages, Aguinaldo a selfish despot, and the whole lot saved from killing one another only by our Christian kindness in killing them; and that everyone who wished to give these poor devils a show is a "copperhead" and a "traitor?"

WHAT
DEWEY
SAYS.

In the August "Den" were printed some of Dewey's official words to the Secretary of the Navy. Here follows the pith of what he says to the *London Daily News*:

"I know the Filipinos intimately, and they know I am their friend. . . . The Filipinos are capable of governing themselves; they have all qualifications for it. . . . I have never been in favor of violence towards the Filipinos. The islands are at this moment blockaded by a fleet, and war reigns in the interior. This abnormal state of affairs should cease. . . . I should like to see autonomy first conceded; and then annexation might be talked about. I should like to see violence at once put a stop to. According to my view, the concession of self-government ought to be the most just and the most logical solution."

Can this be the real reason why Cousin George is coming home? And do you see the administration papers printing his words? Not much! The readers who are so unlucky as to read nothing else do not dream of the size nor the authority of the opposition to the war. As someone has well said: "an 'organ' is valuable to an administration not for what it prints but for what it leaves out."

Meantime the American people are not borrowing any trouble about George Dewey's sanity. They love him and believe in him. He may think with or against the administration—or us—as he will; he has quite as much chance to know the islands as Prest. McKinley has, and we have as strict confidence in his honesty. It would be natural for a war hero—its greatest hero—to believe in the war. If Dewey doesn't, so much the worse for the stay-at-homes who do.

CHAS. F. LUMMIS.



THAT WHICH IS WRITTEN

It is rarely that we can add a new bead to the rosary of "classics." The printing press has become a disease. Every year something like 3500 new books befall us. Of these, maybe (in a good year) one hundred are really admirable, two or three times as many are probably worth while. Probably not much more than six-sevenths of the annual new books are practically worthless. But we are in great luck if among the best books of two or three years we find one genuine classic. That is an elusive word, compact of so many and so rare qualities! So much literature comes so close to its fence that in the contemporary glance we count it inside—and so little literature ever really gets there!

I do not believe, however, that there can be any serious doubt that Ernest Seton Thompson's *Wild Animals I Have Known* will stand the long test. Here are the classic grace, simplicity and fancy; above all, they body the classic spirit. They are not polishings of the trivial nor the provincial; they are as elemental as the hates and loves and hopes and fears which we call "human," indeed, but which are in fact animal. A man must have brains and experience to realize this; but Mr. Thompson has both. As he truly observes, man has no qualification the beasts do not in some degree share; nor the beasts any trait which is not in man. And from this primal wisdom Mr. Thompson has gone forth into paths of detail of rare beauty and truth. His book takes rank at once with *Rab* and the *Jungle Stories*, than which no more could be said. It is the kind of a book no American child should be deprived of; and one person who has grown hard with the frontier is sorry for the man who does not melt to it. "The King of Currumpaw" is the greatest wolf in literature except Akela; and "Raggylug" the most notable rabbit, not excepting the bunny of Wonderland; and "Vixen" a figure never to be forgotten, mother-fox as she was; and "Bingo" and "Wully" and "Redruff" are worthy of their company. As for "the Pacing Mustang," there is no nobler horse on any page.

The dress is worthy of so fine a book; an ornament to any shelf—as the contents are a grace to any mind. Mr. Thompson's own illustrations (he is admitted the foremost living illustrator of animals) adorn nearly every page. But his great triumph is that he has drawn the Four-feet in such words that rough hunter and cold naturalist and tender child all know that it is not only beautiful but true. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. \$2.

Why a man who can write such stories as the first four in *The Lion and the Unicorn* should ever attempt martial and other fields to him unripe, is one of the things no fellow can find out. These pages have more than once said severe things of Richard Harding Davis; and all intentionally. But that is only when he meddles with things *que no le tocan*. As a writer of short stories, he has few equals. If the precise knowledge which must inform a book of wars or travel be outside his equipment, he has just the hand for proper short stories. He knows people—in his orbit—and a great deal of the

world as fashionables know it. He has a very fine sense of construction and treatment, and an unusual aptitude in the word. It is a rare gift to write such tales as have made him famous, and he would do well to tie by it.

The title story in this present book, and "On the Fever Ship," are admirably human documents. "The Man with One Talent," though marred with Mr. Davis's pattern of travel, is a strong thing; and "The Vagrant" has attractions. The last head in the book is apparently a "filler" only. It does not belong here; nor, apparently, anywhere else in steady type. But the collection as a whole is Davis at his best side—and that is always delightful. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.25.

The wide and merited success of Horace Annesley Vachell's *Procession of Life* gives new interest to his work; and there will doubtless be welcome for his *A Drama in Sunshine*, another strong novel of California, reprinted from an edition of last year.

MORE
CALIFORNIA
OF VACHEL

Not so compact nor so convincing as its predecessor, this story is more stirring with adventure. A land-boom and a Mussel Slough feud with the evicted squatters are the general stage-setting; against which a dozen characters, in Mr. Vachell's recognizable hand, love, hate, intrigue, swindle, stab, hang, and get shot.

Mr. Vachell's work is good. His plot is well within the limits of the law, and is worked out conscientiously and without hitch. Such things have happened in California. He has, too, without the master's hand, a good hold upon his characters. He cares for them—and they care for him. They have verisimilitude and vitality; and though often a little overdrawn, and without the quickest instinct of "enough!" they do not go beyond patience. "Chillingworth" is doubtless the best conception in the book, with his strength and weakness, his rise and fall and getting up again. But "Damaris" and "Joan" and "Casanegra"—even "Mellish" and "Nora"—are good company, and the story is nowhere laggard.

Mr. Vachell's rather blighted affection for California (that is, San Francisco and Santa Barbara) is neither to be wondered at nor harshly judged. He is English—and that is a great gulf fixed between the twain, bravely as his climatic approval doth bridge it. Were it not for this natal accident, he might find the material for his final masterpiece in a novel of the (average) Britisher in California. It has the making of the most humorous, the most pathetic, the gentlest yet the most sarcastic fiction yet written in the West—almost, in fact, of *The American Novel*, from which it should fall short only by its geographic limitations. Mr. Vachell, of course, will not write it; nor do I know quite who may. But so long as he gives us novels up to these two, we shall not blame him that he leaves the moon unplucked. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York. \$1.50.

A civil engineer with unmistakable literary turn, Wolcott Le Clear Beard has built some irrigating reservoirs in the Southwest, and now presents a book of ten very clever stories of New Mexico and Arizona, under title *Sand and Cactus*. Those are evidently the features Mr. Beard saw most of in his professional way; the things he heard after the day's work were of "tough" people wholly—"tin-horns," devil-may-care cowboys, saloon-throned Bad Men, irredeemable Mexicans, and all the other familiar "properties" which every visitor hears. The large advantage of Mr. Beard is that he has the Gift; and that instead of parroting these familiar inventions he makes a new painting of their colors. His constructive skill is excellent, his characterization quick and graphic, his instinct for a story uncommonly good. It is no small success that he has made every one of these ten a "rattling good story"—though in fact nearly every one is decidedly "too

THE
MYTHICAL
FRONTIER

good to be true." Without Owen Wister's real genius for grasping the verities of things, as a rule, even in a brief acquaintance, Mr. Beard has something of Wister's imaginative power. If his characters are mostly drawn from the Wild West vaudeville instead of from life—and much longer and rougher experience with both Territories recognizes very few familiar faces in the book—they are vital on the printed page; and perhaps that is enough. The engineers are real; some of the gamblers fairly so; and "Sheriff Barton" is as actual as he is amiable. The rest are the fine old "properties" by which the West is represented in melodrama—and the West's own fault, for it never tires, even yet, of rehearsing its myths to every willing ear. Few indeed hear them to so good advantage. Even those who have seen the toughness can rarely turn their furniture to such account. And while one might not recognize his mother's portrait, he can admire the colorist—and wish she did look like that.

One may be sorry that Mr. Beard did not find anything more interesting or more accurate in the Mexican population of the Territories, instead of swallowing the character whole from the border tough. But there should be no complaint of this. The Mexican is always handy for a stage villain, though not strictly original. The real *paisano* is not so picturesque as the Wolfville stuffed type; and Mr. Beard's strength is the dramatic, not the actual. This is equally visible in his plots; all of which are well taken—and nearly all as likely as a fairy-tale. Some would be absurd, in less beguiling hands; but the author has the trick of entertaining us so well that it seems ungrateful to smile at certain innocencies.

There is no real need, however, in the misspelling of *latigo*, *biznaga*, "bronk," *zahuaro* (here steadily "sujuarro!") and the like. Certainly the vulgar term "Greaser" should not be so intimate in a book from this firm. It is a word confined to the same breeding in the West that is gauged by the use of "Nigger" in the East; a sure stamp of low breeding—or of a "tenderfoot"—and as ignorant as it is coarse. It should not disfigure later editions—into which such readable stories are reasonably certain to run. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.50.

STRAY
LEAVES.

It was a Boston publication, of course, which gravely announced in a recent number "the instantaneous photograph showed that not a single sitter had moved."

No one who reads it ever has to ask "Is *Life* worth living?" The wittiest of weeklies, it is also a stalwart for good citizenship and humanity. It is never a skulker, never an opportunist, never an apologist. Its high standards of morals and manners, its courage and the quality of its edge have made it a class by itself among the "humorous papers" of the world.

The union of the successful young Doubleday & McClure Co. with the old and commanding firm of Harper & Bros. is the most interesting combination in the history of American publishing. It should be good for both parties to the contract, and decidedly good for the reading public.

"A bird in the bush is worth two in the hand," says *Bird-Love*, the competent and beautiful little magazine for bird-lovers. Which is very true of the large study. *Life* is more scientific than a stuffed skin, as well as more beautiful. Frank M. Chapman, Englewood, N. J. \$1 a year.

Chas. A. Keeler, of this staff, will issue at once with Elder & Shepard, San Francisco, *A First Glance at the Birds*. Later, the same house is to publish his complete *Bird-Notes Afield*. Mr. Keeler's popular ornithology is authoritative as science and full of poetic sentiment.

Bliss Perry has come into the editorship of the *Atlantic Monthly*, the quietest magazine in America but one of the very best.

The Southern Pacific Railway issues for free distribution two attractive booklets, full of compact information and pictures, of *Wayside Notes Along the Sunset Route*, and *California South of Tehachapi*. The company's regular monthly *Sunset* is well known for its beautiful illustrations.

CHAS. F. LUMMIS.



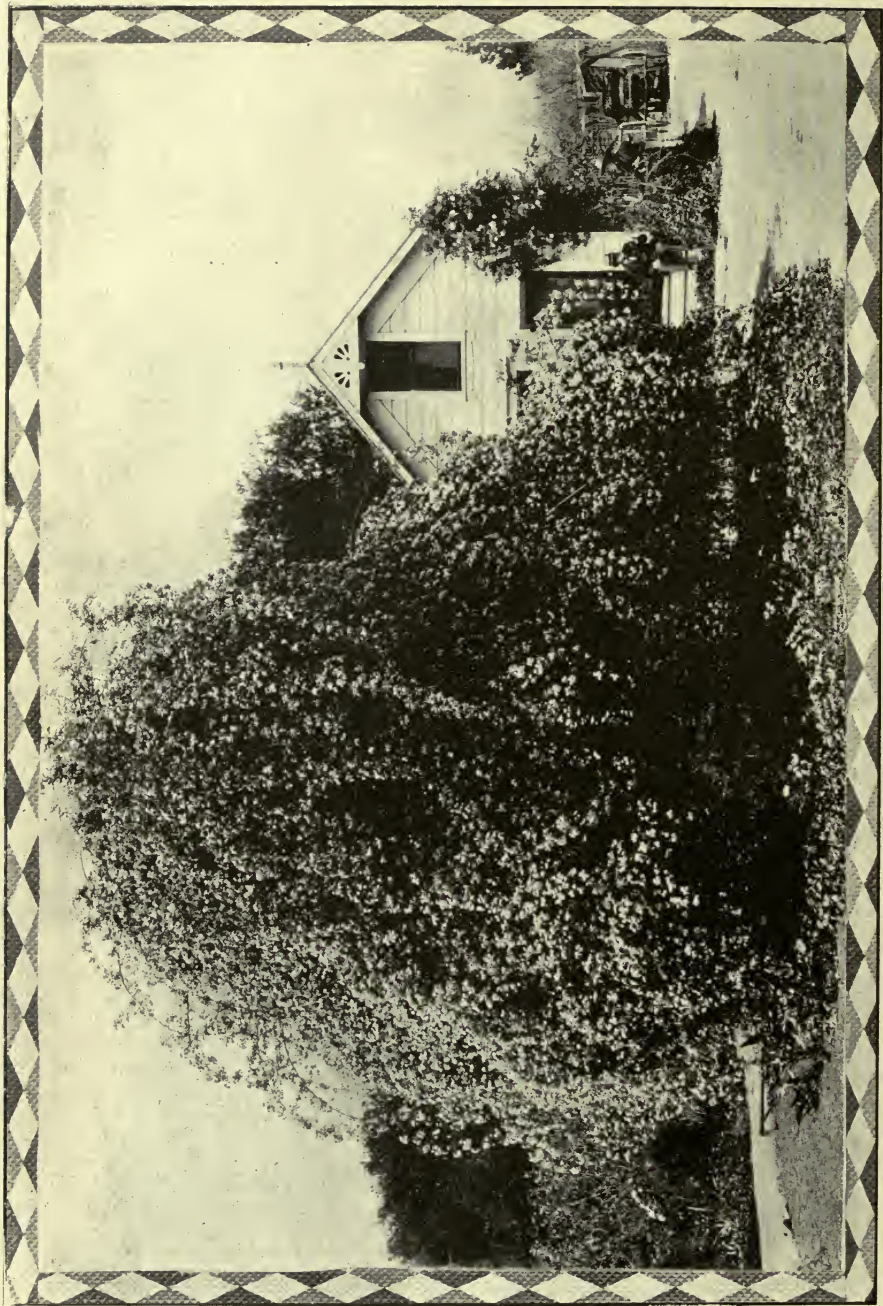
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AND HINTS OF WHY.



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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA "WINTER." Photos. by Agnes D. Brown.
Snow on the peaks, flowers at their feet.



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• COMMENCEMENT SCENES AT POMONA COLLEGE.
Wash Exercises — The Procession — Planting the Tree.



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POMONA COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT — AT SCIENCE HALL.

CALIFORNIA BABIES



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"ME AND JOCKO."

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"I GET ALONG SWIMMINGLY."

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Condensed Information—Southern California

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles. The coast line extends northwest and southeast a distance of about 275 miles. A \$3,000,000 deep-sea harbor is now under construction at San Pedro, near Los Angeles.

The orange crop for the past season amounted to \$4,000,000. \$1,500,000 of petroleum is produced annually, and large shipments are made of sugar, vegetables, beans, grain, deciduous fruit, honey, wine, brandy, wool, hides, etc.

Over \$20,000,000 are invested in mining. Thousands of dollars are brought here by tourists.

The population in 1890 was 201,352. The present population is estimated at 350,000.

LOS ANGELES county has an area of 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population has increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 200,000. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county. Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population of about 115,000. Eleven railroads center here. The street car mileage is nearly 200 miles. There are over 175 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 14 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. Its school census is 24,766; bank deposits, \$12,000,000; net assessed valuation, \$61,000,000; annual output of its manufactures, \$20,000,000; building permits, \$3,000,000, and bank clearance,

\$64,000,000. There is a \$500,000 court house, a \$200,000 city hall, and many large and costly business blocks.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Azusa, Whittier, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo, Long Beach, and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State, is rich in minerals, has fertile valleys. Population about 35,000. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges and other fruits are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 8,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY has an area of 671 square miles; population in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised.

Santa Ana, the county seat, has a population of over 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY has an area of 7,000 square miles; population about 16,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside is the county seat.

Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southerly in the State, adjoining Mexico. Population about 45,000. The climate of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the ample bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fé railway system, with a population of about 25,000.

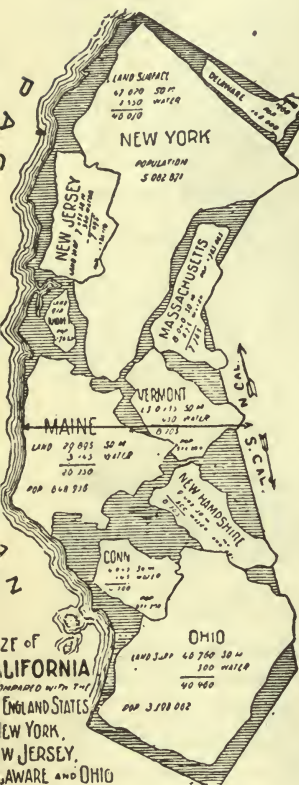
Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population about 15,000.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population, 3,000. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line, and rugged mountains in the interior. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate. Population about 6,000. Other cities Lompoc, Carpinteria and Santa Maria.



Condensed Information—Southern California.

Southern California has the advantage of being able to grow to perfection horticultural products that can be raised on a commercial basis in few, if any, other sections of the United States.

The orange is the leading horticultural product of Southern California, 99 per cent of the crop of the State being grown in the seven southern counties. The chief orange-growing sections of Southern California are the San Gabriel, Pomona and Santa Ana Valleys and around Riverside and Redlands. The fruit does well in certain portions of all the seven southern counties.

The culture of the lemon has been largely extended during the past few years.

The grape is extensively grown for wine and brandy, for raisins and table use.

The olive tree flourishes in Southern California.

California prunes, which have become a staple product and are rapidly replacing the imported article in Eastern markets, where they command a better price, are largely grown in Southern California.

The fig has been grown in California ever since the early days of the Mission fathers, but it is only during the past few years that attempts have been made to raise the improved white varieties on a commercial scale.

The apricot is a Southern California specialty, which flourishes here and in a few other sections of the world.

The peach grows to perfection throughout Southern California, and may be gathered in great quantity during six months of the year.

The nectarine grows under similar conditions to the apricot.

Apples do well in the high mountain valleys, where they get a touch of frost in winter, and near the coast, where the summers are cool. Around Julian, in San Diego county, is a celebrated apple producing section.

Pears succeed well throughout Southern California, but are not yet grown largely for export.

Walnut culture is an important branch of horticulture in Southern California. The chief walnut growing sections are at Rivera near Los Angeles, in Santa Barbara county and in the Santa Ana valley in Orange county.

A number of almond orchards have been planted, especially in the Antelope valley, in the northern part of Los Angeles county.

The growing of winter vegetables for shipment to the East and North has become an important branch of horticulture. Celery is shipped East by the train load from Orange county, during the winter months.

The culture of the sugar beet in South-

ern California, with the manufacture of sugar therefrom, promises to become one of the leading industries in the State. There are three large beet sugar factories in this section. The percentage of sugar contained in beets raised in this section is remarkably high, often running from 15 to 20 per cent.

Wheat and barley are grown largely in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego and Riverside counties. Large quantities of wheat and barley are raised to be cut for hay, before the grain matures. The corn raised in this section is of the highest standard, sometimes yielding 100 bushels to the acre, with stalks over 20 feet high. Orange county is the chief corn producing section.

Alfalfa, the most valuable forage plant in the world, is raised on a large scale, six crops being frequently cut in one year, yielding from one to two tons to the acre at each cutting.

The lima bean is a specialty in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, the beans being shipped East by the trainload.

Southern California has a world-wide reputation as a breeding ground for fine stock.

The dairy interest is of great importance. There are a number of creameries and a condensed milk factory.

Southern California honey is celebrated the world over, being shipped by the carload to the East and Europe.

The ocean abounds in food fish of many varieties. Sardines are packed on a large scale at San Pedro, the product bringing a high price in the Eastern market.

Outside of horticulture, Southern California has valuable underground resources. The petroleum deposits of this section are most extensive, and are being actively developed. The petroleum output of California for 1898 is estimated at over \$2,000,000 in value. Southern California oil is mainly used for fuel. The cheap petroleum fields are in Los Angeles city, in Ventura county, at Summerland in Santa Barbara county, at Newhall in the northern part of Los Angeles county, at Puente near Whittier, in the same county, and at Fullerton in Orange county. Other fields are being opened up. Oil is now worth about a dollar a barrel in Los Angeles.

There are valuable gold mines in Southern California. The first discovery of placer gold in the State was made in Los Angeles county. At present, the chief gold mining section of Southern California is at Randsburg, just inside the border of Kern county. Gold mines are also being worked at Acton in Los Angeles county, in Riverside county near Perris, on the Colorado desert in San Diego county, and at other points.



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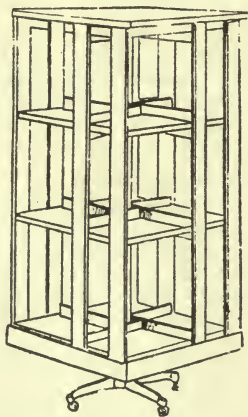
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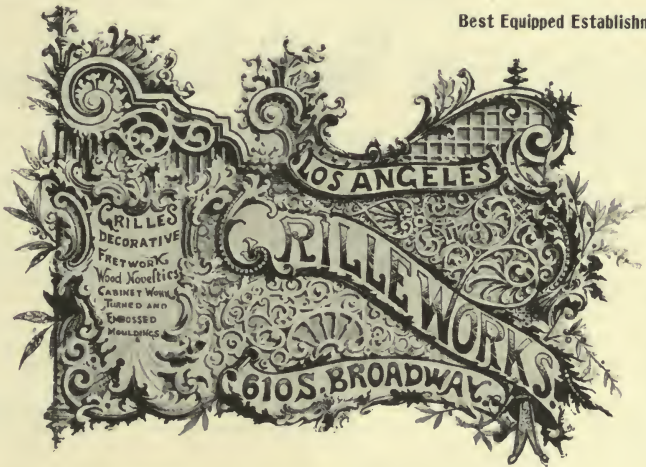
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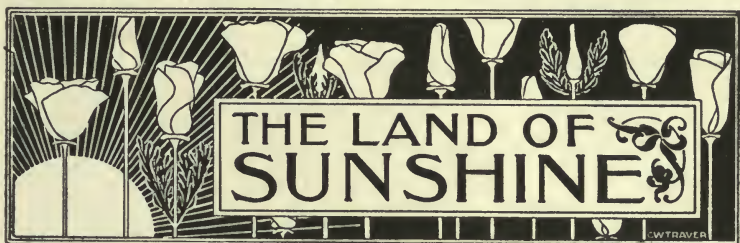
W. W. ELLIOTT, Los Angeles







"THE LANDS OF THE SUN EXPAND THE SOUL."



VOL. 11, No. 6.

LOS ANGELES

NOVEMBER, 1899.

DRY LOCO-WEED.

BY GRACE ADELAIDE LUCE.

I HEAR it now as I heard it then
Along the sandy reaches,
Within a wandering whisper
Of the crooning, southern beaches—
That lonesome sound along the ground,
That runs the island o'er ;
A tiny musketry to roar—
A promise gone to seed—
The rattle of the loco-weed
That grows along the shore.

A fanfare brave the silence gave
Athwart the treeless spaces,
Like warning signal of the snakes,
That coil in dryest places,
That lusty sigh beneath the sky--
A cheerful lisping lore
Of solitudes the hares explore,
Afar from hunters' greed—
The rattle of the loco-weed
That grows along the shore.

I love it now as I loved it then,
A sound of winnowing wind,
At work among the drying herbs
That starving cattle find.
A cadence low, the warm stars know,
When day has wandered o'er,
A blithe complaint of sunshine more
Than any hint of need—
The rattle of the loco-weed,
That grows along the shore.

San Diego, Cal

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THE MEXICAN WIZARD.

THIS magazine seems to have been the only periodical in the United States which was apprised two months ago that Porfirio Diaz, President and creator of modern Mexico, probably would not be able to visit this country this fall, as interested promoters had scheduled him to do. As may be seen by reference to the September number, Prest. Diaz wrote Aug. 17 to this magazine: "Agreeable as it would be to me to visit that handsome country, at present my official cares do not permit me to do so." Up to within a few days of the Chicago function which he was expected to grace, the newspapers were arranging their biographies and romantic sketches, and everyone seems to have been expecting the hero whose life has been more romantic than any fiction ever written, and whose statesmanship secures his position as one of the ten greatest rulers in all human history. At the last moment, almost, the official announcement was made that he could not visit us. The sickness of his young and beautiful wife—whom no one in Mexico calls by formal title but everyone knows and loves as "Carmelita"—made it impossible to leave home even for a brief tour. In his place he sent the second man in Mexico, that fine scholar and gentleman Sr. Lic. Don Ygnacio Mariscal, vice-president of the republic and Secretary of Foreign Relations. Next to Diaz himself, no Mexican statesman could be more welcome in this country—where no other is so well known. A master of international law, several times Secretary of State, Mexican Minister to Washington, and of other high honors in his native land, a trained diplomat, a master of English, Sr. Mariscal has been a tower of strength to the cabinet of his great chief, and the United States is entitled by many selfish considerations to give him warm welcome.

It is nevertheless a great disappointment that Diaz himself could not revisit the great republic which has learned, despite provincialism and race prejudice, to honor him as one of the world's great men. And the occasion may be taken for a very brief sketch of his marvelous career—this man who has made a truly great nation from more chaotic material than statesmen ever worked on before.

Porfirio Diaz was nobody, a little over half a century ago—nobody, that is, but a poor orphan boy in the little earthquake city of Oaxaca, in Southern Mexico; working his way through an obscure college and studying law—having turned his back on the priesthood to which he had been dedicated. Today he is the autocrat of fifteen millions of people—and not merely autocrat but idol. The Czar has no more power; but no Czar ever used his power so wisely and none was ever so

beloved. For that matter, no president of the United States was ever so universally admired, trusted and loved *during* his term of office. We always have an Opposition—and Mexico has been used to having several. But she has found at last a man before whom all opposition has melted. There is no party against the administration. There are a few "anti" newspapers—but it is mostly a form. For Mexico is not particularly a fool—even though green travelers find the country wrong because it is not run for their benefit. It knows when it is well off; and so long as Diaz can or will hold the reins there is no sober Mexican (and of late years hardly a drunken one) that would for a moment wish them in any other hands.

There have been several reasons for this change from unrest, revolution, bankruptcy and brigandage to national success and content; all focussing on the fact that Diaz is a great man in all ways. A man whom only ignorance will deny a place in the same rank with our two greatest men, Washington and Lincoln. Indeed, he combines much of the qualities of the two.

In the first place he won the hearts of his countrymen by perhaps the most brilliant and romantic military career in all the history of America. His battles (and they were more than fifty) were all won at the head of his men and nearly every one against odds. They were mostly with half-licked peons against the flower of a European army. It was very much as if Aguinaldo should whip our forces in a pitched battle—in which case it would certainly not be the troops that did it, but their general. So it was when the green boy lawyer of Oaxaca chased the outnumbering French armies off the landscape. "Better an army of sheep with a lion for a leader than an army of lions with a sheep for a leader." Certainly the Mexican rank and file were not—and are not—exactly sheep, as we must admit so long as we talk of Chapultepec, where Scott's veterans had all they wanted with the 15-year-old boys of the Mexican cadets. But no sane person would compare them, in discipline or equipment—or numbers—with the seasoned legions of Bazaine and Forey. And it was the lion leader that won for Mexico and spoiled the investment of the Third Napoleon.

War is one thing; and of course, though peace outnumbers war in years, it is always commoner to find great generals than great statesmen. In battle, Diaz showed the directing power of a Grant, with the crusading dash of a Custer, a Roosevelt or a Funston; and in literal truth his personal perils and adventures outclass all three of these splendid heroes in a lump. But the rarer quality, though several times clearly foreshown in the lull of battles, was never generally realized until Diaz came up, by the once expected stormy ways, to be Presi-



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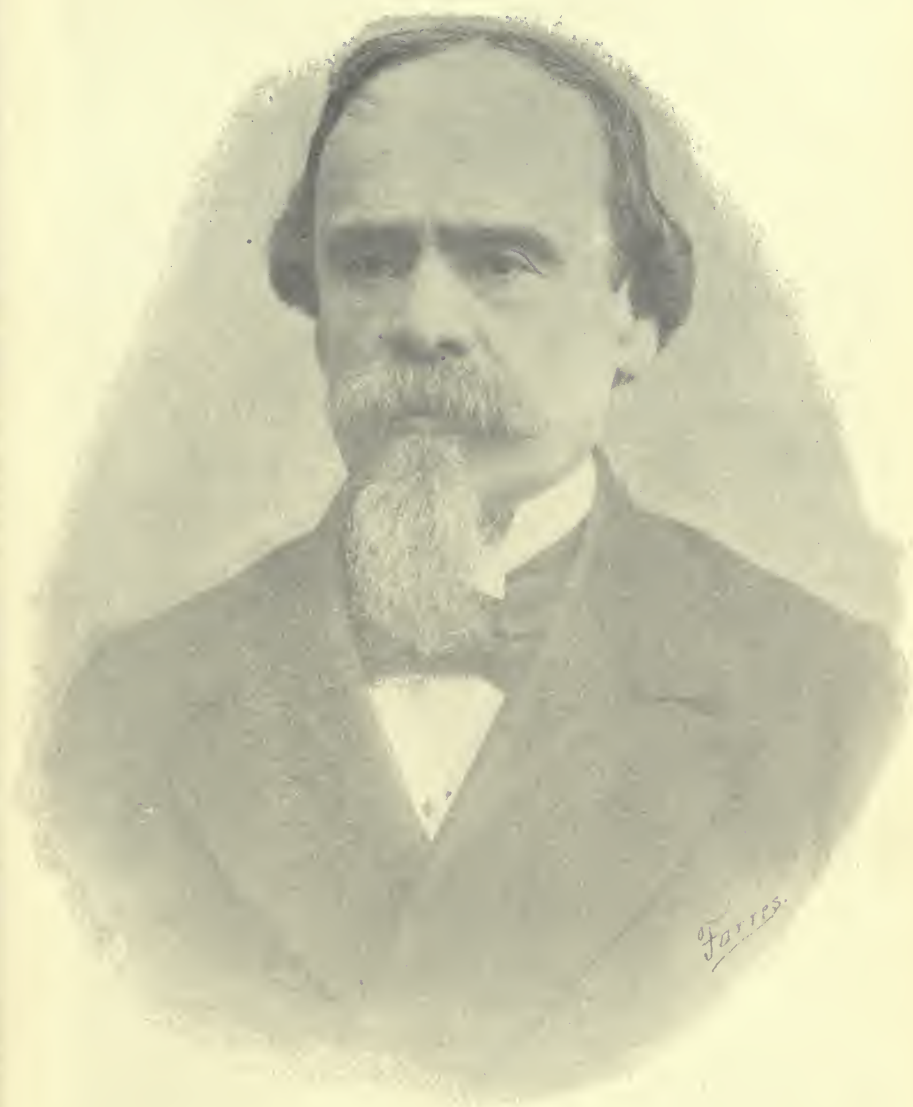
Expirio Diaz



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Photo. by C. F. Lummis.

PRESIDENT DIAZ AND CABINET INSPECTING THE GREAT DRAINAGE CANAL,
OF MEXICO.



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SR. LIC. DON YGNACIO MARISCAL, VICE-PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

dent of Mexico. The country was then all our bilious fancy paints of the Spanish-American "republics"—bankrupt, torn, volcanic, and moth-eaten with thievery. Office was a place in which to steal, with more or less politeness; the roads were simply infested with brigands. There were no railroads, no telegraphs, no security in person or in property. Official thieving, highway robbery and assassination were chronic; and Mexico was about as much like our idea of a republic as—well, as Sulu is. Today the remotest country road in Mexico is safer than any street in New York city. There are no brigands, no stage-robbers, no train "holdups." The country is netted with railroads and telegraphs—and has fewer train wrecks in proportion to mileage than the United States has, for in Mexico somebody is always responsible.

All this is thanks to Diaz. He has done it all, and almost out of whole cloth. The public service is at least as clean as ours. All over the republic the free public school is at work—in every village. In every State excellent normal schools, are training the teachers. There are manual training schools technical schools, colleges and universities, hard at work—and none of them to be sneezed at. There are as free and full educational facilities for girls as for boys. And in all Mexican schools above the primary, English is a compulsory study. Diaz again.

Materially, the nation has been as marvelously uplifted. Its credit, before worthless, is now first-class. Instead of falling into debt it is steadily climbing out. It is making enormous public improvements—harbors, drainage, and all that—and has multiplied manufactures in a degree perhaps without precedent.

Above all, it has changed its political temper absolutely. Only twenty years ago it was one of the uneasiest countries on earth; today it is one of the quietest and most compact.

All this is the handiwork of Porfirio Diaz. He is 69 years old now—though almost incredibly young for his age. In the nature of things, he cannot last forever. But he has apprenticed Mexico to progress and good government; and whoever shall succeed him will find it incomparably easier and safer to continue on the same patriotic lines. Any doubts as to the future of Mexico are confined to them that are ignorant of its real present. It is a republic even our older and greatest one need not blush to call sister; and if the wonderful man who has made her what she is cannot come in person to receive the evidences of our distinguished consideration, we can send him, at least, greetings of good will. Viva Porfirio, and the example of a man!

L.



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Photo. by C. F. Lummis.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION ROOM, CHAPULTEPEC.



SOME UNKNOWN MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

BY CONSTANCE GODDARD DU BOIS.

And there he made with wattles from the marsh
A little lonely church in days of yore.

—Tennyson.



THE traveler in California, curious of novelty, is sure to have his attention early directed to the Mission churches, a few intact, some restored, and many in ruins, which remain as monuments to the zeal and fidelity of the Spanish priests who founded them, carrying the cross and its message in a pathway opened by the sword.

Those were toilsome journeys which the missionaries took



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THE BELLS OF SANTA YSABEL.

Illustrations from photos by the author.

through desolate wastes and tangled wilds. It was no easy task to teach and civilize a nation of untamed savages; but sincerity of purpose gave success to their labors, and the seed which they planted still bears a visible harvest.

The mission churches arose in the wilderness, here beneath the shadowing mountains, there beside the shining sea, or far in uplying valleys where acre upon acre of wild grass waved in the wind. Soon the wastes were smiling gardens, cultivated fields and olive orchards. The arched cloisters of the missions were reared by native builders. Their rude art fashioned unique decorations for the church walls, while their instinctive love of color and ornament welcomed the beauty of saint and Madonna that smiled from glowing canvasses brought from Spain. The church bells cast in Madrid or San Blas sent mellow tones across the fields at dawn and evening. The cross arose in the cemetery, and dying eyes found hope in the emblem of salvation.

The Indian is instinctively religious, capable of metaphysical speculations, and possessing a lively sense of the power of the unseen. It has been said: "Men are merely intelligences. Only children, primitive people, those of the ecstatic type and of amorphous uncrystallized mentality, are souls."

Without formulating this philosophy, the Spanish friars acted upon it. It was as souls that the Indians appealed to them, souls to be saved, and for which they must give account. It is as souls, pathetic, humble, groping after light, that they appeal to him who has witnessed and shared in their worship upon the soil where the first missionaries reared the cross.

Far in the "back country," sixty miles or so from San Diego, in a region untrodden by the tourist, are the ruins of the Mission of Santa Ysabel. Leveled by time and washed by winter rains, the adobe walls of the church have sunk into indistinguishable heaps of earth which vaguely define the outlines of the ancient edifice.

The bells remain, hung no longer in a belfry but on a rude framework of logs. A tall cross made of two saplings nailed in shape marks the consecrated spot. Beyond it rise the walls of the brush building, *ramada*, woven of green wattled boughs, which does duty for a church on Sundays and on the rare occasions of a visit from the priest who makes a yearly pilgrimage to these outlying portions of his diocese. On Sundays, the General of the tribe acts as lay reader and recites the services. Then and on Saturday nights the bells are rung. An Indian boy has the office of bell-ringer, and crossing the ropes attached to the clappers he skillfully wakes a solemn chime.

These bells were cast in Spain, and are the offerings of charity; the votive gifts of silver ornaments and household

plate having been melted with the casting and forming a large proportion of the whole. One bears the date 1723, the other 1767. A bullet hole in the side of one of them commemorates equally the accuracy of aim and the sacrilegious motive of some forgotten soldier.

Opposite the church is the cemetery, a small enclosure carefully guarded from intrusion by a tall picket fence. A bare wooden cross rises in the center, and at the head of each little mound formed of the dry sun-baked earth, a small cross is placed, emblem of a hope beyond this world of unrighted wrongs.

I first saw the old Mission site on the evening of St. John's Day. The annual service had been held that morning, but priest and people had departed. The decorations still remained in the brush church whose walls had been freshly woven of



C. M. Davis Eng. Co. OLD ANGELA, THE LAY READER.

green boughs, through the interstices of which the late summer twilight sent a subdued religious light. At the further end, to distinguish the chancel from the nave of this primitive building, soft white muslin had been fastened over walls and ceiling, and upon it were pinned the sacred pictures preserved with care from year to year, gaudy prints on cheap paper, Madonnas, saints, a last judgment terrible in its crude intensity, a Saviour's pitying face.

The altar was covered with a drawn-work altar cloth of similar fashion, no doubt, to that whose rent Ramona so skillfully repaired. This represented months of patient labor, and who can say how much devotional feeling in the hearts of the silent Indian women whose hands had placed it upon the altar and set up the blessed candles in their cheap tin candlesticks, together with the image of the Madonna, a decked doll with an expressionless face as it might seem to the critical observer, but to the fervent worshiper the symbol of a purity and love transcending human thought.

Over the hills at Mesa Grande, eleven miles from Santa Ysabel, a three days' fiesta was to be held to include August fourth, the day dedicated to Santo Domingo, the patron saint of the place; and on this occasion I arrived betimes to witness a unique and interesting scene.

The Indian reserve, or *rancheria*, occupies a narrow valley and sweep of barren hillside. On a level space at the foot of the mountain, industrious hands had reared a village of green ramadas forming three sides of a hollow square, leaving a wide plaza in the midst. These cool brush houses had a projecting roof in front, forming, as each joined the other, a narrow colonnade where wooden benches were placed in the shade. At one corner was the restaurant where a Mexican and his wife served meals at a price of "two bits," as the Californians count it. For this privilege they paid a dollar and a half for a license; and the few white men who came as venders of watermelons and other goods paid a similar sum. So did, perhaps, the barber who was busy trimming the shining black locks of such of the Indian youths as were especially careful of appearance. A butcher shop was advertised by a fresh hide hung upon a pole, and from this quarter the restaurant obtained the beef which appeared in savory stews redolent of garlic. Families richer or more provident than others brought their own supplies of jerked beef which was invitingly displayed overhead in bags of pink mosquito netting.

On this first day of the fiesta, an air of expectancy and preparation pervaded the scene. There were finishing touches to be put here and there. The school-house bell in a wooden tower was transported from its place on the hill to the vacant



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THE GRAVEYARD, SANTA YSABEL.

space on the opposite slope near the church, since Mesa Grande boasted no Mission bells.

The church was built like that of Santa Ysabel, of green boughs, and the chancel was decorated with muslin draperies and ornaments of paper and ribbon, in whose preparation a faithful Indian woman had spent the greater part of five days. The altar was furnished with drawn-work cloths, and in a niche above it was a plaster image of Santo Domingo, one hand holding a book, the other outstretched in benediction. Upon the outstretched hand a rosary had been hung with appropriate effect. Some mystic letters appeared in the muslin that draped the ceiling, which, being interpreted, proved to be the initials of the solitary member of the altar guild, and of such of her family as she was pleased to commemorate.

Near the church a ramada had been constructed for the ac-

commodation of the visiting priest and the Bishop, whose rare presence at this fiesta lent it an especial sanctity. This house had been furnished with care. A bed had been borrowed from the school-teacher, the only person on the reserve who could boast such a possession; and cane-bottom chairs had been secured, together with other articles of comfort and luxury. Under the portico of this episcopal residence, some of the older and more important Indians were seated in a row upon the ground, in silent contemplation of the results of their labors.

The self-contained and quiet manner of the participants in the fiesta was a striking feature, distinguishing it from the gatherings of white people of the lower classes. There were no loud voices, no rude and boisterous actions, no vacant laughter. Everything moved smoothly without apparent effort. Indians in wagons and on horseback came in during the day, some from a distance of fifty miles in other reservations, but all of the same tribe, the Diegueños. They quietly took the places assigned to them.

An Indian police in uniform was on the grounds, and with none of the self-assertion of the important guardians of our cities, he managed effectively to preserve the peace. The Captain of Mesa Grande, an intelligent looking Indian, lately elected to office, nailed in a prominent position the following notice written in legible characters:

"Any and all persons are warned not to bring nor sell wine or other intoxicating liquors on the grounds of this Indian reserve. Any person selling them will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

So effective was this order that not until the evening of the second day was an Indian observed who showed the influence of liquor, and as soon as his tottering steps and quavering song betrayed him, the police was quietly summoned and the man disappeared with marvelous celerity, unaccompanied by the notice of the crowd or by a retinue of small boys as is our more civilized custom.

The Indian small boy, indeed, in no way resembles the gamin of our streets. Now and then with an arm about his fellow's neck he strolls quietly by. He is nowhere prominent; he is not in the way. Family affection is everywhere manifested. The father sits in the ramada doorway holding a baby whose contented silence is equal to his own. Love and trust are expressed in the attitude of both figures. Another with three or four little ones clustered at his knees is making whistles of green reeds, pipes such as Pan once played upon, and the children accept them gladly, and run off with distended cheeks. No doubt the whistles make a noise to the credit of the maker's skill, but it does not reach our ears.

Religious worship is the most important feature of the day. At evening and at dawn vespers and mass are said, but the ten o'clock service proves most attractive to the few white visitors who have come from the neighboring farm houses and villages. It is an impressive occasion, gaining rather than losing in effect from the pathetic lack in the accessories of devotion. The women and children kneel upon the floor of beaten earth. The men stand crowded against the walls. The visitors are provided with chairs, as, of course is the Bishop, who, not knowing Spanish, takes no part in the service which he distinguishes by his presence.

The officiating priest, Father Antonio, has worked for thirty years among his Indian flock, seeing them at rare intervals, but bearing them upon his heart. With his long beard and fiery eyes he has the commanding presence of Michael An-



C. M. Davis Eng. Co. THE BELL-RINGER OF SANTA YSABEL.

gelo's Moses, and like him he is a law giver. His words have weight and authority. If it were not for his invincible modesty which forbids it, much might be written about this interesting man who is the original of "Father Gaspara" in Helen Hunt Jackson's masterpiece.

An Indian youth acts as acolyte during the mass, and makes all the responses, serving as reverently about the altar as any cathedral assistant. The singing of the *Holy, Holy*, is led by old Angela, a remarkable woman, whose wrinkled face, like that of every Indian woman of advanced age, is quite devoid of beauty, except that in her case, the beauty of a religious soul illuminates the outer form. Old Angela is lay reader for the church at Mesa Grande. She knows by heart every word of the services. In Holy Week she remains upon her knees night after night. She daily spends hours at her devotions. If there were no other than old Angela to show the result of the Mission Fathers' early labors, they would be amply justified.

Her daughter Petra, who decorated the altar, is an estimable woman, acting for good upon all who come within the circle of her influence. Another devout soul is old José Trinidad Cristiano Yecheño, who when asked his name always rounds off these titles with "Apelativo," as if that were itself the surname. He wears a rosary about his neck, and his voice sustains that of Angela in the chant, "*Santo, Santo*," while the quavering minor tones of the others take it up, and it rises a thin volume of sound upon the summer air.

Father Antonio preaches in Spanish, and the Bishop follows with an address in English which only the younger ones can understand, though all listen patiently. The air in the small crowded building is warm and close. A few small children whimper in an undertone. The sunshine flickers through the interstices of the green boughs, and falls in tiny "patins" of gold upon the altar, the Bishop's head, and the upturned faces of his listeners.

Urged by father Antonio's encouragement, this little congregation have determined to replace the brush church with an adobe building like the old one that has long since crumbled to decay. They have taken upon themselves the task of making ten thousand adobe bricks for this purpose. Already a goodly part of the tale of bricks is finished, and the Bishop promises to return and consecrate the building when it shall be done.

The long service ended, the people stream forth into the open air; but return again to the Rosary service at three o'clock, in which the kneeling congregation make fervent responses; and to the christening at four, when a dozen dusky little Manuels, Marthas, Samuels and Maria Trinidads are received into the body of Christ's church. Clean they are, and carefully dressed by proud mothers; and the *compadres* and *comadres* who stand for them do not look unworthy of their charge.

"TENNESSEE" AND "PARTNER."

BY RALPH E. BICKNELL



TENNESSEE AND PARTNER.

ONE of the best of Bret Harte's early California stories—of renewed interest because now upon the stage—is "Tennessee's Partner." We all remember "Jimmy," the long-suffering mule; "Partner's" unfortunate matrimonial ventures; "Tennessee's" rascality, and "Partner's" deathless loyalty.

The originals from whom Harte took the suggestion of his fiction are still living in California, on their little claim in the Sierras. In real

life they are Chaffee and Chamberlain, two cheery old Argonauts who peg away with pick and shovel still, digging a modest livelihood from the earth, and but dimly concerned with the big world in which their fictitious fortunes nightly thrill an audience.

Their home is not a log cabin, as in the story, but a pleasant little home-like two-story dwelling built with their own hands. It is shaded by friendly trees and vines. A little distance away are a few scattered apple-trees; and the whole place is surrounded with beautiful, spreading oaks—the same oaks that have so often borne human fruit, both in literature and in reality. Inside, the home is comfortable and a model of neatness. Pictures relieve the rough-finished walls, and a great fireplace takes up much of one end of the living-room. Books fill the shelves that occupy every available corner.

It was late when we reached their home; but a kind-faced old man in the trellised doorway bade us welcome. "You can camp in the orchard yonder," said "Tennessee," adding: "You'll find some wood there that we cut specially for campers." Later, as we munched a tardy camp supper, he brought us some fresh picked strawberries. "There ain't many," he said, "but it's all we've got."

Two pleasanter old men than those with whom we spent that evening could not be found, or more sincerely hospitable. Far from being of the rough and lawless school of Harte's fiction, "Tennessee" is genial, merry, open-hearted, and "Partner" not exactly the child-like bribe-offerer of Sandy Bar. They are well-read men, take newspapers and magazines, and converse in a manner rather surprising to one who tries to measure them by the story.

"So you come from old Massachusetts, do you?" said Chamberlain, while Chaffee nodded quiet assent now and then. "Well, so did we—or rather I did, for Chaffee came from Connecticut. We sailed early in the winter of '49, by the Horn. It took us 176 days to reach San Francisco. It was a big change from our steady New England home. Mining was the only thing talked about and gambling was the chief amusement. Men just back from the diggings, with their pockets full of gold, would stake their last ounce on the turn of a card. Almost every day there'd be a suicide or a murder.

"There were six of us New England boys. We had a tent and camped where the Palace Hotel is now.

"Chaffee was a wheelwright—I a carpenter. There was plenty of work and wages were big. Common laborers got \$7 a day. We went to work at \$12 a day—ought to have been satisfied. But on the arrival of news from the mines great reports would be posted through town, and



C. M. Davis Eng Co.

TENNESSEE AND PARTNER, AND THE HISTORIC HANGMAN'S OAK.

it didn't take us long to get the fever. We gave up our jobs and started for the mountains.

"At last we landed in Second Garrote. The store-keeper kindly offered us goods on credit, for fifty cents was the sum total of our cash on hand. We dug a hole in the mountain side, ran rafters across, put boughs and clay on the rafters, made a fireplace and chimney, and thought we had a very comfortable mud hut.

"It rained for three days steady about the middle of April. One night, sitting in the mud hut, Pard and I saw little chunks of soil begin to drop. Pretty soon the whole thing caved in, and we left. We stayed in the store that night.

"We struck it rich at first—took out four hundred dollars in a few days—but then the claim went back on us. I got discouraged and proposed to Pard that we go to 'Frisco and work at our trade, but we didn't go. After a while we sold our claim and bought a new one—the one we own now."

"And you've been working it ever since?"

"Yes—we've never struck it rich, but we've managed to get along and



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THE OLD MEN AT THEIR FIRESIDE.

build us a house. Chaffee works the claim alone now—I do the house-work and a little gardening. Chaffee hasn't taken out fifty dollars in the last five years, but he's just as keen as he ever was. You can't down a miner's spirit."

"You and Chaffee have lived together all these years? Don't you ever disagree?"

"Yes, all these years—ever since '49. Ought to know each other, hadn't we? And as for quarreling"—looking toward his wrinkled companion of fifty years—"I guess we get along pretty well, don't we Chaffee?" And Chaffee smiles an answer.

"How did you happen to know Bret Harte?"

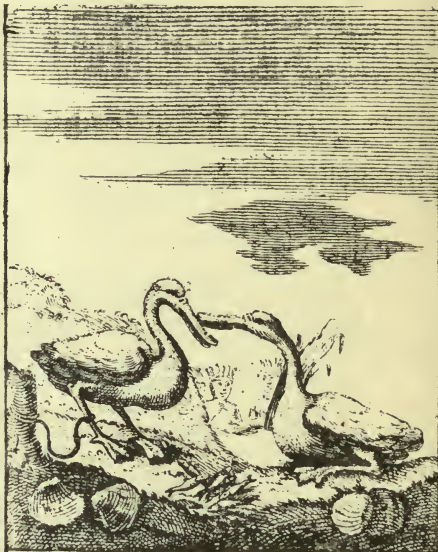
"O, we never knew him—never saw him even. He had a friend in Second Garrote and it was through the friend that he heard of us and wrote the story. When Chaffee went to 'Frisco a few years ago he was introduced as 'Tennessee's Partner.' It was a big surprise to him."

"But where did Harte get the hanging part of it?"

"There had been a man in Second Garrote—one Peters—charged with outraging a child. He got away, but parties started in every direction,

and he was run down. They brought him back to camp and he confessed. Feeling ran high. The prisoner was taken from the authorities, and a few miles outside of camp, in the moonlight, Judge Lynch held court."

"A spokesman was chosen. He asked what should be done with the prisoner. Some said whip him—more said hang him. Chaffee made a



OLD CALIFORNIA NATURAL HISTORY.

(From Venegas's "Noticias," 1757.)

Badger.
Mountain Sheep.

Albatross.
Coyote.

very eloquent plea for turning him over to the courts. A vote was taken, and Chaffee's motion was carried."

"And was that all Harte had to build on?"

"Yes, but of course the main part of the story was Partner's faithfulness to Tennessee, and he told that all right."

Tennessee chuckled, "To think I've lived all these years with a rope around my neck."

We said good night to the two old gentlemen and retired to the abbreviated bunks of our camp wagon. The next morning we took a picture of Tennessee and Partner standing under a great oak that branches over the road near their dwelling—under a tree with a history—for many a grim figure has swung from those strong limbs the victims of Judge Lynch.


We looked back through the cloud of dust. There by the gate, their hands screening their eyes from the early morning sun, stood Tennessee and Partner. God bless them!—kind old men. May they ever be as happy as they have been and are. "Thar—I told you so!—thar he is—comin' this way, too—all by himself, sober, and his face a-shinin'."

Lawrence, Mass.

"THE NATURE OF THE BEAST."

SOME OLD NATURAL HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA.

BY JUAN DEL RIO.

HERE is always something interesting and quaint in the old chronicles—English, French or Spanish—of the early explorations of America. All three nationalities were about equally ignorant and superstitious as to geography, natural history and other matters we know a good deal about today; but this very quality, joined with their clear good faith, makes the naïve reports of these pioneers far more flavorsome reading than the more accurate statements of the contemporary savant. We all love the unconscious humor of a good blunder; and all of us have still some sympathy with fables of "Gorgons and Hydras and Chimæras dire"—as Milton wrote in the age when these most abounded. A wonderfully "taking" book could be written about the grosser superstitions which cluster about the very first news of America—the Amazons, griffins, mermaids, golden emperors; the bumps on the earth, and the danger of falling over the edge if one sailed too far west from Europe. Gomara, three hundred and fifty years ago, devoted a serious chapter to prove "that the world is round, and not flat."

But that is material for a book. My idea is merely to note some of the smaller but no less amusing notions which persisted up to a relatively late day—and may still be found, in fact or in kind, among the ignorant classes of our own American people. Nor do I mean merely to poke fun at these earnest chroniclers who on the average got things about as straight as our own pioneers. Some of their descriptions stand the test of modern enlightenment very well; and nearly all are relia-

ble when they recount personal knowledge. Their lapses come when they accept the current story—just as our Eastern writers of today publish as laughable myths about the West.

One of the most interesting lines of this sort of reading is as to the natural history of the New World. There is a distinct pleasure in reading the first descriptions that made known to the civilized world the animals now more or less household words to every fairly intelligent American; and along with the sincerity of these descriptions there is enough humor (to our eyes) to double the interest. I mean to present extracts, literally translated, which have never before been read in English, from some of the early reports on American animals.

Let us begin with the "best things" in a "Memoir on the Natural History of California written by a Franciscan Priest in the Year 1790." * For the exactness of my translation I am allowed to refer to the editor.†

CALIFORNIA

LION.

"This animal has made itself formidable to the Indians by its rapacity. When it sallies from its ravines it makes a horrible destruction among the horses, mules, asses, oxen and sheep. The lighted torches, fire, the crowing of cocks (which, according to some naturalists surprise and put to flight the lion) are not enough to repress the fearless voracity of the California lion. Only the true aim of a bullet or of many arrows tumbles him dead or dying." . . .

THE

COYOTE.

"In his stature, yellow color, shrewdness, inclination to do harm, manner of barking and spongy tail, he is very like the fox. He is supremely detested for the very serious damage he does in the settlements. Various ruses have been discussed for saving lambs, sucking pigs, doves and hens from his teeth; but without effect. The best ruse is a good musket, a great care in making the walls of the corrals high, good dogs, and above all the herb called es-cumpatle, which grows in the country around the city of Puebla. This herb, mixed with meat, is a poison of such activity that soon as he eats it the coyote rolls over, howls and agonizes with terrible anxieties and contortions."

"The rustics of California have observed that the warm skin just taken from a coyote is most efficacious to resolve every sort of rebellious tumor and to relax the nerves and tendons of horses or mules suffering from convulsions. This practiced cure of the countrymen of California has been approved by countless experiments. Perhaps it would be of equal utility if applied to paralysis in man." . . .

WILD-

CATS.

Wild-cats "multiply greatly, and all are perilous. Their size is a little more than that of a house-cat. . . . They are extremely hungry. They are accustomed to eat their own whelps, and not even men are safe from the assault of their voracity."

* "Memorias para la historia natural de California," etc. Documentos para la historia de Mexico, 4th series.

† Accurate, if not particularly graceful.—*Ed.*

The badger or "*Tejon* does considerable damage in the cultivated fields. . . Two kinds are known in California, . . . the first species is common on all the mainland of America, . . . the second kind, which the Californians call Lonely Badger [*Tejon solitario*] is much feared by the farmers for the destruction it makes in the fields. Hunting the best ears of corn it destroys many and makes them useless for any other living thing. The dogs run in pursuit of it. Soon as they come near, it flings itself mouth-upward [on its back] and with its sharp claws defends itself in such fashion that the dogs come out wounded and it escapes without hurt."

THE
BADGER.

"There are two sorts. Some are larger than the Mexican cacomisles and have a handsome tail; the color varied and the fur very soft. Others are of the size of the said cacomisles. They meddle themselves, without noise, in the hen-houses and dove-cotes, and destroy the chicks. . . . When the householder pursues them they infect the air, discharging a stink so pestilent that there is no nose can resist its impression."

THE
SKUNK.

"It is very certain that there is a species of hunter-snakes which, with their breath, attract the unhappy butterflies and little birds to their very mouth, and then they swallow them. Perhaps in these circumstances we may philosophize thus: the warm vapor rarefies the air in a straight line—of this there is no doubt. This line being occupied by more subtle air, the other particles of air, agitated and seeking by their elastic impulse to recover their former place, sweep the little birds along with them to the jaws of the wise serpent."

HUNTER
SNAKES.

"Of *vivoras* two species have been observed, both greatly feared among the natives their rattles are like little dry bladders. . . . The effect of their bite, commonly, is mortal. . . . Various specifics have been discovered which now and then have operated happily. They praise very highly the fang of an alligator, applied to the bite; or some shavings of it taken in warm water; a poultice of peppers frequently renewed; and above all to cut off the wounded member promptly. It appears that the rattlesnakes do not secrete in their mouths any poisonous fluid capable of producing the ravages that are suffered by those they have arrived to bite. The fangs and the teeth of the rattlesnakes are of such a texture that it slackens the circulation of the blood or hastens its course by the too great thinning of its corpuscles, and this may be considered the primary cause of these lamentable effects."

RATTLE-
SNAKES.

"The Salamanquesa, a kind of lizard. The color and hardness of its body give the impression of a broken [medio] flint or a piece of opaque glass. At the blow of a stick, or when it falls from a height, it bursts into small fragments. . . . Many times the Indians have placed it in the fire, and it has never been seen to die; the which is confirmed by the experiment of Father Ignacio Tirs. Being a missionary in Santiago [Lower] Cal., in the year 1763, he took a Salamanquesa and when it was put alive in the fire it lasted there more

SALA-
MANDERS.

than an hour, so lively and so complete as if it were insensible to the action of the fire. Perhaps this is the Salamander which has made so much noise in natural history."

THE HAND-OF-

GOD BUG.

"An insect abounds upon which is seen stamped the hand of the Creator. It is a handsome worm, something larger than the common fly. Its color is purple, and its hair thick and disposed like the best plush."

The anonymous Father describes the California deer, antelope, elk, sea-lion, otter, fox, squirrels, rabbits, wild mice, spiders, scorpions, centipedes, frogs, toads and other beasts and insects, trees, plants, fish, minerals, etc. He remarks that "there is gold and silver (he writes in 1790, remember) though not in quantity, as yet, to correspond to the great efforts which have been made in search of them."

AS TO BIRDS.

Amid a very creditable list of the "Known Birds of California" he mentions the Royal Eagles; and that "when they descend from the height of the Sierra (perhaps because the air below is less rarefied) they fall to the ground, so that the Indians catch them with their hands."

The *xopilotes* or turkey-buzzards "are great and of very black feather. They maintain themselves upon dead horses and other animals, and exhale an odor of musk which cannot be borne. The stew of their flesh is an anti-venereal of the highest esteem. Taken warm on an empty stomach it provokes most copious sweat, which expels the malignity of the disease."

Queléles are "a kind of buzzards which nest in the highest trees. The heat which this animal emits withers in a short time the leafy trees in which it makes it home. Even in the springtime [these trees] remain barren trunks, and never again turn green."

"The *Churca* is a kind of pheasant which has a long bill, dark plumage, a handsome tail and *four feet*. It has these latter facing outward in such fashion that when it runs it leaves the track of two feet going forward and two going backward." *

The *Pito Real*, or *Pajaro Carpintero* (Carpenter-bird—woodpecker)—"its beak is so hard that it bores the trees . . . white as ivory, and so hard that when it pecks the trees it makes a noise as if they were pounding with a hammer. The steam of its feathers when burned is one of the great specifics against epilepsy. Its flesh, toasted in the oven, reduced to fine powder and taken, fasting, in wine or pulque, is an anti-venereal with which marvellous cures are obtained."

* This is the "road-runner" or chaparral-cock.—Ed.

The feathered skin of the *alcatraz* (albatross) "enjoys much esteem among the Spanish Mexicans, because it is very beneficial to asthmatics and consumptives when worn upon the bare chest, feather-side in."

Of Locusts there are two kinds, one peculiar to the country. Fifteen days after the eggs are laid, the moisture and warmth helping, "they cease to be eggs and appear in the form of sensible beings. Directly they begin to exercise their office, which is to eat by day and by night without ceasing except for the time they are flying in search of new food. . . . The mere contact of their mouth communicates to the plants a malignant heat which consumes their sap, burns and devours them."

There are "wasps, little and big, and all prick well" [*todas pican bien*]. It may be observed that if the good missionary had not the exact science invented within a few years, he at least did not lack observation and a dry humor of his own.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER.

BY CHAS. F. LUMMIS

IV.



ELL, then, what *should* we give the Indians? How can we assuage our aching to "do something for them" without doing them too much harm? By what methods may we practice mercy, without being fools or bullies?

My answer is very simple—by using common-sense. That of course includes justice and mercy; for to be unjust or unmerciful is to be a fool. I believe in the humane impulse of Americans; but I do not believe any man, no matter how humane, is wise in a thing he has taken pains not to study—any more than a man can be wise, no matter how scholarly, who is not humane.

The first application of common-sense to the Indian Service would be to employ no one professionally ignorant of Indians—and that means, in a way, ignorant of all humanity. Such a rule would make an enormous number of vacancies now; but no harm would be done if they were not filled until we could find people who would not rattle around in them.

The second application of common-sense is to remember that education must reckon with the pupil as well as with teacher and public. It might be very nice to turn all our own school-children into Websters; but as we know it cannot be done we do not break them down by attempting it. We try to adapt their education to their capacity and their need. If we taught them how to step a scalp-dance and make flint arrow-heads, it would be quite as useful to them and quite as creditable to our wisdom as two-thirds of what we teach the helpless Indian children in our government factories. It does not make better citizens of people to teach them things they cannot learn or cannot apply. Sensible education strikes a balance between what the ideal man should have and the actual man can assimilate. God knows we might every one have more learning than we have without its doing us serious harm.

PIONEERS OF THE FAR WEST.

THE EARLIEST HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA, NEW MEXICO, ETC.

From Documents Never Before Published in English.



IMING, as it does, to be not only entertaining but of real value, this magazine of and for the West tries to carry a reasonable proportion of matter which people who care to learn anything will prize and cannot procure elsewhere. In this line it is performing a service no other magazine in the country (except the specialist ones which pay no attention to the popular) thinks of attempting. Aside from the interesting and graphic description and illustration of Western matters of today, it prints a generous amount (for its size) of matter equally Western but of high scientific value, in the form of historic documents otherwise inaccessible to most students. As a presentation by text and pictures, of the actual features of a wonderful region, the magazine has no rival. No other part of the United States has ever been so fully pictured forth; and the bound volumes of the *LAND OF SUNSHINE* already form a library of great richness in this respect. The historical feature is no less important; no person who cares to study Western history can afford to be without this collection of rare and valuable "sources." Among other things the magazine has already published (for the first time in English) is the first *Reglamento*, or code of laws for California; the remarkable summary made by the Viceroy Revilla Gigedo of the history of California from 1768 to 1793, with particular reference to the early explorations of the Northwest coast and Alaska; and some minor documents.

Carrying out this policy, we begin herewith an expert literal translation of the valuable summary of the history of California, New Mexico and the Southwest in general, from 1538 to 1626, left us by the Franciscan missionary Fray Gerónimo de Zárate Salmerón, never before printed in English. Perhaps nowhere else in the same compass is there so concise a review of the most romantic period in Western history.

Fray Gerónimo labored among the Indians of New Mexico for eight years, more than 280 years ago. In 1618 we find him parish priest of the remote pueblo of Jémez, where he learned the language, and translated the catechism into this Indian tongue, and there baptized 6566 Indians, "without counting those baptized in the pueblos of Cía and Santa Ana." He also, single-handed and alone, pacified and converted the lofty pueblo of Acoma, then hostile to the Spanish. He built churches and monasteries, bore the fearful hardships and dangers of a missionary's life then in that wilderness, and has left us a most valuable

chronicle. He was an educated man, of course—his Latin quotations are always to the point—a sharp observer and an honest recorder. His "Relation" was written in 1626. Its first notes were merely the hearsay of the day; but thenceforward he is one of our most important witnesses. He got his information about Vizcaino's discovery of California, for instance, directly from a member of that expedition; and in several other matters was either an eyewitness or had access to original documents now lost. His narrative was written to urge other missionaries to the field in which he was so devoted a laborer—"And I, little and unworthy of the poorest the world can give, desire to end the days of my life among these heathen, preaching the word of God." His dedication to the head of his order, pleading for helpers in that "vineyard of the Lord," and the indorsement of Fray Francisco de Velasco, which precede the "Noticias," need not be printed here, as our chief concern is with his history. For like reasons of space the annotation is made as brief as possible. But the accuracy of translation and notes is vouched for.

RELATING
all the things

THAT HAVE BEEN SEEN AND KNOWN IN NEW MEXICO
as well by sea as by land

FROM THE YEAR 1538 TILL THAT OF 1626

By the Father

GERONIMO DE ZARATE SALMERON

Preacher of the Franciscan Order of the Province of the
Holy Gospel.

Addressed

TO OUR MOST REV. FATHER FRAY FRANCISCO DE APODACA
Father of the Province of Cantabria and Commissary General
of all the provinces of this New Spain.

THE NOTES BEGIN—1538.

1. In the year 1538, Don Antonio de Mendoza being viceroy of this New Spain (1), was the first time an attempt was made to discover the Californias and coast of the South Sea (2); for the which sailed four vessels of the Marques del Valle (3). And the holy Fray Antonio de Ciudad-Rodrigo, who was then Provincial of this province of the Holy Gospel, sent three priests in those vessels to the discovery. They arrived at the Californias at the entrance, in the port which is now called

(1) Mexico. (2) Pacific. (3) Cortez.

La Paz, in lat. 24°; and as the land did not seem to them as good as they desired, they returned.

2. In the same year the Father Provincial sent two other priests by land to the same coast of the South Sea, traveling northward by Jalisco and New Galicia. These two priests went in company of a Captain and 12 soldiers who went in search of mines. Having passed all the territory that had been discovered and conquered in that direction, they found two roads well opened. The captain chose that to the right and followed it, saying it led northward. And with a few days' journey they came into regions so rough that he obliged them to turn back, which they did. Of the priests one sickened and turned back also; but the other, with two Indian interpreters he carried, followed the left-hand road to the coast—a very straight road. He arrived in a land populated with Indians who were poor, the which came forth to receive the priest, taking him for a thing of heaven. They touched him and kissed his robe. The Indians went on, accompanying him, day's march by day's march; more than 300 persons. Some of them went aside to hunt jackrabbits, cottontails and deer, which are abundant in that land; and giving first to the priest, that he should eat, the rest they divided among themselves. In this manner he walked more than 200 leagues; and in almost all this road he had news of a country very populous with people who wore clothes, and who had houses of sods, and not of one story only, but of many stories. Other peoples, they said, were settled on the bank of a great river, and that there are many walled pueblos, and that they have wars, the one with the other; and that across that river there were other pueblos, many and greater, of richer people; that they had cows larger than ours, and other animals not seen in Castile.

3. In quest of this land had already gone out many and bulky fleets by sea and armies by land; but from them all God hid it, and to a poor fraile of St. Francis, broken down and penniless, it was made manifest, discovered and seen sooner than by them. "Because thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and hast revealed them unto babes." (Matthew, XI, 25.) There is no more to say. This priest returned to give the news of what he had seen and learned. As soon as this news was made public, many Spaniards wished to enter. The Provincial who was then Fray Marcos of Niza (4), to assure himself of what that priest had said, took the lead before the Spaniards should enter, and went as quickly as he could. He found the priest's narrative to be true, and thus corroborated it as a man who had seen it and found it true.

4. The Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza in person made ready to go on this journey, to avoid the thefts and evil deeds that soldiers commit on such occasions. But grave duties prevented him, and so he sent in his stead Francisco Vazquez Coronado, who took in his suite the Father Provincial (5) of this province and four other priests (6), true sons of our father St. Francis.

JOURNEY OF FRANCISCO VAZQUEZ CORONADO TO NEW MEXICO.

5. Before Francisco Vazquez Coronado should enter New Mexico, the Viceroy had sent a fleet to the Californias; its fleet commander being Francisco Alarcon and its field commander Marcos Ruiz. The which fleet was lost without accomplishing anything. Its people returned to this new Spain; and as it had no result I spend no more time in treating of this journey.

6. Francisco Vazquez left this city of Mexico in the year 1540; and

(4) Misspelled here Denia. (5) Marcos of Niza. (6) Fray Juan de Pabilla, the martyr of Kansas; Fray Juan de la Cruz, martyred at Bernailillo; Fray Luis de Escalona, martyred at Pecos, Fray Antonio Victoria did not make the journey, having broken his leg near Culiacan.

having passed through the provinces of Chametla, Culhuacan (7), Sinaloa, they entered by the Valley of Hearts and by the valleys of Sonora, which are more than sixty leagues long. He arrived at the province of Cuñi (8), lodged his camp in the pueblo of Zivola, which is the capital of that province; and from this place sent 30 soldiers to discover the sea and to see if the fleet appeared, according to its instructions to meet the army in so many degrees north latitude. These men went traveling northwest, and arrived at the Sea or Gulf of California in lat. 39° They found no trace of the fleet. They only found two vessels anchored, and awnings fitted up as tents of some mulattoes resembling Moors or Chinamen. Coming to them they asked them by signs where they were from and what they sought. They [the mulattoes], likewise by signs, said they came from very far—some understood from Gran China, and others understood from Asia Major—and that they were buying metals and amber which the Indians of a mountain range which joins the sea brought down. The soldiers returned to report to Francisco Vazquez Coronado what they had seen; but they did not find him in Cuñi, because he had gone to explore the Buffalo plains [llanos de Zivola] with its innumerable herds of that name [cibola]. He camped his army in these plains and thence sent (9) 30 soldiers to discover the great city of Quivira. They traveled northeast, or even more north than northeast. These soldiers say (10) that they arrived at a very populous city surrounded by a wall with gates; and they dared not enter it they were so few. The great riches of this city I dare not set down here, although they have related it to me (11). What is sure is that these soldiers returned desiring that all the army (which was 400 men) should go thither. They came and reported the aforesaid to their general, whom they found crazy (12) from a fall from his horse. Others say that it was because he had just been married when he began this expedition, and that he loved his wife so much that he was always weeping and sighing for her, and though they urgently besought him to go to see what they had seen (13) he answered in the words of that other invited one of whom St. Luke tells us: "I have married a wife and therefore I cannot come." At last he consoled all by saying that already the winter was coming on and he wished to go to Mexico, but that next year he would return. He did not return, however. Since then, all are of so great desire to make this journey, that if it were proclaimed the soldiers who would go in at their own cost, with arms and horse, would be so many that they would suffice, relieving His Majesty of these expenses. The important thing is a captain such as is fit for the like explorations, an unselfish Christian, jealous for the law of God and desirous of the advantage of the king.

7. These 30 soldiers in this journey to the interior, on the road before they arrived at the great city of Quivira, were informed by the Indians that about ten days' journey from there, on the coast of the North Sea (14) some white men were settled; wearing clothes, and bearded, and that they had swords, arquebuses and vessels, and other as clear signs, showing that these are the Hollanders of New France. Since then we have seen and communicated with Indians, men and women, who have been in the settlement of these Hollanders and have been with them. None of the Spaniards of New Mexico has failed to see this, because it was in my own time.

8. And as Francisco Vazquez Coronado returned to this city of Mexico, the Father Provincial [Niza] returned with him, and so did two

(7) Culiacan. (8) Zúñi. (9) In fact led. (10) A grave error. They say quite the reverse. The Quiviras were savages. (11) He confounds the myths which led to Coronado's march with the reports of what the march really discovered. (12) Not exactly. (13) If the fraile's whole "Relacion" were no more accurate than his account of the Coronado expedition, it would not be printed here. For the official accounts see Winship and Bandelier. (14) Atlantic.

of his companions. There remained behind, among those Indians of the Plains of Zibola the Father Fray Juan de Padilla and the Father Juan de la Cruz, apostolic men; and a Portuguese called Andres del Campo, and two Indian laymen [*donados*]. And as Father Padilla learned from the Indians (15) of the great settlements that are under the North, and that if he would travel three months he would arrive where there were innumerable souls; with this inspiration he set out to see them, accompanied by the Portuguese and the lay Indians. The Father Juan de la Cruz remained behind alone (16). Having traveled some days and come in sight of a great settlement of the Quivira, the Indians came out in order of war to meet them. Seeing them come, the priest recognized their evil intent, and begged the Portuguese, who had a horse, to take to flight; and likewise the lay Indians that being light-footed they should follow [del Campo]; while he [Padilla] would await these ravening wolves, that they might glut themselves on him, while the others fled. So they did; and stationing themselves on a hillock to watch, they saw how the holy man awaited on his knees the coming of the Indians. They came; they slew him. The same fate befell the holy Fray Juan de la Cruz, whom likewise the Indians killed there where he had remained (17). The Portuguese and lay [Indians] escaped; and having arrived here (18), they told what had happened. And it is worth consideration that there has been no corner discovered in this New Spain in which the first Columbus was not a fraile of St. Francis. They have ever been first to shed their blood, that with such good mortar the edifice should be lasting and eternal. This matter rested unspoken for the space of 40 years, till 1581, when God was pleased [to make it known] through a lay priest of my Father St. Francis, called Fray Agustin Ruiz. He was in the Valley of Santa Barbara [in Chihuahua], which is 200 leagues (19) distant from this city of Mexico. And being among those Cóncho Indians, he learned that to the north there were great settlements, and asked permission of the prelates to go among those infidels. They granted it, and gave him two priests, from the theological schools, young men of good example, named Fray Francisco Lopez (who went as commissary) and Fray Juan de Santa Maria. These were soon joined by 12 soldiers and a captain (20), who went in search of mines. They left Santa Barbara, journeying northward 200 leagues, and arrived at the province of the Indians of the Tigua Nation (21) who are settled on the bank of the Rio del Norte (22), 400 leagues from the city of Mexico. Arriving at the pueblo of Puaray (23), as it appeared to the soldiers that the Indians were many and themselves few, they decided to return, and did so. The priests remained there among the Indians; and knowing how all that region was populous with many tribes, they entered to see all of them. Arriving among the Tanos Indians, in the pueblo of Galisteo (24), and seeing their docility, the three priests agreed that one of them should come [to Mexico] to inform the prelates what they had seen, in order that more priests might come in to work in that vineyard. The Father Fray Juan de Santa Maria now offered himself for this journey. He was a great astrologer, and tracing out the land he found on his own account how they might have journeyed shorter and more directly. So he set out behind the range of Puaray (25) to go by way of the salt lakes, and from there to cut straight across to El Paso, on the Rio del Norte, 100 leagues this side of New Mexico [that is, of Santa Fé]. But he did not

(15) Again very inexact. Fray Padilla had in fact already accompanied Coronado clear to Quivira. He now went back. See "The Spanish Pioneers," Lummis, p. 117, for the story of Padilla's martyrdom and del Campo's unprecedented journey.

(16) Fray Luis de Escalona remained in Pecos, and was there slain. (17) In Bernalillo, N. M. (18) In Mexico, after eight years' wandering. (19) 526 miles. (20) Francisco Sanchez Chamuscado. He died on the journey. (21) The present pueblo of Isleta, N. M. (22) Rio Grande. (23) Across the Rio Grande from Bernalillo; now obliterated. (24) Now a ruin. Santo Domingo is its successor. (25) The Sandia Mountains.

success in his good intent; for on the third day after killing Sutwell to his Indians and companions, as he came to rest under a tree, the Tigua Indians of the pueblo, now called San Pablo (26), killed him and burned his bones. The other two priests remained in the pueblo of Pecos where they had been, pleased with their friendly reception; and there they were with the Indians, learning their language, until the desert, our enemy, had his will. One evening, as Fray Francisco Lopez was praying, a little more than the range of an arrow's way from the pueblo, an Indian slew him with two blows of a war-disk on the temples—as the marks on his skull show. Alas, the Indians of that pueblo realize it, for in this day there are many Indians who witness his death, and they revealed where his body was buried. Father Fray Agustin Ruiz told him in a dream and buried him in our (Franciscan) station inside the village. The corpse of the priest showed signs of sorrow for the death of this priest; and that the terms [here] might not befall the lay priest who remained, he took him with him to the pueblo called Santiago, a league and a half up the river. But he could not keep such careful track of him but when, in a moment when he was careless, they did the same to him [the lay priest] and cast his body into the river, which was then in flood. In such manner these Tigua Indians slew these three priests; whereas it has been said that in this little corner lie five martyrs for the honor and glory of God. And their blood hath so fertilized the land that through it there have been baptised 14,000 souls (as I have counted on the baptised rocks) not counting the many that at present (27) continue to be converted. In the which mystery we working with the greatest spirit, the Indians in the vanguard of the Lord; who have erected 41 churches in all, large and small, at their own cost, without our aid, the king, spending a cent, thus re-vealing the Majesty of these martyrs. And as ministers continue to come it with such expedition [despatch], these conversions are always being created.

8. The soldiers who returned from that land when these three priests remained in the pueblo of Pecos availed the persons how they had remained there and the year that they had remained in. The Viceroy desired to make an effort to learn of them; and Antonio de Ruyz, a man very honorable and devoted in our faith, offered himself for this journey.

9. Antonio de Ruyz entered New Mexico in the year 1601 (28), in the month of July. He took with him a priest named Fray Bernardino Beland, a true son of our Father St. Francis. Before reaching New Mexico they learned that the Indians had killed the priests. When Antonio de Ruyz and his soldiers reached the pueblo of Pecos, the Indians out of fear treated the pueblo; but they did not escape unpunished, for they paid well for it.

10. Of this journey of Antonio de Ruyz, one of that of Canada [de Beza], one of the coming in of the Captain Hernandez [as evident even for de Beza] one of Alvarado, I do not write; because they all was the same thing, and as it is enough to mention them once. The body of the holy Fray Juan Lopez was undiscovered for more than 75 years; at the end of which [time] an Indian of the pueblo of Pecos, an eye-witness of his death and burial, revealed it to the Father Fray Esteban de Beza, who was missionary of those provinces and a great minister among those natives. The which body (or rather bones) the priests, in their robes and on feet, bore with all veneration and respect and placed them in the church of Santa (Catalina), a good long league away. And though this procession was in the month of February,

(26) San Pablo. The ruins near the great modern copper camp of this name.
(27) This was written in 1625. (28) The original says 1601, but the number is so mistakable.

which is in the rigor of the winter, the intemperate weather harmed none of them; and from the time the procession started, the saint began to work miracles. Of the which another priest has written very fully; and for that reason I do no more here than note the fact and pass on.

VOYAGE OF SEBASTIAN VIZCAINO TO CALIFORNIA.

12. While the Count of Monterey was viceroy of this New Spain, His Majesty ordered that they should explore [descubriesen] the Californias, because His Majesty was informed that on that coast there were many pearls. This commission came to Sebastian Vizcaino, a person of standing and experienced by sea and land. He gathered people for the trip; and since the priests of my father St. Francis have been the first in labors and new explorations, His Majesty ordered that they should go on this one. Wherefore went Fray Francisco de Balda (as Commissary), Fray Diego Perdomo, Fray Bernardino de Zamudio, Fray Nicolás de Sarabia, priests, and Fray Cristóbal Lopez, lay.

13. Embarking in Acapulco, they began their voyage along the coast of the South Sea, steering the ship to the northwest (since this was the trend of the coast). They arrived at the port of Zalagua, where they halted, awaiting the provisions and the soldiers. They sailed from here and arrived at the port of St. Sebastian and isles of Mazatlan. Here fifty soldiers deserted, seeing the scant provisions they carried, and suspecting what [really] happened — that they would have to turn back for want of provisions. From here the Commissary Fray Francisco Banda went back. From here begins the mouth of the [gulf of] California, which is 80 leagues wide (29). It took them seven days to make this crossing. They went ashore where there were many naked Indians, civil folk. They passed forward to another port, where they staid eight days. A priest and 30 soldiers went inland and arrived where there were many Indians, but these consented not that the Spaniards should enter their houses. But near these [houses] they brought them food—varieties of fish, plums and other fruits; also a few pearls. And presently they said to the Spaniards that they must go back and could not enter the houses. Even so they did. They [this party] affirm that there were many people, and that all sallied to see the Spaniards; that afterward they lost their fear and all came to see the Spaniards, little and big bringing rice. They were here 15 days. They sailed away to find a more convenient place. The General sent the flagship ahead to seek a good harbor; she returned within six days, having found a very good harbor, to which they gave the name Port of the Peace [La Paz]. There are many affable Indians, who received the Spaniards peacefully. Here the indians brought a few more pearls, and various fruits. Here they entrenched themselves as best they could, and built a church and some small ranch houses for the priests and for themselves. It was the best and most peaceful harbor they had thus far seen; and therefore they made it their chief port. [Cabeza de los demas.]

14. The priests asked the Indians to bring their children, so as to teach them the Doctrine, the which they did with good will. To these [children] the [priests] began to teach the first rudiments; but being there not over two months, could not go beyond this. The Indians had conceived a great love for the priests, and brought them presents of fruit; but they fled from the soldiers and could not look upon them, because these took from them whatever they were carrying. They complained to the priests, and indicated with the finger the one that had wronged them, and said to the priests that they alone ought to stay, and that the soldiers should go away. This is the incurable weakness of soldiers; and unhappy is the fraile who restrains their vices, for at

once their tongues are poisoned against him. "The venom of asps is under their lips." (30). But I account them very fortunate who, because they have reprov'd vice, hear such epithets.

15. In this port they found many articles made of iron, left by the vessels of the Marques del Valle [Cortez] which I have mentioned above. They also found a plaza de armas [public square] laid out; and the Indians said that Spaniards had been there. It is a coast most abundant in fish. It rains in October, as in Spain. There are many forests, and good timbers for building vessels.

16. From here Gen. Sebastian Vizcaino despatched the admiral Lope de Arguelles with the flag-ship and a launch, up the mouth of the California [gulf] to explore the rest. They went in as far as full 30° north lat., and were always well received by the Indians. The coast is very mild; there are many pearl fisheries; and in four fathoms deep the water is so clear that from above one can see the pearl oysters as plainly as if they were on top of the water. The Indians gather an infinity of these oysters to eat; the which they put in great fire-pits [hogueras] to bake. There they open and the pearls are burned—some of them are very large. And if the pearl is big they put a hole through the middle and hang it on their neck for an ornament.

17. The Father Fray Bernardino de Zamudio told me how the Spaniards took out very good pearls until Sebastian Vizcaino ordered that they should show all they found, that he might set aside the king's share (31); and thereupon they would not seek more. I do not treat here of the deaths or happenings [of that journey] for brevity's sake, since I am not making history. I merely say that to all of them the land appeared very good, and if they had not lacked provisions they would not have returned, and today that land would be very well settled up. God knows what was best.

VOYAGE OF SEBASTIAN VIZCAINO TO CAPE MENDOCINO.

18. Some vessels coming from China to the Philippines, in north lat. 42° saw a point of land which they named Cape Mendocino, in honor of the Viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza, who had sent them; and they noticed that from there to the point of Navidad all was mainland. Arrived in New Spain, they reported this to the Viceroy, who made it a point to explore this and the whole coast up to it. He sent out some vessels, but they got no farther than the port of Santiago, now called Magdalena, in lat. 25°. They returned because it seemed to them impossible to go farther, since on that coast the northwest winds are continuous; which is a searching wind, diametrically against navigation, which must run up the coast northwestwardly.

19. King Phillip Third knew how his father had ordered this exploration. Likewise His Majesty found some papers and data that certain foreigners had given his father, wherein they told him notable things which they had seen in that country, having been driven thither by the force of the storm which struck them when they were fishing for cod-fish off Newfoundland. They had passed [they said] from the North Sea to the South Sea [from the Atlantic to the Pacific], through the Straits of Anian (32)—or at least, if the exit is not the Straits of Anian, then some strait which opens the other side of Cape Mendocino in lat. 43°; in which strait they had seen a most populous city, rich, well girt with walls, and of a people polite, courtly and well mannered; besides other things worthy to be seen.

(30) Here, as often, Fray Gerónimo quotes Latin. (31) The "quintos del rey," or one-fifth. (32) This mythical Strait of Anian was one of the stubbornest geographical superstitions about America—the Northwest Passage brave Sir John Franklin perished in search of as lately as 1847. Anian is pretty well disposed of by the shrewd Viceroy of Mexico, Revilla Gígedo, in 1793, in his important report published in this magazine June to September, 1899.

20. His Majesty ordered that this exploration should be made, not stickling at cost, for it was his will. The Count of Monterey [Viceroy of Mexico], desiring to fulfill with all punctuality what His Majesty so ardently ordered, named for general of this expedition Sebastian Vizcaino; for admiral, Toribio Gomez de Corban; and not wishing to give them frailes from this province, took three barefoot [Descalsos] monks of Our Lady of Carmen, named Fray Andrés de la Asuncion, Fray Antonio de la Ascension, and Fray Tomás de Aquino. The cosmographer, to map the country, was Gerónimo Martin. They departed from [the City of] Mexico March 7, 1607; on the 5th of May they sailed from Acapulco—three vessels and a long barge to enter the coves; and several made for sailing—and took their route northwest. It has already been said how the winds are contrary for this navigation. For which reason, from leaving the port of Acapulco till they arrived at Cape San Sebastian, which is north of Cape Mendocino, their voyage lasted seven months of continuous navigation. They reached the port of Navidad, and Cape Corrientes, and the islands of Mazatlan (these are two fair-sized islands, and close together; between them and the mainland it makes a good harbor, into which empties the swollen river which comes from New Galicia). This is where the Englishman Thomas Cadz careened and repaired his ship while he waited for our vessels to arrive from China that he might rob them. The mainland of this island is Caponeta and Chametla. From here begins the mouth of the California [gulf] by the coast and mainland of this New Spain. 34 leagues from these islands, in the direction of Sinaloa, the Rio de Toluca (here called Rio de Narito) enters the sea. They went from here, crossing an arm of the sea between said islands and Cape St. Lucas, which is the junction and mainland of California. The crossing [of the gulf] is here sixty leagues. Close to Cape St. Lucas is the port of San Bernabé, where there were great numbers of naked Indians, with bows and arrows. These are the usual weapons of all the country, and this is enough to say about it for the whole voyage. These [Indians] called the Spaniards to come on land. They leaped out; and when the Indians saw so many Spaniards they retired to a hillock; and as the Spaniards kept approaching the Indians kept withdrawing. Father Fray Antonio de la Ascension went to them, and they waited for him. He embraced them with much love, and directly they put their bows and arrows on the ground. The said Father called a Negro to bring a pannier of biscuits to give them. The Indians were pleased at seeing the Negro, and said that near by was an island of Negros, who were their friends. On this shore was great quantity of pearl oysters. Here they caught great quantity of fish, such as ruffles, red-snapper, halibut, catfish, topes, sharks, skates, rays, *chuchos*, *lisas*, salmon, horse-mackerel, snorers, bonito, mutton-fish, hog-fish, sole, plum-fish, eels and other varieties whose names they did not know. On all this coast there is great quantity of sardines. It is a land healthful, good and fertile, of mild climate. There is much hunting, of the chase and fowling; many groves and fruit-bearing trees. The Indians bring for sale many animal skins, tanned on the flesh side—of the lion [puma], tiger [jaguar], wolf and coyote; and many small nets of cotton, curiously wrought.

21. The captain's ship left this stopping-place and reached the port of Magdalena; and until it reached the island of Cedro[s] the other vessels were not seen. On this voyage they encountered great tempest; each day they saw themselves lost. I relate here only the things they saw, for brevity's sake. This port of Magdalena is very great, a most handsome bay, prettily sheltered. This bay has two entrances; an arm of the sea runs inland, it is not known how far. It is thickly populated with Indians.

22. This is the place where the Englishman who robbed the ship

Santa Ana, thrust ashore the people who had come in the ship; and having plundered her he set her afire. They left here and examined a bay into which a river discharges; they named it Cove of San Cristóbal. They arrived at the bay of Ballenas [whale bay], so called from the great number of whales there. There was a great number of Indians, who said that inland they were more numerous yet. They reached the isles of San Roque, and soon the isles of Asuncion, Esterio and Mala. There were great numbers of sea-lions as large as yearling calves. There is a vast amount of fish. They went out in quest of Cedros Island, and reached a high mountain against which the sea beats; it is wholly naked, without any sort of grass or trees; all of it marbled in belts of various colors, so pretty and sightly that it caught the eyes of all, since they saw the veins even from afar. Some miners who were along said that it was great riches of silver and gold, and tried to get ashore; but the coast was so wild and the waves beat with such great force that it gave them no chance. They reached the island of Cedros, entering between the mainland and the island of Navidad. The captain's ship and frigate, before reaching the island of Cedros, anchored in the port of San Bartolomé, which is barren and without water. They found on the beach only a bitumen which smelled of shell-fish; and because it had not a good odor they did not burden themselves with it. Some affirmed that it was ambergris; and so much was there of this sort that they could have loaded a vessel very well, for all the beach was full of this bitumen. And no one [need] marvel at this, because the whales that are there are in great number; and the surge of the sea flings this ambergris on the beach. There was, besides, a vast amount of stranded fish; for, fleeing from their enemy, the big fish, they come so close to land (where the other, being big, cannot come) that the waves of the sea easily cast them ashore. For this reason, there are on this coast innumerable birds which smell fishy. They explored this land; and as they did not find water they left just as quickly as they could. They reached Cedros Island, near which is a point called Cape St. Augustine. The frigate went to sail around Cedros Island, and found it was 30 leagues in circumference; with very great forests on the crown of the highest hills; all the trees were the most lofty cedars. There are many Indians, but they wished no friendship with the Spaniards, but sooner threatened them with their arrows. The frigate went to reconnoiter the cove, and it was seen that an arm of the sea ran inland. They did not see the end of it, for it entered very far inland, toward the east. They went in search of the Isle of Cenizas [ashes]. Steering to the northwest, which is toward the main coast, they came to land, and it was good, sightly, cheerful and well wooded. They saw the bay of San Hipólito; good, peaceful and fertile. They found a wide and much traveled road which led inland, and a very large cañada (33) covered with palm leaves. More than 50 persons could get inside. At four leagues to the northwest is the cove of San Cosme; a good harbor sheltered from the northwest wind. Near the beach on the mainland is a big lagoon of fresh water. The land is good and fertile, well wooded and very populous. They reached the foot of a great range, high, black and precipitous at the sea, called Sierra of St. Ciprian. Joined to these ranges on the leeward side (which is the southwest) are some white bluffs, and on them much people. Soon comes the island of San Gerónimo. They reached the bay of San Francisco (34), where were many Indians, affable and peaceful. Here they found the horns of buffaloes (35) and elk. The land, extremely good, and wooded, showed signs that there were abundant herds by the

(33) Fr. Zarate must have mistaken his informant's word. Cañada is a valley. Perhaps he means *ramada* — the characteristic brush house of California Indians.
 (34) Lower California. (35) A mistake, of course. There were no buffaloes in California.

dung and tracks that were seen. North of this is a cove into which the floodtide enters with great fury; and when it ebbs it is neither more nor less. In this port, and in that of San Gerónimo, were great numbers of soles and divers other fishes. The frigate entered this cove and found a famous port. They went ashore; and great numbers of Indians were fishing from canoes made of rushes. Soon as they saw the Spaniards they came with gladness, and gave them of the fish they had with great love and good will, and directly told them where there was good fresh water. These people showed particular love to the Spaniards, and did not go to their ranches without bidding them farewell and begging leave to go and rest. And from the interior came many Indians to see the Spaniards. The women were modest and dressed in the skins of animals.

These Indians have a trade in fish with the Indians of the interior. They carry fish and bring back *mescalli*, which is a preserve of the root of the Magney. These [Indians] said how, in the interior, there were many white folks, bearded and clothed; that they had arquebuses, and that they were not more than six days' journey distant. They cannot be the soldiers of New Mexico; for according to the demarcation of the land, by the variation of the meridians and climes of the maps (as the cosmographer reckoned it) from here to the camp of the Spaniards of New Mexico is 200 leagues (36). Father Fray Antonio de la Ascension says they are Muscovites [Russians]. Departing from here, they soon arrived at the island of San Hilário. There is a big bay which gives shelter from the northwest wind. There were many Indians, and very impudent. From here they went, sailing against the wind and currents. They reached a great bay walled by high ranges; and through a break entered an arm of the sea. Near here are two islands, toward the west, called All-Saints. Six leagues north are four islands called the Coronados. North of these islands, on the mainland, is the port of San Diego. It has a hill which wards off the northwest wind. It has many scrub-oaks, reeds, furze, and rosemary, and many odoriferous herbs. The harbor is most beautiful, and large, and shelters at all seasons. On the other side, to the northwest, is another port (37). On this beach they dug some wells in the sand; and when the tide was up the wells had fresh water in them; and when the tide was out, salt water. Many Indians came to see the Spaniards, painted blue and silver color. Being asked what this was, they showed some ores from which they made their paint, and said that some white and bearded men who lived near there were working that metal. Coming to a Spaniard who wore a leather jacket with some fancy trimmings, they said those white men also had leather jackets of the same sort. This port is fertile, with much pasturage, good lands, much hunting of birds and beasts, good climate, good sky and soil.

They reached a bay, a good arrangement of the land twelve leagues north, away from the mainland. It is called Isle of Santa Catarina (38) [St. Catherine]; and before reaching it they espied another greater one, southwest of this of Santa Catarina. The inhabitants of the island made great rejoicings over the arrival of the Spaniards. They are fishermen, using boats of boards; the prows and poops high, and the middle very low. Some will hold more than twenty persons. There are many sea-lions, the which these Indians hunt for food; and with the tanned skins they all cover themselves, men and women, and it is their usual protection. The women are very handsome and decent. The children are white and ruddy and very smiling. Of these Indians, many wished to come with the Spaniards; they are so loving as all this. From here follows a line of islands, straight and orderly, at four to six leagues from one to another. The length of all these islands is 100 leagues. All have communication with one another and also with the mainland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

(36) Nearly double that, in fact. (37) False Bay. (38) Now Santa Catalina.



To a list which already included nearly every other prominent writer upon the West, this magazine is now proud to add the name of Dr. Elliott Coues as a member of its regular staff. Dr. Coues is eminent in ornithology, lexicography (he is one of the authors of the *Century Dictionary*) and Western history. Perhaps his most important work is in the latter line. A deep scholar, a trenchant writer, never without a quick and willful humor, Dr. Coues is always worth reading, and always most readable.

Benj. Ide Wheeler has entered upon his duties as president of the University of California; and next month this magazine will print a forecast, specially written by him for these pages, of what he hopes to do there, along with a compact sketch of what the University has already done and what it now is. THE NEW DISPENSATION.

It would be absurd to blink the fact that Prest. Wheeler has taken a large contract at Berkeley. We are something provincial still, being congested with them that are not yet over surprise at the size of the map. There is always opposition to the leader of men—if his mind were just like the average mind, he would not be a leader. Further, the State University is a *State* University; therefore not so far from politics as is the mercy of God. And the tin-horn statesmen wore out the only president Berkeley ever had who was at all comparable to Dr. Wheeler—drove him to the retirement of Johns Hopkins. But there is a peculiar set to President Wheeler's jaw. He does not look as though peanut politicians could tire him out—and if he won't let them, he will do a service to the best things a man can revere. He is one to win the devoted loyalty of the student body; he has the universal respect of scholars; he can have and will have the love and godspeed of all true Californians. With that sort of backing, he can afford to do whatever he deems right. And with Wheeler at Berkeley and Jordan at Stanford, California is "better fixed" than any other State in the Union, and prophecy will begin to become true.

It will not do to laugh at Catholics for deeming the Pope infallible and then turn round and think our politicians so. It is a very simple duty of manhood (and we believe Americanism stands for manhood) to judge right as right and wrong as wrong; and to hold every man accountable to that unvarying standard. Whether he be our man or our adversary, potentate or pauper. WHO IS YOUR POPE?

And now it is winter with us of California—an early winter and with every promise to be "severe." The first rains fell bravely Oct. 11. In precisely four days the broad bosom of Mother Earth was cracked with infinite wee upheavals. Another day, and there was at each crowsfoot a hint of green. A week more, and these innumerable growing things were an inch high, and the landscape began to show patches of emerald. In a few weeks now our world will be green with lush plants, hurrying to their time of blossom—the months when they winter-carpet God's country with such broderies of color as no Eastern State ever remotely dreamed of—wild flowers by the hundred WHAT WINTER MEANS.

leagues, and so thick a child's foot could scarce be set down without trampling flowers.

The sky is made over new, the air whips the cheeks like a spray of alcohol, the snowy mountains climb high on the northern sky, imminent above our flowery orange-groves and roses. And so it will go through the enchanted months that Californians call Winter—a day or night or two days and nights of swift, wet rain—then a week or two weeks of glory—say a little more perfect April days than any one April day New England ever saw—more rain, more shine, more snowy cumuli and snowy peaks—and forever and ever roses and open windows and bare-foot babes and a new joy in life. That is Winter in our book. And yet the grace of God includes about sixty-five million Americans who do not even know what “good weather” means!

LEARNING

AS A

RED RAG.

It is a very wicked thing, in some judgments, to be a college president. It is noticeable, of course, that this enmity toward learning comes mostly from those who have none to speak of. A college president, indeed, is only human. His training may tend to narrow him as an outdoor man—though Eliot of Harvard was an athlete of the highest rank, and Jordan of Stanford can play football and climb the Jungfrau and be a man among men anywhere. Nowadays, too, a college president is no longer a desiccated bookworm. He is not only a scholar—he has to be, and is, a man of affairs. Even a \$20-a-week reporter need not too disdainfully look down on a scholar who successfully manages ten to twenty millions. College presidents are not altogether fools. And Americans who can afford it generally send their sons to college, where they are in danger to become wiser than the rabble. No good American scorns a man for his misfortunes, unless they are willful; but every good American grows weary of the ignorance which looks upon all learning as an enemy.

KEPT

FROM THE

PEOPLE.

Whether the Administration's Philippine policy is morally right or wrong—and there are several million people on each side of a disagreement about this point, and only one side can be right—none but those who forget what little they once knew of United States History can deceive even themselves into thinking it is American. It is American to obey the Constitution. Congress is the only power that can legally launch this nation upon any war, or maintain it in any war. Now is the first time in our history that a President has declared war on his own hook, and kept it going by his lone self. The excuse that it “began” by itself and he had to keep it going indicates that the sober bulk of the people must be taken by the politicians for very simple folk. “What else could he do?” cry the organs. Do? He could have called a special session of Congress to do its duty as to war, as easily as he calls one to arbitrate pewter dollars. But he has taken very good care not to—evidently suspicious that Congress might “meddle.” All these bitter months he has kept the war to himself; refusing to submit to the people the most momentous question that ever came before them. And as Congress is not wholly without politicians, and politicians are always afraid of big questions—lest they fall on the unpopular side, after all—Congress has not demanded its right and duty. All this was not constitutional, nor is it safe, even with so good a man as President McKinley. Wiser and larger men (and it is not sedition to rank Washington and the other Fathers of the Republic as larger and wiser than any recent President) designed Congress expressly as a check on the one-man power. The country did not dare to put in George Washington's hands—nor has any President before now attempted to wield—any such authority as President McKinley has taken and is using. Not one of them could afford the luxury of a personal war. If the hand of God had pushed any of our former great Presidents into any kind of a war, his first act would have been to convene Congress.

What was power enough to give Washington and Lincoln is power enough to give McKinley. And God pity the kind of Americans who don't care whether a policy is constitutional or not!

When one looks abroad in society, literature and politics, the easiest thing to be seen is how many kinds of cowards civilization makes us. We label it with all sorts of pretty labels; but when a man—ditch-digger or senator or president—fails to do what he knows he ought, he is simply a coward. And how many of us ever pass a day without doing what we would not, because some one will say something if we don't?

OUR
TIMID
TRAINING.

Ever since modern history began, England has been butchering little peoples and putting their lands in her pocket. She never takes anyone her own size. In 200 years she has not fought a just war on her own hook—and she does not mean to begin. The California Lion is no tail-twister. He reveres England for what she does well; and of her litter are some of his dearest friends. But history is history. The war on the Boers is of a piece with England's past—the little republic is to be slaughtered to fatten British pockets. The Uitlanders are only an excuse. If Britons and Americans don't like Kruger's republic, what's to hinder their coming home? They can have "liberty" here. They have gone into another man's house to make money. Because they cannot run the house, they wish to kill their host. That's the plain English of it. Of course our newspapers (not one of which, in all this country, has a correspondent in the war) find it easier to swallow British promoter's news than to think. Prest. Kruger was "very insolent" not to let England get all her troops on the ground. His message was simply: "You act warlike. Will you explain yourself at once? If not I shall take it for granted you mean war." And that's what any brave man would do in his own affair. England is fighting for gain. The Boers are fighting for their homes and their freedom. No sophistry can change those twin facts—nor does it change the morals of the case if the Boers are impolite and rude. This Lion hopes they will make many a Majuba Hill. It might even be, in the grace of heaven, that as one of England's own colonies once fought too bravely to allow profitable conquest (and We ought to remember that fact), history shall again repeat itself.

MONEY-
GRUBBERS
AND MEN.

One thing every man with a man's blood must glory in—and that is the little Orange Free State. When other lands are drunken money-getters, this chivalrous little republic keeps its word and its honor by joining the Boers in a hopeless struggle. May God be good to men like that! And would that He lent us some of their spirit. Every American who knows the history of his own land will wish well to the two little South African republics which are today where we were in 1776.

The Club has spent, this summer, something over \$200 in initial repairs at San Diego Mission. Most of this work has been done in underpinning threatened walls; and the money has done full work, thanks to Mr. W. S. Hebbard, architect in charge. But this is only a small part of what must be done there; and the club appeals to its members to pay up this year's dues, as not more than a quarter of them have done. The club has just sent another \$100 from its lean treasury, and expects the San Diego people to match it, as they did before. There is crying need, however, for more funds. If the members will all pay up their dues, it will enable a great deal of work to be done.

THE
LANDMARKS
CLUB.

We have previously acknowledged contributions amounting to \$3715.96; new contributions are: G. H. Buek, *Truth*, New York city, \$5; Geo. Parker Winship, John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I., \$2; Adam Dove, Los Angeles, \$2. \$1 each, Frederick Webb Hodge, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. M. Kallcock, San José, Cal.;

Mrs. J. M. C. Marble, Elizabeth Marble, C. B. T. Clay, Los Angeles;
Arthur McDonald Dole, Pomona, Cal.

COMING

DOWN

With all allowance for the yellowness of our newspapers, it has at last become clear that Gen. E. S. Otis is the wrong man in the wrong place. Dewey's officially judicious words are in themselves a severe criticism; and criticism is universal. Generals were blackguarded in our Big War, it is true; but that does not make out that every general is right because criticised. Gen. Otis has not even the respect of his men—ask the returned volunteers. He is upheld by the administration—which is right if he is right. But the administration also upheld Alger. It has come to be past serious question that the Filipino outbreak was caused by bad management; that it would not have occurred if Dewey or Lawton had been Governor-General; that it could be stopped now in two days. And these things are going to be reckoned with.

The papers and people who pack their minds away with camphor-balls in the Administration closet are assuring us that "only a few Filipinos of one tribe" object to being benevolently assimilated by us. Evidently. That's the reason we are sending 70,000 American soldiers and 40 American war-ships to the Philippines. It is just a street row, for the police to put down.

One can imagine the feverish administration pressure put on Dewey to get him to keep from saying anything anti-Imperial. But it will take a good deal more than we have had yet to make anyone believe Dewey in sympathy with the present policy. And if he be, it is not the last word. Even Dewey is not so big as Truth and Justice. Even the Admiral can be mistaken.

There is needless concern, among the grateful feeders at the federal board, over the "cruel indecency" of calling for Dewey for president. We expect lofty consideration from the machine. A nomination to the presidency is a deadly insult, of course, and our dear Dewey should not be insulted. Besides, he might not be kind to the Push.

A proud and grateful country has done full honor to George Dewey without a dissenting voice. Up to date he has made a clean record. He has done his duty magnificently and stopped there. There is none of the ear-to-the-ground business about Dewey. The nation welcomes the man as it will never welcome a politician.

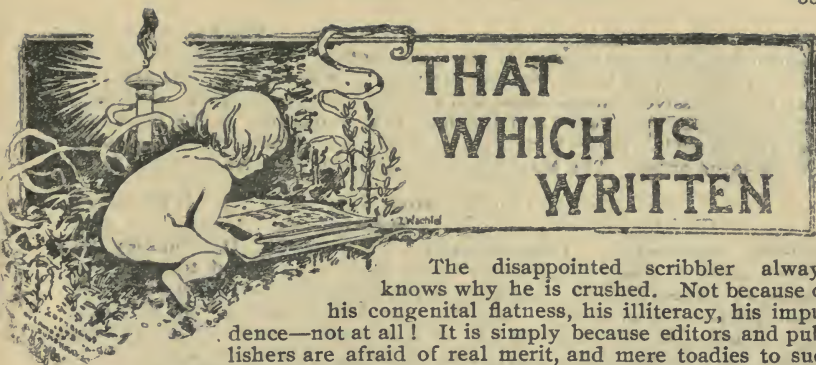
As Ex-Gov. Boutwell truly says, a more distinguished list of names is already written to the anti-Imperial protest than has been brought together in America since the Declaration of Independence. It is daily growing harder, even for amaranth newspapers, to call "traitors" practically all the ablest men in the United States.

There was a notion once, on ancient hearsay, that the Almighty is without variableness or shadow of turning. But as we are now assured, on the highest (vicarious) authority, that the Administration is a mere instrument of the divine will, it becomes evident that God changes His mind a good many times in a year.

The administration newspapers are evidently getting anxious. They have found out that it is treason to question the President. Then they are all traitors—for it is not four years since these same papers were blackguarding a President.

If it is wicked to disagree with the President, our servant, then we can never change him. The election of Lincoln, therefore, was "treason." So, for that matter, was the election of McKinley.

CHAS. F. LUMMIS.



The disappointed scribbler always knows why he is crushed. Not because of his congenital flatness, his illiteracy, his impudence—not at all! It is simply because editors and publishers are afraid of real merit, and mere toadies to success. So afraid that they would rather give Kipling \$1000 for two or three pages of his trash than to Jones the \$50 for which Jones would be hysterically glad to sell “something Kipling never *could* write.” These cringing conspirators care nothing for money, so long as by squandering it they can oppress struggling genius. They spend their days and nights hating everyone that is Unknown. Of course Kipling and all the other trashy favorites were Known when they began. If anyone now successful was once obscure, it’s all Luck. Not at all because he could write.

No two consecutive mails come even to this little magazine without some letter wailing on this string—but gratefully sure that *this* editor does not belong to the combine which is trying to stifle talent. And even some truly clever people (who may write very well but lack the human touch; or who are very vital but have no technique) salve their wounds with this silly and mean apology. I was simply dumbfounded, not long ago, by an editorial lament of the same brand from the brilliant Argonaut—which is certainly no squelched genius.

Now there is nothing known to man more false or more foolish than this whole idea; and few things so vain and cowardly. Instead of being hard, literature is nowadays laughably easy. Time was when publishers were few and the market small, and some flowers of genius went begging—though it is to be noticed that we have them all. Within a few years we have gone book-drunk. Every printer is a publisher; everyone reads. The result is a competition so hot that we are avalanched with literature—such as it is—and that nearly “everything goes.” Not only is it a sheer impossibility for merit to go unrecognized—it can hardly find an asylum from which it will not be dragged into print. And anything which cannot find a glad publisher now is bad indeed. Every publisher is fairly dragging the ponds for new writers. Many—most—famous authors *are* pot boiling on the fire of their reputation. The editor knows that almost as well as you do. He is also aware of your roar. It is visible to him that he can get a dozen articles from a novice for what he has to pay the celebrity for one; and he is looking for the novices, hard. All he asks of them is work good enough for a very much cheapened market.

So when he declines to discover me, who am more than willing for a Columbus, the wisest thing I can do is to conclude that the “literary club” and church social (which adore me) are about my size. The man who has succeeded may be an ass in some ways; but I needn’t be a bigger in all ways—as I am if I blame him for being unable to forget my incapacity.

A neat, well made, well bound edition, two volumes in one, and at the very modest price of one dollar, must largely widen the popularity of F. Marion Crawford’s *The Ralstons*. This powerful and stirring novel of New York high-life has a vitality

A NOVEL

WORTH
READING.

which should keep it in circulation for a long time. The fine old multimillionaire "Uncle Robert;" his iron nephew "Alexander," who begins to disintegrate under vast temptations; "Katherine" the unspoiled and unsubmitive beauty—these and a dozen other characters are strongly and dramatically drawn; and incident is as unflagging as the most exigent could wish. It is a book no one lays down without regret; a novel of the large order. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth ave., New York. \$1.

"AND
OTHER

A most useful and authoritative little book is J. M. Buckley's *Christian Science and Other Superstitions*. And withal most interesting. Dispassionately and logically, Dr. Buckley reviews these strange fanaticisms, which are fully entitled to so mild a name as "Superstitions," although some very respectable and otherwise sane people accept them. That the world was believed, by its ablest minds, not many centuries ago, to be flat, does not demand that we respect the like ignorance now. Dr. Buckley's papers are not only excellent reading; they should be of real service. The Century Co., New York. 50 cents.

A PIRATE
IN

CLOVER.

A born story-teller, fitted out with a vast fund of personal experiences as a sailor and a still vaster fund of sailor hearsay, Herbert Elliott Hamblen came in one step from the obscurity of a mechanic to a popular success as a writer. His *On Many Seas* made a distinct sensation. Here was a new man with something to tell, and a shoulder-hitting directness in his telling. And as everyone likes a good story, his market was made.

He has followed up this success with several other books in quick succession, and none of them fall short in vivid interest. *The Yarn of a Bucko Mate*, his latest, comes nearer being a novel of adventure; for it shows not only his graphic power but construction of no mean order. The picture of the brutalities of the old packet-ships, while of course exaggerated in its proportions, has a ghastly fascination; and the logical blossoming of the brute "Bucko Mate" of the "Osceola" into a particularly base, mean and murderous pirate, develops the plot still more interestingly. Cocos Island and its "treasure" is the pivot of the plot; and is handled with a calmness worthy of Rider Haggard. Begging pardon of Mr. Hamblen's footnote, it is *not* "a historical fact" that thirty millions or any other treasure was buried on Cocos. It is one of the common sea-myths, no more; but it has cost a good many credulous lives and a great deal of money, and is still being sought by the class of people preordained to swindle themselves.

The whole book is a breathlessly "good story," so far as its running quality is concerned. But as to its taste there may be some question. I cannot remember that its publishers have ever before published a book of this class. It is the very sort of book to fascinate a boy; and to do no boy any serious good. The "hero" is so cowardly and lustful a murderer as was never rivaled even in the mucky pages of W. H. Thomes. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.50.

MORE
ARTHUR

The old butterfly hunter, his sound, likable niece, and her two human children—these start off very pleasantly Arthur Morrison's *To London Town*. Nor are our expectations disappointed, for the man who has written so well of *The Child of the Fago* and the *Tales of Mean Streets*, gives us here again the work we expect of him. The fortunes of the little family, transplanted after "Grandad's" tragic end, to the metropolis; the brave battle of "Nan," and the brave development of her boy; the cadging "Uncle Isaac" and the brute "Butson"—these, and more become real enough to warm us. It is a comfortable and an interesting book. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago and New York. \$1.50.

Baja California Ilustrado is third in the series of "write-ups" of the northern States of Mexico by J. R. Southworth, who had already given us Sonora and Sinaloa. The present volume is an advance on its predecessors typographically, while of the same general character of text. The half-tone illustrations are numerous and very good, and much commercial and other information is given concerning the Peninsula of Lower California. Cloth, \$2.50, paper, \$1.50. J. R. Southworth, 23 First street, San Francisco.

ABOUT
LOWER
CALIFORNIA.

The boarding-house world of the South End of Boston is Walter Leon Sawyer's setting for a rather shrewd if somewhat uneven novel, *A Local Habitation*. The story is simple and straightforward, the picture of life clearly enough drawn, and some of the characters are distinct. The strongest phase of the story is an insight—neither content nor contemptuous—into the real humanity even of people who live in cheap boarding-houses; and the most original feature is the delineation of the cad "Carter," a would-be author, who goes to pieces by despising his "inferiors." The publishers, Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, have a reputation for handsome workmanship, and this volume is particularly attractive. \$1.25.

BOSTON
ROOMS
TO LET.

Evidently Frank Norris has come to stay, and bringing his welcome with him. It is but a few months since we reviewed his remarkable novel *McTeague* (now gone into its fourth edition); and already comes a new San Francisco story from his pen, with the mystifying title *Blix*. It is almost the swing of the pendulum from *McTeague*; not so powerful, certainly, as that ghastly study in sodden brutality, but far more comfortable reading. Indeed the grisly note is avoided altogether; and *Blix* is a direct, simple, yet ingenious and loveable love-story, with little more than the two central characters. Mr. Norris's descriptions are unusually good, and not too much dwelt upon; his character-drawing is literally excellent. We have a right to hope large things of a young man who already shows up so handsomely. Sent on approval. The Doubleday & McClure Co., New York. \$1.25.

ANOTHER
SUCCESS
BY NORRIS.

Her first book proved the young woman who calls herself "Zack" an artist of uncommon power; and her new novel *On Trial* is in itself enough to make a reputation. It is "realistic," of course; with a heroine who steals for her lover, and a lover no self-respecting flea would abide upon, so irredeemable a cur is he; and a peculiarly congealed villain, and various other characters to whom English rural districts are highly welcome—if so be they there inhabit, as "Zack" gives us to understand. Doubtless no one is blamable for being a "realist" who thinks she knows that kind of people. Personally it is more gratifying to recognize the fact that every human life has some humanity in it; and that no one ever lived on a dissectable. But no one can refuse the skill of "Zack's" scalpel, and the book is haunting in its grip. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.50.

"ZACK'S"
POWERFUL
STORIES.

The first authorized American edition of George Moore's *Esther Waters*, which has made so much noise, has been somewhat added to since its English birth. It is a strong story of the servant girl world; not notably squeamish nor in anyway uplifting—as "realism" evidently never intends to be. This reviewer would be last to despise the humble; but for that very reason he fancies that an unsnobbish attitude of mind would make even servants more interesting. Perhaps that is what ails the mudpuddle artists anyhow—they lack the wherewithal to imagine that every human being has some spark of humanity. If Mr. Moore will extend his horizon of English scullery-maids he can doubtless find some who escape the lying in hospital—and they would be as well worth writing about. There seems

WORSE
AND
MOORE OF IT.

to be a notion in that certain school of "literature" that nothing is "powerful" except mire. Which shows how hopelessly God falls behind the "realists," for He made a good deal more sky than mud. Nevertheless, Mr. Moore is very clever with mud. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.

SOME
"LITTLE
MASTERPIECES."

Bliss Perry, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is also editing a very competent series, in attractive duodecimos, of *Little Masterpieces*. There is already one dainty booklet of judicious selections from Charles Lamb (*Essays and Letters*); and one from *Thackeray's Book of Snobs* and so on; and one from the cream of De Quincey. Similar selections are to follow from Poe, Irving, Hawthorne, Franklin, Webster, Lincoln, Macaulay, Ruskin and Carlyle. Each little volume has an excellent portrait and an excellent introduction by the editor. Sent to any address on approval. The Doubleday & McClure Co., New York. Cloth 30 cents a volume, full leather 60c.

GARLAND'S
BEST
WORK.

A quiet, dignified new edition of Hamlin Garland's *Main Traveled Roads* is out, and has several additional numbers between its covers. These powerful short stories of the Middle West need no discussion now. They have taken their place. It is doubtful if Mr. Garland has ever done any other work quite up to this. It is a life he knows and feels—a God-forsaken, pessimistic provincial world, in which hot biscuits seem to have gone sodden on digestion, and indigestion to have poisoned the mental attitude. But untouched of the heavenly spark as these lives are, Mr. Garland draws them with almost brutal power. The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York. \$1.50.

ROMANCE
WELL
TOLD.

An active and well-told story, competent to keep even a sleepy person awake beyond the usual hour, is *A Modern Mercenary*, by E. and Hesketh Pritchard, mother and son. The diplomatic fortunes of the little kingdom of "Maäsau;" its smooth chancellor and his admirable daughter; "Rallywood," the English soldier of fortune; the stiff-necked guard; the rival intriguers to absorb the pocket duchy for Germany and England respectively—these are touched with a good deal of skill and still more of vitality. These are characters we come to like or dislike pretty warmly—and that is the secret of story-telling. Sent anywhere on approval. Doubleday & McClure Co., New York. \$1.25.

KIPLING'S
SCHOOL

Nothing, apparently, that Kipling could write if he tried could be unworth the reading; and *Stalky & Co.* still shows BRATS. the strong hand. Personally, one may prefer Kipling as a delineator of four-footed beasts; yet it is interesting to learn from the same naturalist how much less morals English schoolboys have than the quadrupeds of India. The adventures of "Stalky" and his accomplices are highly entertaining, however; and despite the esoteric speech of British schools, the story has vitality for readers everywhere. It is probably true to life, too—reading it, one can precisely understand the grown-up Jingo. The Doubleday & McClure Co., New York. Sent anywhere on approval. \$1.50.

BOLD
BAD
BRITONS.

Starting off with sufficient promise of dullness, *The Perils of Josephine*, by Lord Ernest Hamilton, promptly becomes exciting enough for any palate. We cannot doubt the Lord's word that such sanguinary rascals obtain in England as "the Squire" and "Norman" and "Father Boyle." The Lord ought to know, and doubtless does. At any rate, the plot is clever, the narrative well carried, and the interest unflagging. It is not a book one will nod over. H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. \$1.50.

That is what circulates in Joel Chandler Harris's *Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann*; and anyone who has the like is going to tingle to the humanity of this sturdy story. There are several pretty real people in the book; but the old Negro woman is a rare and vital character, flavorful and wonderfully taking. It is doubtful if Mr. Harris, with all his successes, has done anything stronger than this untamed figure. The whole book is delightful reading. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. \$1.50. GOOD
RED
BLOOD.

The October *Bookman* has a portrait, and an appreciation by Geo. Hamlin Fitch, of Dr. C. W. Doyle of Santa Cruz, whose *Taming of the Jungle* brought him at once into the category of California authors big enough to count. Dr. Doyle is just fetching out a novel of the Chinese Quarter, in San Francisco—*The Shadow of Quong Lung*. NOTES.

The Whitaker & Ray Co., San Francisco, have put out three attractive pamphlets of good matter. Easily first is David Starr Jordan's masterful paper on *California and the Californians*, with illustration. This is the best compact statement of California that has ever been printed. The other brochures are *The Man Who Might Have Been*, by Robert Whitaker, and Prof. Thos. P. Bailey's *Love and Law*.

Chas. A. Keeler's *First Glance at the Birds* has issued from the press of Elder & Shepard, San Francisco, in a very tastefully made brochure, in large type and on deckle-edged paper. Here is very pleasant reading, along with dependable information. 50 cents.

Edmond Rostand's graceful comedy *The Romancers* is issued in a very attractive 12mo, cloth, by the Doubleday & McClure Co., New York, and sent to any address on approval. 50 cents.

"This satisfying and exquisite volume of verse," is the just phrase the *Dial* finds for Grace Ellery Channing's *Sea Drift*.

Prof. Solon I. Bailey, the intrepid astronomer in charge of the Harvard Observatory in Arequipa, Peru, issues in the 39th volume of the *Annals* a valuable report on *Peruvian Meteorology* 1888-90. It is illustrated with magnificent photographs of the volcano El Misti and the station at its top—the highest in the world. Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Mass.

Chas. Frederick Holder, LL. D., one of the most prolific and sound of our writers of popular science, has just issued somewhere about his twenty-fifth book—*Stories of Animal Life*, in the "Eclectic School Readings." It contains a large number of interesting and authentic anecdotes; and is good reading. The American Book Co., New York.

Sugar-Pine Murmurings is published by the Whittaker & Ray Co., San Francisco, for the authors, Elizabeth Sargent Wilson and J. L. Sargent. It is a mild collection of short stories and sketches, of which only one—"The Justice of John Fannin" lays hold at all upon worth, \$1.

The handsomest thing of the sort in many years is the *Aztec Ca'endar* issued by the Santa Fé Route, with fine color reproductions of six of Burbank's best paintings of the Pueblo Indians. It is gratifying to note that the road has returned to the historic spelling of Moqui.

Dr. Elliott Coues's labor of love as editor of the *Osprey* is over. He had put it to the front of bird journals; but his larger field in history could not spare him. Dr. Gill resumes the *Osprey*.

Schopenhauer in the Air is a pamphlet of seven tragic, rather unbalanced short stories by Sadakichi Hartmann. 207 E. Thirteenth street, New York, 50 cents.

CHAS. F. LUMMIS.

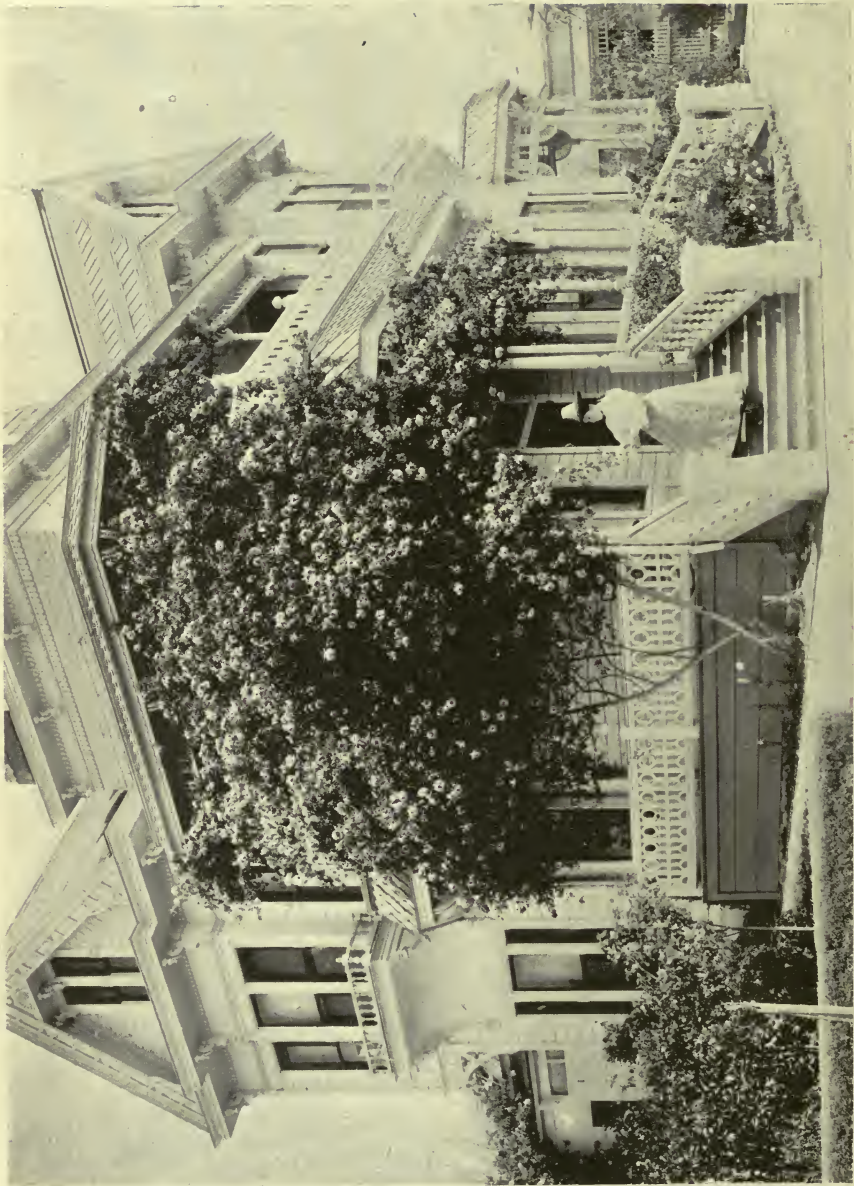


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Condensed Information—Southern California

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara.

The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles. The coast line extends northwest and southeast a distance of about 275 miles. A \$3,000,000 deep-sea harbor is now under construction at San Pedro, near Los Angeles.

The orange crop for the past season amounted to \$4,000,000. \$1,500,000 of petroleum is produced annually, and large shipments are made of sugar, vegetables, beans, grain, deciduous fruit, honey, wine, brandy, wool, hides, etc.

Over \$20,000,000 are invested in mining. Thousands of dollars are brought here by tourists.

The population in 1890 was 201,352. The present population is estimated at 350,000.

LOS ANGELES county has an area of 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population has increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 200,000. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county. Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population of about 115,000. Eleven railroads center here. The street car mileage is nearly 200 miles. There are over 175 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 14 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. Its school census is 24,766; bank deposits, \$12,000,000; net assessed valuation, \$61,000,000; annual output of its manufactures, \$20,000,000; building permits, \$3,000,000, and bank clearance,

\$64,000,000. There is a \$500,000 courthouse, a \$200,000 city hall, and many large and costly business blocks.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Azusa, Whittier, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo, Long Beach and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State, is rich in minerals, has fertile valleys. Population about 35,000. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges and other fruits are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 8,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY has an area of 67 square miles; population in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised.

Santa Ana, the county seat, has a population of over 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY has an area of 7,000 square miles; population about 16,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside is the county seat.

Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southerly in the State, adjoining Mexico. Population about 45,000. The climate of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the ample bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fé railway system, with a population of about 25,000.

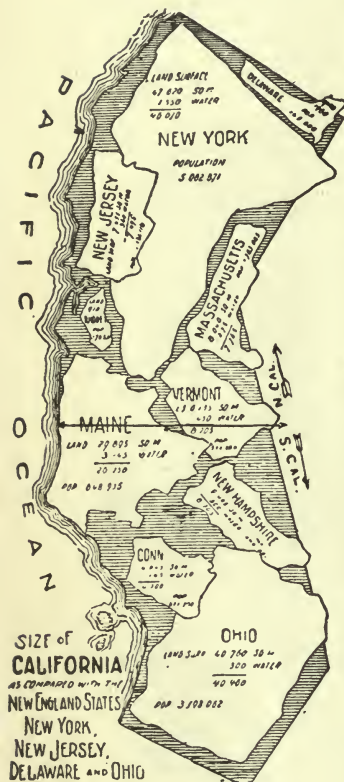
Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population about 15,000.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population, 3,000. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shoreline, and rugged mountains in the interior. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate. Population about 6,000. Other cities Lompoc, Carpinteria and Santa Maria.



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J. E. O'BRIEN, PROP.

Southern California has the advantage of being able to grow to perfection horticultural products that can be raised on a commercial basis in few, if any, other sections of the United States.

The orange is the leading horticultural product of Southern California, 99 per cent of the crop of the State being grown in the seven southern counties. The chief orange-growing sections of Southern California are the San Gabriel, Pomona and Santa Ana Valleys and around Riverside and Redlands. The fruit does well in certain portions of all the seven southern counties.

The culture of the lemon has been largely extended during the past few years.

The grape is extensively grown for wine and brandy, for raisins and table use.

The olive tree flourishes in Southern California.

California prunes, which have become a staple product and are rapidly replacing the imported article in Eastern markets, where they command a better price, are largely grown in Southern California.

The fig has been grown in California ever since the early days of the Mission fathers, but it is only during the past few years that attempts have been made to raise the improved white varieties on a commercial scale.

The apricot is a Southern California specialty, which flourishes here and in a few other sections of the world.

The peach grows to perfection throughout Southern California, and may be gathered in great quantity during six months of the year.

The nectarine grows under similar conditions to the apricot.

Apples do well in the high mountain valleys, where they get a touch of frost in winter, and near the coast, where the summers are cool. Around Julian, in San Diego county, is a celebrated apple producing section.

Pears succeed well throughout Southern California, but are not yet grown largely for export.

Walnut culture is an important branch of horticulture in Southern California. The chief walnut growing sections are at Rivera near Los Angeles, in Santa Barbara county and in the Santa Ana valley in Orange county.

A number of almond orchards have been planted, especially in the Antelope valley, in the northern part of Los Angeles county.

The growing of winter vegetables for shipment to the East and North has become an important branch of horticulture. Celery is shipped East by the train load from Orange county, during the winter months.

The culture of the sugar beet in South-

ern California, with the manufacture of sugar therefrom, promises to become one of the leading industries in the State. There are three large beet sugar factories in this section. The percentage of sugar contained in beets raised in this section is remarkably high, often running from 15 to 20 per cent.

Wheat and barley are grown largely in Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego and Riverside counties. Large quantities of wheat and barley are raised to be cut for hay, before the grain matures. The corn raised in this section is of the highest standard, sometimes yielding 100 bushels to the acre, with stalks over 20 feet high.¹ Orange county is the chief corn producing section.

Alfalfa, the most valuable forage plant in the world, is raised on a large scale, six crops being frequently cut in one year, yielding from one to two tons to the acre at each cutting.

The lima bean is a specialty in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties, the beans being shipped East by the trainload.

Southern California has a world-wide reputation as a breeding ground for fine stock.

The dairy interest is of great importance. There are a number of creameries and a condensed milk factory.

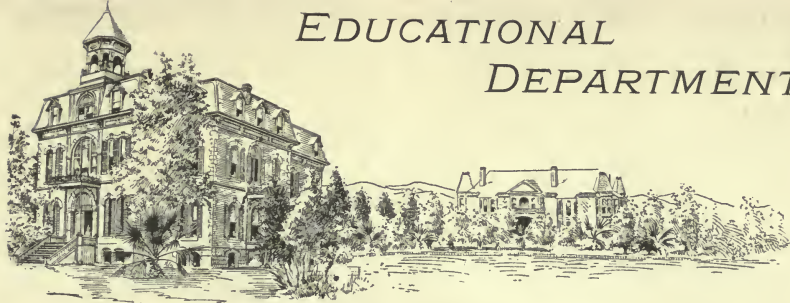
Southern California honey is celebrated the world over, being shipped by the carload to the East and Europe.

The ocean abounds in food fish of many varieties. Sardines are packed on a large scale at San Pedro, the product bringing a high price in the Eastern market.

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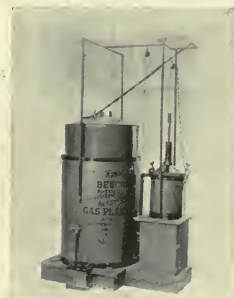


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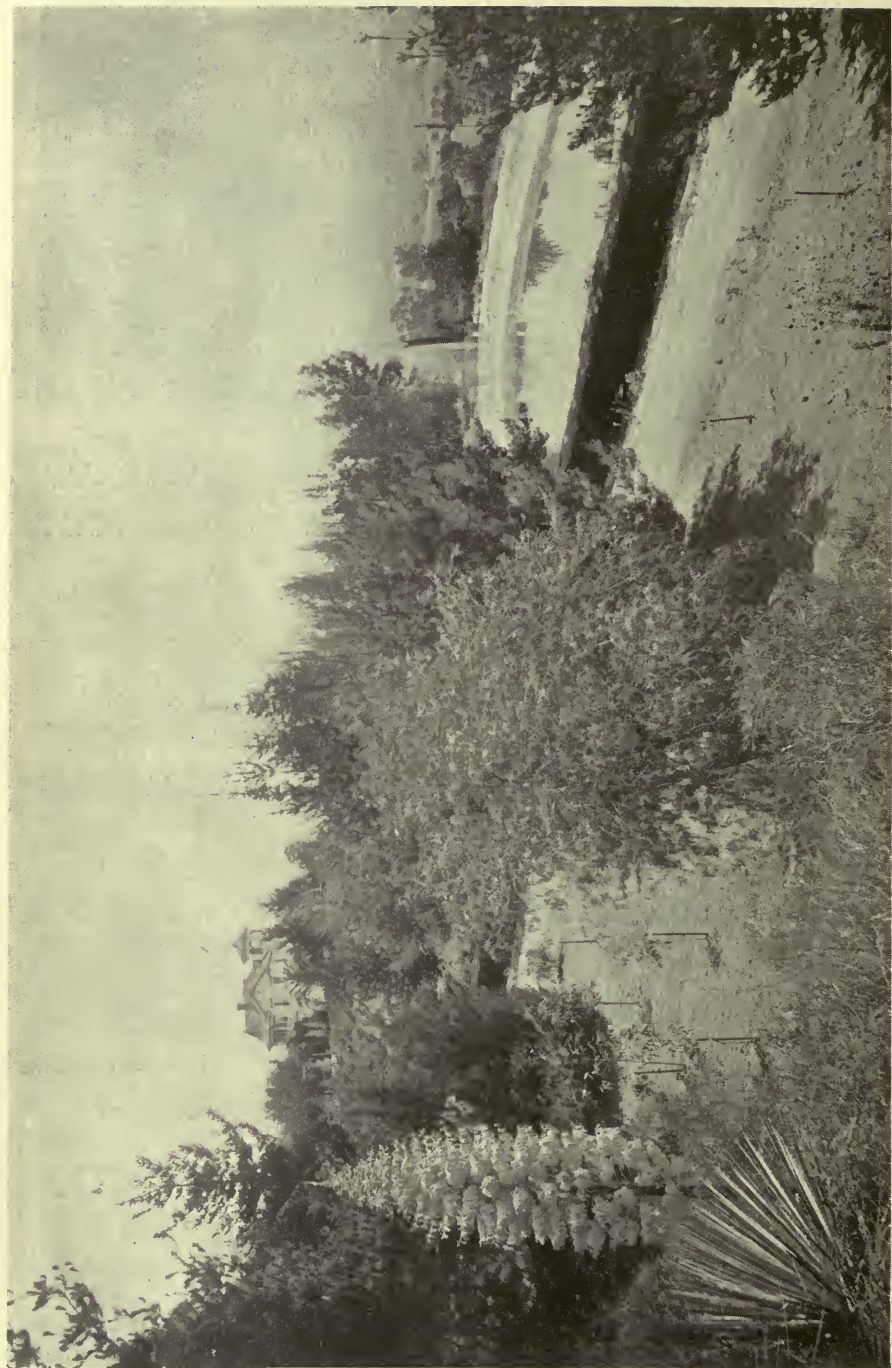
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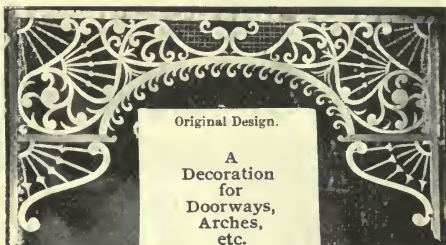
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LAND OF SUNSHINE

COMMERCIAL BLUE BOOK

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

New residents in a city or persons moving from one section to another are usually forced to learn by experience the best places to patronize. Our object in publishing a Commercial Blue Book is to point out to our readers a few of the leading stores, hotels, rooming houses, restaurants, schools, sanitariums, hospitals, etc.; also professional men, and the most satisfactory places in which to deal. As it is not our intention to publish a complete business directory, some firms equally as good as those we have listed may have been omitted. Still, we believe that those who consult this guide will be satisfied with the list submitted. The variety and class of goods handled, as well as the reputation of the merchant, has received careful attention in each selection made, with the idea of saving our readers as much time, trouble and expense as possible.

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Artists.

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Los Angeles Business College, 212 W. Third st., Currier Bldg. Tel. Black 2651.

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Security Savings Bank, N. E. cor. Second and Main sts.

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Ebinger's Bakery, cor. Spring and Third sts. Tel. 610.

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Adams Mfg. Co., 742 S. Main st. Tel. Red 1048.

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J. U. Tabor & Co. (J. U. Tabor and G. N. Rookhout), cor. Seventh and Los Angeles sts. Tel. Main 127.

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Ahrens' Bakery, 425 S. Broadway.

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Drs. Adams Bros., 239½ S. Spring st.

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The Ice and Cold Storage Co., Seventh st. and Santa Fé Ry. tracks. Tel. 228.

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M. W. Brown, 1200 W. Washington st.
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C. A. Neil, 423 Downey ave., East L. A.
Tel. Alta 202.

Marston & Co., 320 Temple st. Tel.
Main 1622.

Geo. Williamson, 1436-38 S. Main st.
Tel. White 2062.

O. Willis, 690 Alvarado st. Tel. Main 1382.

J. C. Rockhill, 1573 W. First st., cor.
Belmont ave. Tel. Main 789.

T. L. Coblentz, 825 S. Grand ave. Tel.
Red 3011.

J. Lawrence, Cool Block, cor. Jefferson st.
and Wesley ave.

Rivers Bros., Broadway and Temple st.
Tel. Main 1426.

Smith & Anderson, cor. Pico and Olive
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J. H. Wyatt, 332 E. Fifth st. Tel. Brown
973.

The 99 Grocery, T. J. Coy, prop., 4402
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Central Avenue Mercantile Store, Mrs.
E. Botello, prop., 1200 Central ave.
Tel. Blue 2580.

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prop., 625 Central ave. Tel. Green
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Bumiller & McKnight, 123 S. Spring st.
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William Dibble, cor. Sixth and Los An-
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Cochems, 1514 Grand ave. Tel.
West 227.

A. E. Breuchaud, 841 S. Figueroa st.
Tel. Main 923.

Enterprise Fuel and Feed Store, Ax &
Peet, 1006 West Ninth st. Tel. West
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The M. Black Co., 306-308 Central ave.
Tel. Brown 811.

Homeopathic Pharmacist

Boericke & Runyon Co., 320 S. Broadway.
Tel. Main 504.

Hospitals

The California Hospital, 1414 S. Hope
st. Tel. West 92.

Dr. Stewart's Private Hospital, 315 West
Pico st. Tel. West 14.

Hotels

Aldine Hotel, Hill st., bet. 3rd and 4th
sts. American plan, \$1.50 per day
and up. European plan, \$3.50 to
\$10.00 per week.

Hotel Locke, 139 S. Hill st., entrance on
Second st. American plan. Rate
\$8.00 to \$12 per week.

Bellevue Terrace Hotel, cor. Sixth and
Figueroa sts. Rate, \$2 per day and up.

Hollenbeck Hotel, American and Europ-
ean plan, Second and Spring sts.

Hotel Van Nuys, n. w. cor. Main and
Fourth sts. American plan, \$3 to
\$12 per day; European plan, \$1 to
\$10 per day.

Hotel Palms, H. C. Fryman, prop.,
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Fourth sts. American plan, \$3 per
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day and up.

Hotel Gray Gables, cor. Seventh and
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Hotel Lillie, 534 S. Hill st. Rate \$8 to
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Crystal Steam Laundry, W. J. Hill, Mgr.,
416-420 E. First st. Tel. Red 1932.

Empire Steam Laundry, 149 South Main
st. Tel. Main 635.

Liquor Merchants

H. J. Woollacott, 124-126 N. Spring st.
Southern California Wine Co., 220 W.
Fourth st.

Edward Germain Wine Co., 397-399 S.
Los Angeles st. Tel. Main 919.

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Tally-ho Stable & Carriage Co., W. R.
Murphy (formerly at 109 N. Broad-
way), 712 S. Broadway. Tel. Main
51.

Eagle Stables, Woodward & Cole, 122 S.
Broadway. Tel. Main 248.

Eureka Stables, 323 W. Fifth st. Tel.
Main 71.

Meat Markets

Norma Market, M. T. Ryan, 1818 S.
Main st. Tel. West 171.

Crystal Market, Reed Bros., 2309 S. Union
ave. Tel. Blue 3131.

Model Market, R. A. Norries, 831 W.
Sixth st. cor Pearl. Tel. 979 Main.

Boston Cash Market, Jos. Oser, 1156 S.
Olive st. Tel. West 126.

Grand Avenue Market, J. A. Rydell,
2218 S. Grand ave. Tel. White 3211.

Pioneer Meat Market, E. Rudolph, 514
Downey ave, East L.A. Tel. Alta 208.

Chicago Market, J. Wollenshlager, 410
S. Main st. Tel. Main 779.

Park Market, Chas. Kestner, 329 West
Fifth st. Tel. Red 2671.

Eureka Market, Jay W. Hyland, cor. 7th
st and Union ave. Tel. Main 1467.

Oregon Market, Geo. N. Briggs, prop.,
525 W. Sixth st. Tel. Red 2032.

Floral Meat Market, Frinier & Watkins,
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Washington Market, J. A. McCoy, Station
"D," 1214 W. Washington st. Tel.
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Main st.

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lenbeck Hotel.

Brauer & Krohn, 114½ S. Main st. Tel.
Green 1745.

A. J. Partridge, 125 W. First st. Tel.
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Fred Detmers, 354 S. Broadway.

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Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Co., 123 S. Broadway. Tel. Main 417.

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Saddlerock Fish and Oyster Parlors, 236 S. Spring st. (Private dining parlors.)

Maison Doree (French Restaurant), 145-147 N. Main st. Tel. Main 1573.

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W. E. Cummings, Fourth and Broadway. Innes-Crippen Shoe Co., 258 S. Broadway and 231 W. Third st.

Waterman's Shoe Store, 122 S. Spring st. Skinner & Kay, sole agents Burt & Packard "Korrek Shape" shoes, 209 W. Third st.

F. E. Verge, 2440 S. Main st.

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Soda Works and Beer Bottlers

Los Angeles Soda Works (H. W. Stoll & Co.), 509 Commercial st. Tel. Main 103.

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Taxidermist and Naturalist

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Teas, Coffees and Spices

Sunset Tea & Coffee Co., 229 W. Fourth st. Tel. Main 1214.

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Peck & Chase Co., 433-435 S. Hill st. Tel. 61.

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Los Angeles Wall Paper Co., 309 S. Main st. Tel. Green 314.

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(See Van and Storage Co's.)

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Chas. E. Marshall, 514 S. Spring st. Tel. Brown 1821.

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The Art Mill Co., 649 S. Spring st. Tel. Green 1638.

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A. J. Koll, 335-337 E. Second st. Tel. 1242.

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Banks.

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C. S. Heiser, 22 West Colorado st. Branch 26 Pine st., Long Beach.

Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain.

J. A. Jacobs & Son, 100 East Colorado st. Tel. Main 105

Druggists.

Asbury G. Smith, n. w. cor. Raymond and Colorado sts. Tel. Main 171.

Furniture, Carpets and Draperies.

Chas. E. Putman, 96-98 East Colorado st. Brown & Sutliff, 99-103 South Fair Oaks ave. Tel. 99.

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Howland's Gymnasium, cor. Green and Fair Oaks. Tel. Black 673.

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Martin & Booher, 24 East Colorado st. Tel. Main 54.

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F. E. Twombly, 28 East Colorado st.

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Pacific Steam Laundry, 254 South Fair Oaks ave. Tel. Main 72.

Meat Markets.

City Meat Market, John Breiner, 83 East Colorado st. Tel. 60.

East Side Market, H. L. Flournoy, 184-186 East Colorado st. Tel. Black 314.

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Personally Conducted

REDONDO BY THE SEA

17 Miles from Los Angeles

Redondo Railway Time Table

In effect September 8, 1899

| Leave Los Angeles | Leave Redondo |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 9:30 a.m. daily | 8:00 a.m. |
| 1:30 p.m. daily | 11:00 a.m. |
| 5:00 p.m. daily | 3:45 p.m. |
| 7:30 p.m. Saturday only | 6:30 p.m. |

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City office, 246 S. Spring St. Telephone West 1.

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wash dishes three times each day. If you are one of these, wear a pair of "Good-year" Rubber Gloves and always have soft, white hands. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.50. Agents wanted. Address M. O. Dept.,

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The Company's elegant steamers Santa Rosa and Corona leave Redondo at 11 a.m., and Port Los Angeles at 2:30 p.m., for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford, Nov. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, Dec. 4 and every fourth day thereafter.

Leave Port Los Angeles at 5:45 a.m. and Redondo at 10:45 a.m. for San Diego, Nov. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, Dec. 2 and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fé depot at 9:55 a.m., or Redondo Ry. depot at 9:30 a.m. Cars connect via Port Los Angeles leave S. P. R. R. depot 1:35 p.m. for steamers north bound.

The steamers Coos Bay and Bonita leave San Pedro for San Francisco via East San Pedro, Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 6 p.m., Nov. 8, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, Dec. 1 and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars to connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S. P. R. R. (Arcade Depot) at 5:03 p.m., and Terminal Ry. depot 5:20 p.m. Sunday at 1:45 p.m.

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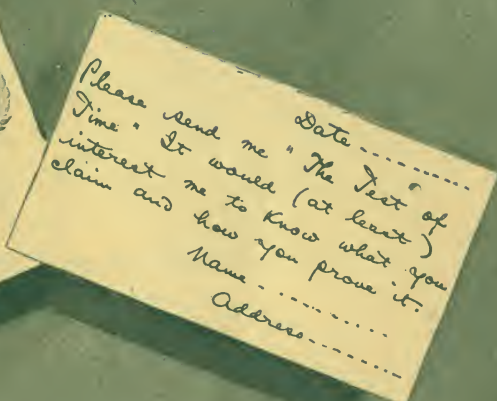
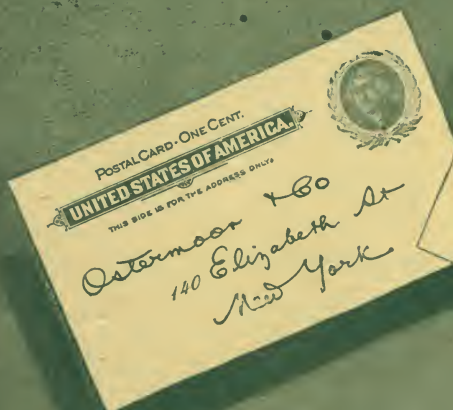
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| 2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs. | 8.35 | } ALL 6 FEET 3 INCHES LONG. |
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